"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; fresh northeast to southeast winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,835. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CARDINAL GOTTI HAD POPE LEO'S TREASURE

Mystery of Missing Millions Is at Last Solved.

MONEY HANDED TO POPE PIUS

The Cardinal, Following Leo's Instructions, Kept $9,000,000 Four Months and Surrendered It Yesterday.

ROME, Dec. 18.—According to the Tribuna the Vatican had sudden wealth poured into its coffers to-day.

For some time certain sums which were known to be possessed by Pope Leo were looked for without result, the search toward the end becoming somewhat feverish.

Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, accompanied by Mgr. Marsolini, one of the late Pope's Secretaries, drove up to the Vatican to-day, and, getting out of the carriage hurriedly, began tugging at a heavy object in the vehicle.

Assistance was offered, but it was firmly refused, and the Cardinal and Mgr. Marsolini between them carried the mysterious object to the apartments of Pope Pius. They were immediately admitted, and remained for two hours.

Intense curiosity was aroused by this act, as it was believed to have some relation to the missing wealth, and the wildest rumors were circulated. It soon became known, however, that the bag contained 45,000,000f. ($9,000,000) in bank notes.

When Cardinal Gotti entered the presence of the Pope he sank to his knees and, pointing to his burden, said:

"Your Holiness, the lamented Leo, just before his death, confided to me the money which I now lay at your feet, saying that if I succeeded him I was to use it as I thought best, but that if another took his place I was to turn the money over to him after a period of four months had elapsed. This I now do in the presence of Mgr. Marsolini, who has been the only other person to share the secret."

The Pope was much affected.

It seems, however, that it never rains but it pours, for the Tribuna goes on to relate that just about the time this scene was being enacted in the Papal apartments, an electrician, while removing the hangings in the late Pope's chamber in order to get at the electric light wires, found in a hole in the wall several bags which were carelessly tied. These bags, when opened, were found to contain 9,250,000f. ($1,850,000) in gold.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Figaro says the alleged reason for Pope Leo's course in confiding an immense sum of money to Cardinal Gotti, with instructions to hand it to his Holiness's successor four months after his election, is that Leo wished the next Pope to learn how difficult it would be to rule the Church without money.

Pope Leo in this way hoped to impress upon his successor the necessity for economy.

MANUSCRIPT BRINGS $12,500.

Remarkable Specimen of Early Illuminated Work Sold at Auction in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A manuscript which is said to be one of the most remarkable known to historians and bibliophiles was sold to-day at Sotheby's for £2,500.

It is nearly 700 years old, is on vellum, and contains 190 leaves, with 267 miniatures.

The illuminations are an olla podrida of Biblical, philosophical, emblematic, and apocryphal subjects. The pages are decorated with grotesque animals, human beings, freaks, pictures of sports, and satirical figures of priests conjuring.

Mr. Quaritch, the well-known dealer, was the purchaser.

Both the manuscript which brought such an extraordinary price at Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's yesterday and the specimen of early Flemish work which was sold by the same auctioneers for £950 on Wednesday were the property of the late Rev. Walter Sneyd of Keele Hall, Staffordshire.

Mr. Sneyd possessed one of the finest collections of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books in England. Only a portion of his collection has been disposed of at this sale, which began on Wednesday and ended yesterday.

GIRL SLAVES IN ALASKA.

Principal of Territorial Schools Tells of Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Slavery still exists under the American flag, according to a communication made to the Interior Department by William A. Davis, Principal of the United States Public Schools at Unalaska, Alaska. He charges that in that territory little Aleutian girls are sold to well-to-do families as slaves. They are used as household drudges and are not educated nor permitted to associate with free children.

"While canvassing this village for scholars a few days since," says Mr. Davis, "I found a number of families holding Aleut children as slaves. Inquiry developed the fact that it has been the custom from time immemorial to make slaves of poor children, especially girls, and that the custom still prevails, not only here, but in other portions of the country.

"A German, whose wife is a Russian creole, has a slave girl nine years old; a Russian creole, whose wife is a native, has a slave girl fourteen years old; a Scotchman, whose wife is a native, has two little slave girls about seven and eight years old, respectively; a Russian priest has a slave girl twelve or thirteen years old, and others whose names I did not learn also have slaves.

"Nearly all, if not all, of these children were secured in the Attu Islands, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain. The children are made to do all the drudgery and dirty work of the families, are not allowed to attend school or associate with free children, are poorly clothed and fed, and are treated generally as slaves.

"The German referred to, when asked by United States Commissioner Gray of Unalaska why he did not send the little girl to school, insolently replied: 'Do you suppose I am going to feed and clothe that girl and send her to school? No, Sir; I got her to wait on my wife and Sarah (his daughter,) and that's what she's going to do.'

"'Don't you know that slavery is prohibited in United States territory?' asked Commissioner Gray.

"'I don't care,' said the German, 'I got her for a servant and nothing else,' and continuing, asked, 'What did you pick me out for? Why didn't you go to some of the others?'

"I am much distressed over the condition of these silent, uncomplaining little ones," says Mr. Davis, "so helpless, sad, and hungry looking, and I have been thinking that if the facts were known maybe Article XIII. of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States could be made to reach them and save them from lives of shame and degradation."

A RECORD WHEAT CROP IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Yield Is Over 12,000,000 Bushels Above That of Any Previous Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Sydney correspondent of The Times says the Government estimates the wheat yield of New South Wales at 28,576,000 bushels.

This beats the record by over 12,000,000 bushels.

Eighteen million five hundred thousand bushels will be available for export, which is more than the total crop of any previous year.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OIL LANDS.

Company Has Spent More Than $3,000,000 for Land and Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 18.—Statistics have just been compiled showing the oil land holdings of the Southern Pacific Company in Texas and the amount of money which the company has expended during the past three years in the construction of oil storage tanks at points along its lines in Texas and Louisiana.

For the purchase of oil lands and oil tank cars and for equipping locomotives with fuel oil burners, the total amount expended for these purposes according to these statistics exceeds $3,000,000. Of this amount $471,155 was expended in constructing forty-six metal storage tanks, each having a capacity of from 30,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil. The total storage capacity of these tanks is 2,048,500 barrels. All of the tanks are kept constantly filled.

The company expended about $1,150,000 for the purchase of 900 oil tank cars, and $800,000 in equipping its locomotives with oil burners, constructing oil loading tracks, and in building spur tracks to the oil fields. The company has more than $900,000 invested in oil lands and the necessary machinery for conducting operations in the Sour Lake, Saratoga, and Beaumont oil fields.

It is stated that the wells of the company already have produced oil of an aggregate value amounting to the cost of providing for its use on the lines of the company in Texas and Louisiana.

CHICAGO LIVERYMEN STRIKE.

Hearse Drivers Also Go Out, and Police Guard Funerals from Attack.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Sixteen hundred livery drivers, backed by every teamsters' union in Chicago, struck to-day. Four hundred livery stables are tied up. The men have been receiving $12 for a week of seven days. The demand is for an increase of $2 a week. A dozen meetings were held between committees representing the livery owners and the drivers' union, but the employers refused to make any concession, claiming that business did not warrant the paying of higher wages in view of the inroads made by automobiles.

Drivers of hearses went out with the carriage drivers. Neither the Teamsters' Union nor the Liverymen's Association made any exception in the strike order to facilitate burial arrangements, although instructions were given to pickets not to interfere with the movement of undertakers' wagons, which will be used in lieu of hearses.

The first trouble occurred when an attempt was made to conduct a funeral at West Eighteenth and Allport Streets. An undertaker secured enough conveyances to take the body and mourners to the church, but while the services were in progress, pickets compelled the drivers of the hearse and carriages to desert under threats of violence.

Only the presence of a large police guard prevented strike sympathizers from attacking a funeral to-day, when a hearse carrying the body of Mrs. Mary Kucera, followed by a long procession of carriages, started toward the Bohemian National Cemetery.

Seventy-five funerals were scheduled for to-day, according to the report of the permit clerk of the City Health Department. Some of these were postponed but most of the funerals took place, the bodies being carried to the cemeteries in undertakers' wagons.

Behind the livery drivers in their strike is the entire organization of teamsters, 35,000 strong. Only 700 cabs and carriages, those used by licensed cabmen, who are pledged not to handle any of the funeral business for liverymen, were operated to-day.

COMING TO SEE "PARSIFAL."

Party from Chicago and Pittsburg to Make Trip in Private Car—Music on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A party of music lovers have chartered a private car for a trip to New York for the first performance of "Parsifal." They will leave via the Michigan Central next Tuesday afternoon.

The party comprises Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Zeisler, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Zeisler, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Karleton Hackett, Rudolf Gans, Prof. James Laurence Laughlin, Prof. Joseph P. Iddings, Judge Julian W. Mack, Mrs. Serena Swabacker, Carl Stampoffski, and Joseph Rosenfield, all of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. White of Pittsburg. Messrs. Lyon and Healy will place a piano in the car, and Mrs. Zeisler and Mr. Ganz have promised to play the music of "Parsifal" on the way to New York.

STAMFORD'S MEASLES EPIDEMIC.

In One District Yesterday Only 7 Out of 50 Pupils Went to School.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—A mild epidemic of measles has broken out in the country districts around Stamford. In the Springdale school district there were only seven out of fifty pupils at school to-day, the absences being attributed almost entirely to measles.

Superintendent of Schools Everett C. Willard had intended to close the school to-day until after the Christmas vacation, but some parents objected, and the regular vacation will commence next Wednesday. There have been no deaths from the disease.

Florida and the South.
Southern Ry. Fast Express leaves New York daily at 3.35 P. M. Immediate connection at Jacksonville for Florida East Coast points. Dining and Sleeping Cars. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

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M'ADOO MAY BE PUT AT HEAD OF POLICE

His Interview with New Mayor Interests Tammany Hall.

Talk of Featherson for Dock Commissioner, and Charles A. Towne as Successor to Rider in Congress.

When Mayor-elect McClellan returns to this city this evening to attend the dinner to be given at the Hoffman House to Controller Grout, he will have his slate practically completed, but he is not likely to make any announcement of appointments until next week. A protracted interview at Washington yesterday between himself and ex-Congressman William McAdoo caused widespread interest among Tammany men, and last night it was freely predicted that this foreshadowed Mr. McAdoo's appointment to one of the big Commissionerships, probably of the police. Mr. McAdoo, it was said last night, will return to New York to-day with Col. McClellan and John J. Delany, the new Corporation Counsel.

Coincident with the McAdoo talk came a strong statement that ex-State Senator Maurice Featherson, Tammany leader in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, may be made Dock Commissioner. The appointment is desired to show the rank and file of the organization that the breach between Mr. Murphy and Featherson has been healed. Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, leader in the Twenty-sixth, heretofore on the slate for Dock Commissioner, is thus shifted, although it is said to be certain that he, like John T. Oakley, will get one of the best places on the slate.

Mr. Murphy did not go to Tammany Hall at noon yesterday to meet the rush of leaders and office seekers. Late in the afternoon, after 4 o'clock, however, he went to the hall and was met by appointment by a delegation of followers of Percival E. Nagle and August Moebus of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, who sought to have Mr. Murphy interfere in the district fight in the interests of Nagle and Moebus, but he stoutly declined to do so.

It became known at Tammany yesterday that there will be two places in the New York Congressional delegation to fill at special elections within the next month. In addition to the resignation of Col. McClellan, which takes effect to-day, Congressman Ira Edgar Rider of the Fourteenth District also will resign within a few days. Ill-health is given as the cause of Mr. Rider's resignation, but it is generally believed that, in spite of his ill-health, he will fill a place in the municipal government.

His resignation is generally taken to mean that Mr. Murphy intends to add ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, formerly of Minnesota, to the Congressional delegation as well as W. Bourke Cockran.

McCLELLAN RESIGNS TO-DAY.

To Help Cockran to a Good Committee Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Col. George B. McClellan denies that he has completed his slate. He will leave Washington to-morrow and will not come back. He is to attend the Grout dinner in the evening. After that he will remain in New York until the time comes for him to assume the duties of the Mayoralty.

His resignation has been sent in, to take effect to-morrow. By resigning to take effect at once, he gives W. Bourke Cockran a chance to get his place on the Ways and Means Committee. It is understood that the Speaker will hold the appointment open until Cockran can take his seat.

Mr. Sherman, the choice of the New York delegation, cannot get the place, because Leader Williams will not recommend him. As the delegation manifested no disposition to name anybody else, the situation was getting strained. Cockran's appointment would be satisfactory to the New Yorkers.

ODELL BACK IN NEW YORK.

Governor Is Not Communicative Regarding His Talk with the President.

Gov. Odell arrived in this city late yesterday afternoon from Washington and conferred with Abraham Gruber and other leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Of his visit to President Roosevelt the Governor had little to say.

"Yes, I met the President," he remarked, "but about all we did was to warm our heels under the table."

In relation to the report that ex-Senator Jacob Worth, formerly leader in Brooklyn, would succeed Frank M. Baker as Railroad Commissioner, Gov. Odell said:

"Mr. Worth will not succeed Mr. Baker as Railroad Commissioner. The successor of Mr. Baker must be a railroad man. That Mr. Worth is not."

Commissioner Baker has held over from last Winter owing to the failure of the Governor to send in a new name when Baker failed of confirmation when nominated to succeed himself.

The Governor said that, so far as he knew, everything was all right in Brooklyn and that the Republican organization in Kings County was not troubling him unduly just now. He declared he knew nothing about a report that George W. Dunn was to resign as Chairman of the State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There was a conference at the White House to-day, participated in by the President, Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, Whitelaw Reid, and William Barnes, Jr. The parties to the conference declined to say what they talked about, but it was reported that changes in the personnel of the New York Republican State Committee were under discussion. The Governor is to assume personal charge of the campaign in New York next year, and wants to have a committee which shall be in thorough accord with him.

Postmaster Van Cott's case was touched upon at the conference, and it is reported that he is to go. He has always been a Platt man, and is said to be unsatisfactory to Mr. Odell, but a good excuse for his departure from the public service at this time would be found in the criticisms made upon his office in connection with the postal investigation.

Gov. Odell remained for the night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will leave here this morning for Buffalo, where he will make an address before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce to-night.

HANNA AND BLISS CONFER.

Ohio Senator Is Said to be Solicitous About New York Delegates.

A conference was held yesterday between Senator Hanna, Cornelius N. Bliss, Governor-elect Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, and Charles A. Moore, Chairman of the American Protective Tariff League. When asked what it was all about, the Senator gave joking answers. He desired it to be presumed that his entire business in the city was in connection with the meeting of the Civic Federation, of which he is the head.

From a source close to the conferees it was reported that Senator Hanna is confident that delegates favorable to himself and against President Roosevelt can be obtained in this city, and he is looking over the ground.

Ex-Secretary Bliss is Treasurer of the National Committee and Mr. Moore was identified with the McKinley campaigns of 1896 and 1900 as one of the chief collectors of campaign funds. The organization of which he is the head is a strong one and many of its members are believed to be favorable to the candidacy of Senator Hanna.

Time Table Notice.
Lackawanna Railroad.
There will be no passenger train service from New York to Newark between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday, December 20th, account moving drawbridge.—Adv.

Dewey's Wines Are Pure.
Special assorted cases for Holidays. A very acceptable present. Send for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 158 Fulton Street, New York City.—Adv.

NEW SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

H. M. Whitney in Ottawa to Interest Canadian Government in Recent Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—H. M. Whitney of Boston was in the city to-day. He came here to make a proposition to the Minister of Marine for the adoption of a submarine signal in Canadian waters. The United States Government, it is said, is arranging to have a commission to report upon the invention with a view of adopting it in American waters.

"I was particularly well satisfied with the test which I witnessed when at Boston," said Minister Prefontaine to-day. "And if everything turns out as I expect it will, the next season of navigation will see these signals established all along the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Coast.

"Parliament has already given the department and the Government a pretty free hand in providing aids to navigation so that the St. Lawrence route may be made not only perfectly safe to mariners, but that not a vestige of complaint can be laid against it by those who are inclined to do so at present."

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Bill to Appropriate $7,000,000 for the Purchase of a Site in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a building for the use of the Government in this city. The amount appropriated is $7,000,000, but it is estimated that the object to be attained will require an expenditure of at least $12,000,000.

The proposed building is intended for the accommodation of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the site in view is that bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, Seventeenth and H Streets, and West Lafayette Park, which fronts the White House.

It is also contemplated to acquire for the Government in the near future the corresponding square on the east of Lafayette Park, on which there are at present several large and expensive buildings, including an Opera House and a bank, both buildings of recent construction.

BATTLESHIPS' RECORD RUN.

Squadron Under Admiral Evans Steamed from Yokohama to Honolulu in Eleven Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The record made by the Asiatic battleship squadron under Admiral Evans in the run from Yokohama to Honolulu is very satisfactory to the Navy Department. The run is considered remarkable for vessels of this class. The squadron consisted of the Kentucky, Oregon, Wisconsin, and two colliers.

The Oregon is one of the older battleships, but she kept up with her more modern consorts and finished the cruise in as good condition. For eleven days the squadron maintained an average speed of 12.87 knots an hour, covering a total distance of 3,400 knots.

Thirteen days were required for the cruiser squadron under Admiral Cooper to make the run from Yokohama to Honolulu. Although the battleships did not leave Japan until two days after the cruisers started, the two squadrons reached Honolulu at the same time.

The cruisers in the squadron under Admiral Cooper were the Albany, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Raleigh. They encountered rough weather, and this is given as an explanation of their slower time.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT ASHORE.

Vessel So Described Aground Off North Mindanao with a Rock Through Her Bottom.

MANILA, Dec. 18.—The United States transport Kingsley is ashore at Murcielagos, North Mindanao, with a rock through her bottom.

A small British steamship, the Kingsley, sailed from Manila on Oct. 20 for the Philippine Provinces. She may have been chartered as a transport by the authorities at Manila.

Otherwise there is no record of a United States transport named the Kingsley.

HARMAN B. WHITBECK DEAD.

Chief Messenger of State Senate Dies Suddenly in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Harman B. Whitbeck, chief messenger in the State Senate, died suddenly of heart failure in the Albany Hospital to-night. He suffered with pneumonia several weeks ago, but got about again and walked to the hospital this afternoon. He had served as page and messenger in the Senate for a long time and was well liked and a great aid behind the clerk's desk. He was thirty-five years old and resided at 363 Madison Avenue, New York City.

He is survived by his parents, one brother, and two sisters, Beatrice, known on the stage as Patrice, and Jane Whitbeck, both actresses.

FRICK COKE MEN DISSATISFIED.

Half of 7,000 Employes Idle and Workers Talk of Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Urian Bellingham, Vice President of the Pittsburg District of the United Mine Workers, and Thomas Little, district member of the National Executive Board, have returned from a trip through the Connellsville coke regions.

Mr. Bellingham said there was dissatisfaction among the coke workers in the employ of the H. C. Frick Coke Company over the wage reduction notices posted the past week.

About 3,500 of the 7,000 employes of the company are idle, while the men that are working, when they heard that the Rainey coke interests had rescinded their wage reduction notice, were of the opinion that the Frick Coke Company should do the same.

An appeal will be made by the workers to the Frick Company to withdraw the notice. Failing in this, they will strike.

Holiday Tour to Washington.
December 25th, Royal Blue Line. Only $12.00 from New York and return. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Inquire Baltimore and Ohio ticket office.—Adv.

FIRST ARREST IN LAND FRAUD SCANDAL

John A. Benson of San Francisco Held in Washington.

Charged That He Bribed Interior Department Official, and That His Firm is Guilty on Many Counts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—John A. Benson, a rich San Francisco real estate operator, charged by the Interior Department with being the head of the alleged land frauds extending over a dozen Western States and Territories, to which Secretary Hitchcock referred in vigorous terms in his annual report, was arrested here this afternoon at the Willard Hotel by Secret Service Officer John A. Burns just as he was preparing to leave the city for New York.

The charge on which the arrest was made was bribery, it being alleged in the warrant that Benson had paid $500 to Woodford D. Harlan, formerly chief of the Special Service Division of the General Land Office and now a clerk in that office, on March 15 of this year for the purpose of extracting from him information regarding the investigation of Benson's operations at that time being made by the Land Office. Benson gave bail for his appearance Dec. 30, when the Government attorneys will ask to have him held for the Grand Jury.

The Government attorneys stated, in asking for a large bail bond for Benson, that he had been guilty of bribery during his present visit to Washington, since last Monday, and in the Interior Department itself.

The statement was made later that Secretary Hitchcock was so incensed at the flagrancy of this alleged offense that he told the officers to have Benson arrested at once, although it had not been planned to apprehend him at present. Another assertion of the Government officers is that Benson came to Washington in answer to decoy letters, and with the intention of bribing people in the Land Office who were in reality acting for the Secret Service.

The information on which the warrant was issued stated in brief that Mr. Harlan, in his capacity as chief of the special service division of the General Land Office, had charge of the investigation of the land frauds, sending out special agents in suspected cases of fraud and receiving the reports of such agents on the cases, and that Benson had paid to him the sum of $500 in return for being allowed to examine the reports of the special agents in his own case.

The specific offense alleged is that Benson unlawfully gave money to an officer of the United States acting in behalf of the United States in an official function, with intent to induce him to do an act in violation of his lawful duty, contrary to Section 5,451 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Benson is the senior member of the firm of Benson & Hyde, a wealthy and influential firm of real estate operators, with offices in San Francisco, and owning vast tracts of land in a dozen or more Western States and Territories. It is charged that his firm is at the head of a conspiracy which has been in operation for six years, or since the passage of the Forest Reserve act in 1897, and which has defrauded the Government out of at least 100,000 acres of public land.

One of the charges in the information given by Secret Service Officer Burns yesterday is that Benson obtained advance information as to what land would be wanted by the Government for forest reserves, and then made immense purchases of this land for nominal sums, and afterward exchanged it for the most valuable public lands to be found, thus profiting by the operation on a grand scale.

It is also charged that in many cases fraudulent entries were made on land in the first place. Further than this, it is alleged that in carrying out this conspiracy officers in the Land Office here, and in many of the Western States, and other officers not in the Land Office, were bribed by wholesale.

The list of States and Territories in which the information alleges lands were selected by Benson, in lieu of forest reserve lands, is as follows: Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Secretary Hitchcock began an investigation of the alleged frauds under the forest reserve act a year ago. At that time he was suspicious that the act was being made the vehicle of fraud, but had no definite information as to its extent or the persons implicated.

Mr. Benson is said to have been taken entirely by surprise in his arrest, although he has known that the Government has been investigating the alleged land frauds. He had no lawyer in Washington, and when he was taken immediately after his arrest before United States Commissioner Taylor, a delay of an hour or more occurred while a lawyer was sought for him. Attorneys Pugh and Pagin were sworn in as Assistant United States Attorneys for the purpose of prosecuting the case.

Mr. Benson made a formal plea of not guilty, and then his attorney asked that he be released on bail. The accused offered bail in $2,000 in cash, while the Government attorneys demanded bond in the sum of $10,000. Attorney Pagin for the Government saying:

"This man was at the head of a great land fraud conspiracy extending over several Western States. He has bribed officers of the United States in the West and in the district. Since he came to this city a few days ago he has continued his bribery. And what is more, in another case some years ago, when he was out on bonds, he left the country and went to a foreign country and remained away for several years."

A heated argument followed this declaration, counsel for the defense asserting it was improper. Finally Commissioner Taylor fixed the bond at $5,000.

The accused declined to make any statement further than to say he would appear when wanted.

KITCHENER ABLE TO WORK.

But He Will Be Confined to His Home for Some Time Yet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Calcutta to The Times says Lord Kitchener is so much improved in health that he has been able to transact business in his study the last few days.

It is probable that Lord Kitchener will discharge his official duties continuously, though he will be confined to the house for some time yet.

Lord Kitchener met with a serious accident while riding near Simla on Nov. 15. His horse became restive and collided with the side of a tunnel, throwing Lord Kitchener's leg with great violence against it. Both bones of the leg were broken above the ankle.

The Commander in Chief in India lay for some time in great agony, until some coolies passing through the tunnel found him and took him into Simla.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Piso's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for Coughs and Colds. All druggists.—Adv.

WALDEN UNIVERSITY ON FIRE; MANY PERISH.

Colored Students Jump from Windows—Twenty-five to Forty Injured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Walden University, a colored institution, is burning. Students, male and female, jumped from windows. From twenty-five to forty killed and injured.

The President of Walden University, which is a Methodist institution, is the Rev. Jay B. Hamilton, formerly of Brooklyn, who is a brother of Bishop John W. Hamilton of San Francisco.

FOUND WOUNDED AND GAGGED IN BUGGY.

Strange Assault on Irvington Man Whose Marriage Engagement Was Recently Broken—Victim Unconscious.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Dobbs Ferry police and those of this place and near-by villages are anxiously awaiting the return to consciousness of Otto Gilbert, who is in the hospital in Dobbs Ferry unable to tell what happened to him.

The indications are that he was assaulted and beaten by some one whom he knew, and the police say they believe the affair grows out of rivalry for the affections of a young woman. Gilbert has been employed by The Cosmopolitan Magazine. It has been his custom to frequently hire a horse and buggy from liverymen in this section. He usually patronized Samuel T. Knott. This afternoon he went to Mr. Knott's stables and hired a horse and buggy. It was his custom to return the rig between 6 and 8 o'clock. When he took the rig this afternoon he remarked he might not be back until 9 o'clock.

From the time he drove out of the stable until 9 o'clock to-night the authorities have as yet been unable to trace his movements. At the latter hour men standing at the corner of Main Street and Broadway, Irvington, saw a horse and buggy passing, the buggy being apparently empty. They stopped the horse and found curled up in the bottom of the buggy a man who has since proved to be Gilbert. He was unconscious, and his hands and feet were bound together with a piece of rope. There was a gag in his mouth, which it developed later had been made from his own handkerchief, and his face was covered with blood.

Patrolman Keannelly was summoned and took Gilbert and the horse and buggy to the Town Hall. Dr. Contant was summoned and found Gilbert suffering from a scalp wound on the fore part of the head with resulting concussion of the brain and possibly a fracture of the skull. While in the Town Hall waiting transfer to the hospital Gilbert began to rave, and repeated over and over again: "Don't do it, Joe."

When found, Gilbert's watch chain was dangling by the guard and his watch was missing. The only thing in his pockets were two packages of cigarettes. There was also found on him a portion of a note which read: "You will find me dead or alive on the aqueduct."

Gilbert was until recently engaged to be married to Miss Nellie Curry of South E. Street, Irvington. The marriage was set for Sunday next, but for some reason which cannot be ascertained to-night, the engagement was broken off.

The man's condition is considered critical.

YACHT ROAMER WRECKED.

H. C. Roome's Vessel Goes Ashore in the West Indies and Will Prove a Total Loss.

NASSAU, New Providence, Dec. 18.—The American auxiliary schooner yacht Roamer of the New York Yacht Club, H. C. Roome owner, became unmanageable in a recent gale, owing to the carrying away of her steering gear, and went ashore on Rum Cay.

The vessel will prove a total loss.

The crew of the Roamer has arrived here.

GIRLS LEAP FIVE STORIES.

To Escape Suffocation in Dayton, Ohio, Fire, Inmates Jump.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 18.—To escape death by suffocation twelve girls leaped from the fifth story windows of the Canby Building to-day, landing on the roof and skylights of a one-story building.

Six were caught in the arms of Dr. Lambert, who has offices in the building, and who, by breaking the force of their fall, probably saved their lives.

The flames originated in the basement of the building and the dense smoke went up the elevator shaft, quickly filling the upper floors. The property loss was small.

Two of the injured girls will die.

CHICAGO WOMEN AS JURORS.

Their First Verdict Sympathetic—Male Jury Concurs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—For the first time in the history of the United States, so far as local records show, a jury composed of six women sat on a case before Judge Honore, in the Juvenile Court here to-day. The jury passed on a petition to have Mary McGann, eight years old, declared a delinquent and placed in an institution.

The mother of the girl, Mrs. Ann McGann, declared that her child had been with her all her life and would die if taken away from her. The jury sympathized with the mother and returned a verdict that mother and daughter should be sent to Dunning.

The verdict was concurred in by a jury of six men, in order to make the verdict legal.

NO TITLES FOR MAYOR JONES.

With Pocketknife He Cuts "Hon." from Inscription Under His Photograph.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Some handsome charts and calendars recently have been issued in Toledo, giving the names of the heads and subordinates in all the city offices of Toledo. These adorn the business houses and offices of many professional men and city officials.

Last night, as one was hanging in the Mayor's office, Mayor Jones's attention was called to it. It contained in good-sized type these words: "Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Mayor." He deliberately took out his pocket knife, cut out the "Hon.," returned the knife to his pocket without a word, and then went on with his discussion.

Parsifal Libretto Free.
(Original text) with to-morrow's "German Revue," to be had at all news-stands. Office, German Herald Building, 24 N. William St., N. Y.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

RUSSIAN WAR MEASURE

Mediterranean Squadron Ordered to the Far East.

Hurried Movement of Troops in the Same Direction Continues—Hardly Any Warships Will Be Left in European Waters.

BIZERTA, Tunis, Dec. 18.—The Russian naval forces now anchored here, consisting of a battleship, (name not given,) the armored cruiser Dimitri Donskoi, of 3,882 tons' displacement; the turret ship Ostabya, of 12,675 tons' displacement; the cruiser Aurora, of 6,630 tons' displacement, and five torpedo boats, commanded by Admiral Wirenius, will be reinforced in a few days by six torpedo boats and will proceed hence to the Far East.

The battleship Emperor Nicholas, having on board Admiral Mollas, commanding the Russian naval forces in the Mediterranean, will arrive at Piraeus, Greece, on Dec. 23.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—A traveler who has just returned from Manchuria says Russian troops are still moving night and day toward Port Arthur.

The dispatch of the Russian Mediterranean Squadron to the Far East will, if recent dispatches were correct, leave practically no Russian warships in European waters. A telegram a few days ago stated that almost the entire navy was now in Far Eastern waters or on its way there.

On Oct. 9 the Vienna correspondent of The London Times said he had been told by "a well-informed personage who lately returned from St. Petersburg" that in Russian military circles the outbreak of hostilities was expected in the course of the next few weeks.

The correspondent said information which had reached him from two different sources confirmed the reports of the extraordinary extent of the military preparations being made by Russia for the contingency of war with Japan. The whole Transcaspian district as far as Samarkand had been seriously crippled as regards railway traffic by the large drafts of men and material for the Far East. The correspondent added:

"Embitterment prevails among Russian military men in Transcaspia in consequence of the manner in which their province is being neglected in favor of Manchuria and the Pacific Coast."

AMERICA IRRITATES RUSSIA.

Demand for the Opening of a Korean Port Resented—Minister Allen' Pressing the Matter.

SEOUL, Dec. 18.—The attitude of the Russians here indicates a possible determination to prevent Japan from gaining a foothold in Korea. The radicals insist that Russia must reach the sea to insure protection in the future, and argue that Japan in possession of Korea would be a constant menace.

The Emperor still studiously avoids an answer to the questions of United States Minister Allen in regard to the opening of Wiju. Mr. Allen is pressing the matter, and has asked for another audience.

The Russians are inclined to resent American activity concerning Wiju, and say that the Americans are playing the Japanese game.

The Russians do not object to Americans trading in Manchuria, but assert that the opening of Mukden and An-Tung admitted Japanese whose presence is constantly irritating, and that it might lead to a repetition of this if Yongam-Pho and Wiju were opened.

The Russians say that Americans now enjoy a large trade with Manchuria, which, except in the matter of flour, will much increase in the future, and insist that the present attitude of America only injures a friend and customer and favors a manufacturing rival.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE ON CHINA.

Great Efforts Being Made to Secure an Agreement Regarding Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Russians, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, are using every means to induce China to come to an agreement in regard to the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

The Chinese Ministers at St. Petersburg and Tokio have both telegraphed to the Wai-Wu-Pu (Foreign Office) urging it to agree with Russia quickly and saying that now or never is the opportunity.

These messages have fallen flat, it being known that both were prompted by the Russian Foreign Office.

TREATY WITH CHINA RATIFIED.

Senate Agrees to It Without a Division—Mr. Nelson and Others Criticise Russia's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate ratified the United States-Chinese commercial treaty late this afternoon by a unanimous vote. The executive session lasted for nearly an hour, most of the time being taken up in reading the treaty and the accompanying documents. As soon as the vote of ratification was taken it was ordered that the seal of secrecy be removed and the treaty made public.

The treaty is doubtless the most important convention made by the United States with any Oriental country. The greatest advantages gained by the agreement are the protection of missionaries, the removal of the likin tax throughout China, the opening of Mukden and An-Tung in Manchuria as places of international residence and trade, the extension of the United States international copyright laws to China, and the promise from China to establish a patent office in which the inventions of citizens of the United States may be protected.

The schedule of Chinese import duties that went into effect last year is made a part of the treaty. China agrees to revise and moderate her mining laws and to open her mineral wealth to the citizens of the United States.

No opposition to the treaty was manifested by any Senator, though Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) made a long speech in which he criticised the convention as making the

sufficient provision for the trade of the United States. He said it indicated that the hand of Russia had been shown against this country, making it impossible for the United States to get the concessions needed in the way of open ports.

Mr. Nelson said that the ports of Mukden and An-Tung, opened under the treaty, were in fact inland ports, accessible only to vessels of light draught. He blamed Russia for this condition of affairs, and warned the Senate that America might yet have trouble with that country over the Manchurian question, which had been responsible for the inability of the United States plenipotentiaries to obtain the opening of other important ports under more favorable conditions.

The attitude taken by Mr. Nelson was upheld in speeches by a number of other Senators, though it was argued at the same time that the treaty was an entering wedge for American trade, and that it was the best China was able to do under Russian duress.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) urged the importance of having the treaty ratified at once, and said that the State Department considered immediate action essential. He declared that the ratification would probably have a bearing on the settlement of the Far Eastern question.

Senators Morgan, Cullom, Spooner, and a number of others agreed with Mr. Lodge.

It was stated by some of the speakers that if Russia had any objection to the treaty it had not been made apparent, but that, on the contrary, Russia had openly expressed her approval of it.

There was no division on the motion to ratify.

THE SITUATION GRAVER.

But Russian Officials Do Not Expect War, According to St. Petersburg Dispatches.

TOKIO, Dec. 18.—The situation here to-day is more unfavorable than yesterday.

The publication in the principal papers here of the letter of Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, President of the Association of Spanish-American War Nurses, offering to the Government of Japan, through the Japanese Minister at Washington, the services of trained nurses in the event of war with Russia has produced an excellent impression and is warmly appreciated as a mark of the traditional American friendship for Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The opinion here is that the Russo-Japanese negotiations will proceed.

It is pointed out that there is no reason why Japan, if not satisfied with Russia's reply, should break off the negotiations, as the reply is in no sense an ultimatum, but leaves the way open for counter-proposals.

It is suggested, in case no agreement can be reached, that an arrangement might be made to maintain the present status for a number of years.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Mail says the rumors that a fleet of warships and a large body of troops are going to Korea have been officially denied.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Optimistic anticipations of a pacific solution of the Russo-Japanese crisis are still entertained in the leading Russian official circles, in spite of some disquietude on the part of the public and alarmist press reports."

LONDON TIMES ON THE CRISIS.

It Says the Japanese Have Made Up Their Minds Not to be Satisfied by Words.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says it fears that the situation in the Far East is not improving, but adds that so long as the negotiations are not formally broken off there is hope of a settlement.

"The Japanese," says The Times, "have made up their minds not to be satisfied with words. Doubtless they are ready to come to a compromise on certain points, but they are quietly resolved that whatever they insist upon as the minimum compatible with the interests of their country must be secured to them by something more tangible than promises.

"A compromise ought not to be impossible, but it must be an honest compromise, and not a mere device for securing all the advantages for one side."

STILL EXPECTS PEACE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that even at this juncture, when Russia's reply to the Japanese irreducible minimum is known to be unfavorable, the French Minister at the Chinese capital, echoing the official declaration in Paris, asserts that the negotiations promise a pacific issue.

WAR RISKS GO UP.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Russian-Japanese war risks at Lloyd's rose about 5 per cent. yesterday, 20 guineas per cent. being quoted to the end of January and 25 guineas to the end of February.

Ordinary insurance on a cargo to and from Japan rose about 5 per cent., with a fair amount of business.

Japanese bonds declined on the Stock Exchange from three-quarters to 1 point, but rallied and closed unchanged.

BOER PRISONERS GIVE IN.

De la Rey Induces Most of Those Still in India to Sign the Oath of Allegiance to Britain.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.—Gen. De la Rey made a speech to the Boer prisoners at Admadnagar to-day and succeeded in persuading all but ten of them to sign the oath of allegiance to Great Britain.

Gen. De la Rey spoke for five hours.

BOERS STILL NEED HELP.

Gen. De Wet Writes That There Has Been Hardly Any Rain Since the Conclusion of Peace.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Peter Van Vlissingen has received a letter from Gen. Christian R. De Wet acknowledging the receipt of $1,165, a contribution in aid of the Boers in the neighborhood of Kopjes Siding, Orange River Colony, who were ruined by the recent war and unfavorable conditions since the conclusion of peace.

"Accept," writes Gen. De Wet, "my thanks for your services in behalf of our poor, ruined people, and also to those who enabled you to send this sum. We hardly have had rain since the conclusion of peace, and harvests have been failures.

"Further help would be welcome. I do not ask anything for myself, but beseech further aid for the widows and children of the heroes killed in the recent war."

THE NEW GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, Dec. 18.—The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

President and Minister of the Interior—M. THEOTOKIS.
Minister of Finance—M. SIMOPOULO.
Minister of Justice—M. LEVIDIS.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. ROMANO.
Minister of Public Instruction—M. STAIS.
Minister of the Navy—M. SPIRO COMMOUNDOUROS.
Minister of War—M. SMOLENSKI.

Mr. Bryan Wants to Visit the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—William J. Bryan will arrive here on Sunday. He hopes to have an audience of the Czar.

Big Chance, $22.10 for $10, and $14 [illegible] Speer's Wines, Special Holiday Case, 12 Bottles, "Oldest Private" Stock Chateau Wines given away until New Year for $10. Write for circular list, Speer Wine Co., Passaic, N. J.—Adv.

PANAMA SITUATION GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Navy Department Decides Not to Make Its Plans Public.

Gen. Elliott, Commandant of Marines, Will Probably Be Sent to the Isthmus on the Dixie.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—After a conference to-day between Secretary Moody, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Brig. Gen. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine Corps, it was decided that if present conditions on the Isthmus of Panama continued Gen. Elliott would sail for Colon on the Dixie when that vessel goes south with the new battalion of marines which is to be assembled at Philadelphia, for dispatch to the Isthmus. The Dixie is now on her way north for this purpose.

Gen. Elliott has been anxious for some days to have a field command, and it is the present intention of the officials to grant his request.

It was said at the Navy Department to-day that in view of the growing complications over the Panama situation it was inadvisable longer to announce the plans of the department with the freedom shown during the last few weeks.

For that reason a cablegram received to-day from Rear Admiral Coghlan was not made public.

SAYS THAT PRESIDENT USURPED WAR POWER.

Senator Morgan's Resolution on Panama Negotiations—Mr. Daniel Advocates Acceptance of Hoar Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Morgan regarding the action of the President in connection with the secession of Panama from Colombia, excited much comment, and is likely to lead to a protracted and acrimonious debate. The resolution recites in detail the recent events on the Isthmus, declares in effect that the action of the President amounts to a declaration of war against Colombia, and that such action is "contrary to the law of neutrality enacted by Congress and is contrary to the laws of nations."

The resolution contends further that in negotiating a treaty with the Province of Panama, and using the military forces of the United States to prevent Colombia from restoring and maintaining her sovereignty over Panama, the President has exceeded the limits of his lawful authority and has assumed an authority which is lodged in Congress alone.

The Morgan resolution has stimulated the feeling created by the resolution of inquiry of Mr. Hoar, and on which he addressed the Senate yesterday, and has given additional interest to the Panama question. The treaty itself, when received by the Senate, will be considered in secret session, but the resolutions of Senators Hoar and Morgan will afford the fullest opportunity for discussing the entire Panama question in open session.

The Hoar resolution remains on the table and will undoubtedly be the basis of a few more speeches before being referred to the Foreign Committee, from which it will finally emerge shorn probably of most of the features which make it objectionable to the Republican leaders. Senator Daniel, in a speech to-day, advocated the acceptance of the resolution. He said that so far as available information shows, the Administration had knowledge of the revolution in advance of the people of the Isthmus.

The important features of the Morgan resolution are:

"That neither the President, nor the President and the Senate, as the treaty-making power of the United States, has the lawful power to wage or declare war against any foreign power, without the consent of Congress.

"That a state of war exists between Colombia and an organization in the Colombian Department of Panama that claims to have accomplished the secession of Panama from Colombia, and to have established its independence.

"That if Colombia is not prevented by some powerful foreign nation she is manifestly able to maintain her present effort to repress the said secession.

"That the President of the United States has entered into treaty relations with persons who claim to have seceded from Colombia, with a stipulation which is, in effect, a declaration of war with Colombia, and is not within the limits of any power conferred upon the President by act of Congress or the Constitution, or by the law of nations.

"That the President has no lawful right or power, without the consent of Congress, and under the conditions that exist in Panama, to use the military and naval forces of the United States to prevent Colombia from enforcing her claim to the proper exercise of her sovereignty and to execute her laws in the Department of Panama."

Mr. Daniel, who was recognized to speak upon the Hoar resolution, asking for full information in regard to Panama, declared that "never before had there been such a thorough defiance and contempt of the law of secrecy which prevails in diplomatic affairs as have been displayed in this matter." Of Minister Bunau-Varilla he said that that gentleman had "played more parts in a shorter time than any other actor who had challenged favor from back of the footlights."

Taking up the resolution, he said that he did not want to see the United States involved in war either with France or with Colombia. He contended that the independence of Panama had not been well established, as has been stated, and in this connection called attention to the fact that the country has no Constitution.

Mr. Daniel said he knew of no requirement in international law for the recognition of a new government before it was formed. When, where, and at what time, he asked, had the United States undertaken to send our forces to the border of any country to prevent that country from keeping peace in its own country? There was not at that time, he said, even the germ of a republic.

COLOMBIA'S PROGRAMME.

She Will, It Is Said, Go to War as a Last Resort, and Rely on the Latin Republics to Aid Her.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The United Colombian Committee here gave out a statement to-day regarding Colombia's intentions.

It is declared that Colombia will, first, seek through a commission to induce the United States to recognize Colombia's rights under the treaty of 1846; second, if the commission fails, Colombia will ask for the submission of the question to The Hague Arbitration Court; third, if its submission to The Hague Court is refused, Colombia will go to war and rely on the Latin-American republics to come to her aid.

The formal organization of the "United Columbia Committee" was announced from Paris on Wednesday. It was reported to have a membership of Colombians throughout Europe, and its purpose was said to be to inform the European public of Colombia's rights in the Panama affair.

TALK OF ANNEXATION.

One Way Out of the Difficulty if the Democrats Defeat the Treaty with Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—If the Democrats should succeed in defeating the Panama treaty by the application of the caucus rule Republican leaders say that other steps can be taken which will result in building the canal without much delay.

Two ways are said to be open to accomplish this. It could be done by the passage of a bill appropriating the necessary funds and leaving the question of sovereignty to be determined later, or by a resolution annexing the Isthmus to the United States.

The treaty has not been considered by the Democrats in caucus. While a majority of them are opposed to the treaty there is not unanimity, and differences have arisen which will make it difficult to reach an agreement.

The proposition that Panama might be annexed as was done in the case of Texas and Hawaii is a disconcerting one for the Democrats. Panama has been recognized by this Government and by nearly all the great powers, and a formal request on the part of its Government for annexation to the United States would present an issue which the Democrats would find embarrassing in confronting.

The difficulty would be in placating the South American republics, which might view such action on the part of this Government with alarm, and as indicative of a policy of ultimate absorption.

It is said that the proposition for annexation was first discussed in Administration circles, but was not encouraged. Senators friendly to the Administration urged a treaty as the more direct treatment.

It is conceded, however, that it would be difficult to get an appropriation bill through while the question of control of the canal zone was unsettled. The annexation scheme is regarded as much more easy of accomplishment.

A number of Democratic Senators are opposed to making the treaty a caucus measure, among them Senators Bailey and Cockrell.

For the accommodation of purchasers Æolian Hall will remain open on Saturday and Monday evenings until 10 o'clock.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave.

ANOTHER HONDURAN REVOLT.

It Is Believed That a Revolution Against Bonilla Will Soon Break Out.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 18.—Advices received here by steamship indicate that another revolution is imminent in Honduras, and that it is expected soon after the first of the year. It will, it is thought, be fostered by ex-President Sierra, with the purpose of ousting President Bonilla.

On his retirement from the Executive chair Sierra named Señor Arias for President. Then Bonilla organized a revolution and overthrew Arias, who is now in prison at Tegucigalpa.

It is said the people are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government, especially in the matter of the Honduras Railway. This was built by British capitalists. Since its construction not a cent of interest has been paid to the bondholders, and it is asserted that the British Government will take cognizance of the matter and force payment.

KAISER'S PROWESS AS A HUNTER.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Emperor William shot nine stags and three wild boars at Göhrde to-day.

The foresters beat up the game past stations where his Majesty and his guests stood, partially concealed behind pines and firs stuck in the ground. A slight covering of snow was cleared away from the ground behind the shooting barriers. The spots which the huntsmen stood on were covered with fresh branches.

The sport lasted from 9 to 11 A. M.

Kaiser's Sister Not Ill.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The report published by The Paris Journal that the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, eldest sister of Emperor William, is suffering from cancer and that the verdict of the physicians has created consternation in the German Court is officially defined as "nonsense." The Princess is not even ill.

FIREMAN FATALLY HURT.

Lieut. Freel Fell at Blaze in Brooklyn Tenement—Women and Children Rescued.

A fire which started on the first floor of a double brick dwelling house 54 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, at midnight, resulted in fatal injuries to Lieut. John Freel of Engine Company No. 100, and created much excitement and considerable suffering among the tenants.

The flames started from some unknown cause in the lower hallway of the building, and smoke soon cut off safe exit from the various apartments. John Tachan, who happened to be passing the building, saw the blaze and found Policeman Blakey of the Flushing Avenue station. Together they began to take out the women and children. There was no time for putting on clothes, and the helpless ones had to be carried out half dressed. While they were being removed the men, also in scanty attire, crawled out of the smoke-filled building the best way they could.

There seemed to be no end to the children there were in the building, and as many as twenty-five were carried out, but all of them unhurt.

Lieut. Freel received his injuries by the breaking of the fire escape landing on which he stood on the third floor. He fell to the ground and injured his spine, and also received other internal injuries. At the Cumberland Street Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that he probably would die. The fire was extinguished after a loss of $5,000 had been caused.

DANIEL WILLARD RESIGNS.

Daniel Willard, First Vice President of the Erie Railroad, resigned yesterday, to accept the position of Vice President of the Burlington system, which was made vacant by the election of Howard Elliott to the Presidency of the Northern Pacific.

Mr. Willard's resignation was accepted, and George F. Brownell, now General Solicitor of the road, was elected to succeed him. G. A. Richardson, now Secretary and Assistant to the President, was elected Second Vice President. Mr. Richardson retains his office as Assistant to the President. David Bosman, now Assistant Secretary, was elected Secretary. J. E. Packer was elected Mr. Bosman's successor. M. P. Blauvelt, now General Auditor, was elected Controller, which is a new office. C. P. Crawford succeeds Mr. Blauvelt as Auditor.

All these changes, according to the official circular, will take effect Jan. 1, 1904, and are promotions in the service.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:15 A. M.—23 to 29 Waverley Place; Aronson Brothers; damage trifling.
4:00 A. M.—24 West Sixtieth Street; Mrs. Alliman; damage, $800.
4:45 A. M.—1,278 Avenue A; David Revald; damage, $500.
9:10 A. M.—128 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James Wood; damage, $25.
11:25 A. M.—118 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Bernard Rosenfield; no damage.
1:45 P. M.—54 Ridge Street; P. Goldstein; damage trifling.
2:10 P. M.—228 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; owner's name not given; damage, $25.
4:45 P. M.—56 New Chambers Street; Henry Schankenberg; damage trifling.
4:55 P. M.—312 St. Nicholas Avenue; Jacob Smith; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—104 Monroe Street; Aaron Golf; damage, $5.
6:40 P. M.—209 Madison Street; Congregation Moses Montefiore; $25.
7:20 P. M.—334 East Sixteenth Street; Henry Schoonmaker; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—340 East Forty-first Street; William Cronin; damage, $150.
7:40 P. M.—477 Broadway; G. Seidenberg; damage, $20.
7:55 P. M.—38 West Ninety-first Street; Miss J. Podiski; damage, $100.
8:10 P. M.—18 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—358 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; K. Nestel; damage, $100.
10:45 P. M.—20 East Thirty-fourth Street; J. J. Missong; damage trifling.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25c.—Adv.

SENATOR GREEN ON BAIL

Commissioner Holds Him for Trial for Defrauding Government.

Judge Ray Grants Habeas Corpus Writ—Defendant to Make Legal Fight Instead of on Evidence.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—United States Commissioner Hall to-day gave his decision in the case of State Senator George E. Green of this city, charged with bribery and conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the sale of time recorders and canceling machines, holding the defendant on all five counts of the indictments for trial in the City of Washington, and placing the bail at $4,000 on each count.

Judge Hall reviews the evidence submitted by the Government as to the money transactions between Senator Green and George W. Beavers, former Superintendent of the Supplies and Allowances Division of the Post Office Department, holding that money was paid by Green to induce favorable action on the part of Beavers in the purchase of time recorders, and that "the evidence disclosed a suspicious activity on the part of Beavers in pushing the sale of the Doremus canceling machines, for which a motive must have existed."

The evidence in the Doremus canceling machine cases, the decision says, is so full and complete as in the time recorder cases, owing to the "unexpected disappearance of Truesdell and Ida Crowell, said to have been important witnesses before the Grand Jury, just when wanted for this hearing, and by the fact that Manager Fish of the Doremus Machine Company suffered so severely last Winter on account of the scarcity of coal that he was obliged, as he testifies, to burn all the old books and papers of his company to keep himself warm, regardless of their possible value as evidence, and that his fondness for neat-looking account books led him to tear out and destroy a number of scratched stubs from the company's checkbook, which should have shown in whose favor checks had been drawn."

In conclusion Judge Hall says: "The defense submitted all the five cases without offering any rebutting evidence.

"It is proper to say here that there is not the least suggestion in the evidence in any of these cases that the defendant, George E. Green, ever benefited personally from these transactions beyond the additional profit from the increased sales accruing to him in common with the other stockholders of these two companies."

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Senator Green appeared before Judge George W. Ray at Norwich in custody of Deputy United States Marshal S. Foster Black. He was accompanied by his attorneys, Frederick Collin of Elmira and Theodore R. Tuthill of this city and United States Attorney George B. Curtiss.

Mr. Curtiss, on behalf of the Government, asked for an order from Judge Ray for the removal of the defendant from this district to the District of Columbia for trial.

This application was opposed by the defendant's attorney, who at the same time applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, directing the Marshal to produce Mr. Green before the court, which was done.

The defendant's attorneys asked for a writ of certiorari, which was granted, directing Commissioner Hall to return all proceedings had before him to the next term of the District Court of the United States, which will be convened by Judge Ray at Albany on Feb. 9.

Senator Green was then released until that time by giving $20,000 bail, George F. O'Neil, publisher of The Binghamton Leader, becoming his bondsman.

Judge Ray asked how much time will probably be required for the argument of the case in February. Mr. Collin said that he thought it will require at least two or three days.

This was the first intimation on the part of the defense of what will be done for their side. It was then learned that Mr. Green's attorneys expect to make a lengthy argument in hopes of having the indictments set aside by Judge Ray.

They will attack the indictments and the decision of Commissioner Hall for lack of jurisdiction and on the ground that the alleged crimes are barred by the statute of limitation.

After their return from Norwich this evening, Mr. Tuthill said:

"The defense has just begun to work now. The prosecution has had a big chance. Now we will show the people what we can do."

He said further that he is confident that Mr. Green will never be taken to Washington for trial, but that it will be possible to get him off on legal grounds in the argument before Judge Ray. He would not say what will be the defense if Mr. Green ever does come to trial, because he said it is not necessary to consider that now. He stated, however, that the real fight is going to be a legal one, instead of one based directly on the evidence.

CLAIMS A BIG ESTATE.

Stepdaughter of George W. Kidd Says He Made Oral Contract Before Marriage to Leave All to Her.

Because, she says, he promised before marrying her mother to adopt her and make her sole heir to his estate, Miss Grace Georgette Slocum, thirty-one years of age, daughter of Mrs. George W. Kidd, living at 853 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, has brought suit to have set aside Mr. Kidd's will, involving property estimated to be worth $1,150,000, and under which his relatives would receive the larger share.

In 1875 George W. Kidd, owner of the J. S. Pike Distillery Company of Peoria, Ill., and said to have been Commodore at one time of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, married Mrs. Anna Estelle Slocum. As set forth by Miss Slocum in her complaint, an oral contract entered into by Mr. Kidd before the marriage took place was to the effect that her mother should lend Mr. Kidd $40,000, and that he thereafter should adopt Miss Slocum as his daughter, and that upon his death Miss Slocum should receive, in her own right, all of the property, both real and personal. This property, it is said, consists of a personal estate valued at $650,000 and realty worth at least $500,000.

Prior to his death, in December of 1901, Mr. Kidd made a will in which he left his estate in trust as follows: The income from 25 per cent. of it was to go to his widow, the income from 5 per cent. to his stepdaughter, and the remainder, or 70 per cent., was to fall to his relatives. These relatives consist of the testator's brothers and sisters and grandchildren, numbering about twenty in all. Besides her 25 per cent. the widow was to have the use of the house at 853 Fifth Avenue for the rest of her life.

The case is expected to come to trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, within the next two months.

Smokeless Powder Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—It was announced at the office of the Marsden Company to-day that the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, which is controlled by the Marsden Company, has passed into the hands of the Du Pont International Powder Company. This deal it is said gives the Du Pont Company control of 90 per cent. of the powder business in the United States. The Du Pont Company was organized under the laws of Delaware last Tuesday. It is capitalized at $10,000,000.

Xmas Tip
Give him several dozen of good old
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ANY DEALER ANYWHERE.
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M. Knoedler & Co.
invite attention to their carefully selected collection of
PAINTINGS
and Water Colors of various schools
Old English Mezzotints
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ARTISTS HONOR MR. DODGE

Give a Dinner to Celebrate His Victory in the Courts.

He Explains That Notwithstanding Court's Decree, His Pictures in Hotel Were Changed—Fought a Tailor.

A dinner was held last night in the Café Francis, 53 West Thirty-fifth Street, in honor of William De Leftwich Dodge, the artist who obtained an injunction from Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, restraining the Tiffany Studios from interfering with or altering his paintings designed for the Prince Edward Hotel, in Toronto, Canada.

Louis C. Tiffany of the Tiffany Studios had contracted with Mr. Dodge for the historical pictures to be put in the lobby of the hotel. The pictures were accepted, and then, according to Mr. Dodge, the architects found them too sombre. They insisted that they had not designed the hotel with the idea of having a darkly ornamented lobby, but the artist insisted that his paintings were historically correct and must not be changed.

The fact that Mr. Dodge had been sustained in his contention by the courts filled the hearts of the other artists in New York with delight, and many of them gathered last night to do him honor. The affair having been inspired by the foreign artists resident here, however, the native limners stayed away.

The diners and their guests were hardly started on the menu when the spirit of the occasion was made manifest by a sort of college cry which greeted every speaker at the beginning and at the end of his remarks. It was a cry of defiance and derision at architects, and grew in intensity as the evening wore on.

One speaker declared that he could not blame workingmen for blowing up buildings because they were so hideous.

Mr. Dodge told his brother artists that his experiences of the evening had been most distressing. He had nearly missed the banquet through a necessary personal encounter. He was enraged over the information that the Tiffany Studios had brought an action against him for $1,000 damages because of the withholding of the payment by the Toronto Company, and that he had received a bill from the same company for $1,700 for the repainting of his pictures, notwithstanding the injunction.

"They have made daylight of my night scene with a whitewash brush," he declared. "It is all sky, so that the figures are like tin soldiers marching before the blue tissue paper of the boxes in which they came for sale, and then from the $2,000 coming to me for my work they subtract and make me $700 their debtor. I have received many letters from my friends in Canada, among them the President of the Royal Academy, who says that it is the worst thing he ever knew, a disgrace to Canada, which will make her laughable in the eyes of the artistic world."

Louis Richard told of his experience with American architects and millionaires. He declared that a certain millionaire of the West had arranged that he do certain work, for which he modestly charged $2,000. The architects declared that this was too much, but the lower courts had decided in his favor. The millionaire would undoubtedly appeal, depriving Mr. Richard of car fare, table d'hote dinners, and other luxuries in the hope that he might starve or surrender with costs. A man prominent in the higher finance was his debtor, because the architect stood in his way, but, like the heroes of old even if he died, he would stand against the tyranny of the commercial instinct that would put its foot on the artistic neck.

It was agreed that the artists of the city should contribute to the fund for the prosecution of the further suits to be brought by Mr. Dodge against the company. In the event that the courts should be against them, it was decided that there should be an expedition into Canada where the painters would blot out the signature of Mr. Dodge, making him responsible for the repainted pictures. There was a great deal of enthusiasm.

Asked about the personal encounter, Mr. Dodge said that he had been called up on the telephone by his wife, who said that she had been insulted by a tailor who had called at their home to demand the payment of a bill of $8. The artist said he went to his home, where he found the tailor, whom he thrashed.

Abraham Stein, the tailor, has another version of the story. He says that he called to collect the bill, and stated modestly that he would wait until Mr. Dodge should come home. Mr. Dodge did come, and, being several sizes larger than the tailor, knocked him down several times, so that he had to flee for his life. Stein declared that he would sue the artist the first thing in the morning.

MRS. BERCKMANS SILENT.

In Spite of Appeals for Protection on Account of Threatening Letters, She Has Not Asked Police to Find Writer.

When Mrs. Gustave Bruce Berckmans, a widow who lives in style at 43 West Seventy-second Street, caused the arrest on Wednesday of Frederick Kumlin, a fireman, for loitering about her residence, she declared that she was impelled by fear induced by the receipt of three anonymous letters of a threatening nature. She has not asked the police to aid her in tracing these letters to their writer. The only request she has made upon the police since the arrest, and the notoriety that followed, was made yesterday when she sent a hurried telephone message to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, asking Capt. Kemp to stop newspaper photographers from taking snapshots of her house.

Capt. Kemp in admitting last night that the police were doing nothing in regard to the letters, declined to make any comment whatever on the omission of Mrs. Berckmans to ask that an investigation be set on foot. He said the first intimation the police had of the threatening letters was three or four days ago, when the widow called at the station house and asked that a close watch be kept on her house, as mysterious men were constantly loitering about it. Mrs. Berckmans at the time said that she feared some harm might come to her and her property, and in this connection referred to the letters she had received.

The Police Captain says that Mrs. Berckmans did not show him the letters, but had told him they were personal and disagreeable to a degree, and that she had her own idea as to who had written them, but did not care to mention any name until she was absolutely certain regarding the identity of the writer. Capt. Kemp, as a result of her visit, told his men to keep watchful eyes on the Berckmans residence, but nothing happened until Wednesday evening, when Kumlin was arrested and a Miss Brown, who is a guest of Mrs. Berckmans, and often goes automobile riding with her in the Park, appeared as a complainant. Miss Brown, however, was not positive in her identification of the man, and said she could not think of appearing in court against him, so the police let him go.

Mrs. Berckmans did not do anything yesterday to clear up the mystery surrounding the anonymous threatening communications. She refused to see any newspaper representatives. Through her counsel she denied a story which appeared in a morning paper, in which she was quoted as saying that unless she was mistaken the letters emanated from a woman who cuts a big figure in society, and that she sincerely wished these jealous women would keep their husbands at home and not give her all this annoyance.

Mrs. Berckmans's husband, who was a purchasing agent for a large jewelry firm in this city, died in London a little more than a year ago. She moved from a modest home into her present splendid residence, which is situated in one of the most fashionable residential sections of the city, is said to be worth at least $100,000, and is beautifully furnished, in 1899.

Fobs and Seals
The assortment we display comprises silk fobs with simple rings or buckles, gold chain fobs, jewelled fobs and some interesting old-fashioned seals set with amethyst, topaz, jade and sardonyx.
Silk fobs, with gold rings, $3.50 to $11.50; with gold buckles, $5.00 to $16.75; with seals complete, $6.50 to $150.00; gold chain fobs, $9.00 to $30.00; jewelled fobs, $24.00 to $60.00.
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In satin lined morocco case
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Fountain Pens
Waterman's "Ideal"
Plain 2.50, 3.50 & 4.00
Gold and Silver Trimmed 5.00, 7.50 & 10.00
Umbrellas
Silver trimmed handles 1.45
Open Evenings Until Christmas.

A POLITICAL LOCK-OUT.

Tammany Committee of the Twenty-ninth District Organizes, with Court Orders, Under Difficulties.

Locked and barred out of the regular Tammany Hall headquarters in the district, the followers of Thomas E. Rush, who yesterday was declared the legally elected leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Tammany organization, were forced to organize in a café in the basement of the Jackson Club, which is the Joseph F. Mulqueen headquarters.

The meeting was the culmination of a primary fight of three months' duration. At noon yesterday Jacob Marks, the attorney for Rush in the litigation that followed the primaries when Joseph F. Mulqueen apparently won by nine votes, secured from Justice Leventritt an order requiring the Board of Elections to issue a certificate to the Rush General Committee. Armed with this order, Mr. Marks and Mr. Rush secured the certificate.

Then they discovered that under the call of the County General Committee the District General Committee would be obliged to meet for organization at 135 East Fifty-eighth Street—the Jackson Club, where the Mulqueen-Carrol forces have headquarters. It also was learned that the Mulqueen people, in anticipation of the order of the court, had barred the clubrooms so no one could enter. But the Rush people decided that the public café on the ground floor of the clubrooms would fill the statutory requirement, and the 167 members of his General Committee marched down there, while police outside prevent any hostile demonstration.

In addition to naming Mr. Rush as the executive member, carrying with it the leadership, and giving the committee Chairmanship to Mr. Gerard, Benjamin Blumenthal, Graeme M. Hammond, and J. Edward Jetter were chosen as Vice Chairmen; William F. Cunningham, Abram L. Nathan, and James J. McCormick as Secretaries, and George H. Cornish as Treasurer.

MURPHY STILL DISTRICT LEADER.

Tammany Chief Re-elected by General Committee of the Eighteenth.

Charles F. Murphy was re-elected leader of the Tammany Organization in the Eighteenth Assembly District last night, when the District Committee met for organization at Gramercy Hall, in East Twentieth Street. Mr. Murphy has been district leader in the Eighteenth for a decade, and maintains the office in spite of his elevation to the Tammany leadership.

The only change in the existing officers was the election of Philip F. Donahue as Treasurer, in place of ex-State Senator Frank A. O'Donnel, now Treasurer of the Tammany central organization.

Leader Murphy to Bonded Officials.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, gave out a statement yesterday to the effect that there is absolutely no truth in the reports that all office holders under the new administration would be compelled to secure their bonds from the fidelity company of which Andrew Freedman is the representative, and in which Mr. Croker is said to have been interested. "My advice," Mr. Murphy added, "to every man who receives an appointment which requires a bond is to get it where he can make the best terms."

CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Heard Says Chief Executive Ignored New Orleans Celebration.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—Gov. W. W. Heard of Louisiana, who is here for the centennial exercises, arraigned President Roosevelt for his failure to appoint representatives to come to this city for the ceremonies. He said that the President intended to ignore the celebration altogether, and if it had not been for the Governor's appeal for the appointment of Admiral W. C. Wise, the Nation's Chief Executive would not have paid any official attention to the event.

"My opinion is that President Roosevelt has ignored the State and insulted the representatives of foreign Governments who have accepted the invitation for the ceremonies," said Gov. Heard. "I endeavored to avoid giving publicity to the President's indifference for fear it would offend the distinguished foreigners, but the way Mr. Roosevelt ignored the State and the City of New Orleans has been so glaring that I decided to discuss it.

"As I had mentioned Admiral Wise as a proper person for the appointment the President telegraphed me stating that he had named this officer to act as the Nation's official representative. If I had not suggested his name to the President I really believe there would be no one on hand when the exercises began."

Silver Service to New York Fireman.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—At a meeting presided over by Major Williams to-night Henry W. McAdams of the New York Fire Department was presented with a silver service valued at $1,500 as a token for services in instructing local firemen in fire fighting during the past few weeks.

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LINDENTHAL'S PLAN UPSET BY HOLLER

Fireworks After Traffic Is Resumed on Brooklyn Bridge.

Plans for Ceremonial at Opening of Williamsburg Structure Are Complete—Troops to Line Approaches.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the celebration in connection with the Williamsburg Bridge "opening" to be held to-day, with Alderman Peter Holler and Mayor Low as the central figures, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal and other dignitaries being placed a trifle to one side.

There is trouble over the fireworks exhibition to be given in the evening and over the order of the Bridge Commissioner closing the Brooklyn Bridge promenade and roadways to pedestrians from 6 to 8 o'clock, so that no sightseers could get on that bridge to watch the spectacle, and thus have a free public exhibition. Alderman Holler notified the Bridge Commissioner yesterday that the hours for the fireworks, as set down in the minutes of the Board of Aldermen would be from 8 o'clock to 9:15, and that the Bridge Commissioner could not change them from 6 to 8, as he had done in his order.

Alderman Holler remarked that there were too many hands engaged in the arrangements for the celebration, while the Bridge Commissioner replied that the only trouble was that both of Alderman Holler's hands, which were most prominent in the affair, seemed to be feet.

As matters now stand, the fireworks are to be set off between 8 and 9:15 o'clock, and the Brooklyn Bridge will be closed to pedestrians from 6 to 8 in the evening, thus allowing the crowd to get on in time for the exhibition, notwithstanding the fact that Police Commissioner Greene has protested against this course as involving grave danger both to the people and to the old bridge.

For the day celebration the Mayor, President of Manhattan Borough, Controller, heads of departments, Presidents of the Boroughs of Richmond and the Bronx, and members of the Board of Aldermen from Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, ex-Mayors of the old city, Borough President-elect Ahearn, and Mayor-elect McClellan, if he arrives from Washington in time, will gather at the City Hall at noon, and promptly at 1 o'clock will proceed to the Williamsburg Bridge, Manhattan approach at Clinton and Delancey Streets, under the escort of Troop A. All will go in carriages to the approach, going up Broadway to Broome Street, to Clinton, to the terminal. At the end of the bridge all of the officials and their escort will alight and proceed on foot over the single south roadway that is in condition even for walking.

The Brooklyn party will meet at 11 o'clock at Borough Hall. It will consist of the Borough Presidents of Brooklyn and Queens, the Chairman and members of the Aldermanic committee in charge of the opening, the Commissioner of Bridges, the designing engineer and staff, Aldermen from Brooklyn and Queens, ex-Trustees and ex-Bridge Commissioners from Brooklyn, and ex-Commissioner Shea and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn. Carriages likewise will be provided for all, and the escort will be Troop C. This party will proceed to the Brooklyn approach to the bridge, where the members of the party will alight and proceed to walk toward the centre of the bridge. Each party is scheduled to start over the bridge from the terminals at 2 o'clock sharp. Along Broome Street in Manhattan will be lined up the Seventy-first Regiment, while along the Brooklyn approach the Forty-seventh Regiment will be there.

On the march over the bridge the Bridge Commissioner will head the party from Brooklyn, and the Mayor will head the party from Manhattan. When they meet at the centre of the bridge the Brooklyn party will turn and escort the Manhattan party to the Brooklyn plaza, where the ceremonies will take place. A stand has been provided there for 300 guests. At the plaza the Commissioner will present the bridge to the city and Mayor Low will deliver his speech of acceptance, the other speeches following. Salutes will be fired by the police boats and the guns at the navy yard will boom in honor of the event. After this ceremony the guests will proceed to the various clubs in Brooklyn which have extended the officials invitations. At 8 o'clock the fireworks will begin.

The water parade will start at 7 o'clock in the evening from Newtown Creek, moving in six divisions under the direction of the Merchant Marine Association, the vessels moving two abreast down the East River in midstream. When passing under the new bridge each vessel will head for the foot of Hudson Avenue on the Brooklyn side and then be disbanded by rocket signals from the flagship. Vessels then will take positions to witness the fireworks. All of the police reserves of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs will be on duty and 476 men will be along the Brooklyn Bridge.

Members of the Congress Club of Brooklyn, at a stag held last evening, sung several verses apropos of Alderman Peter Holler and "his pridge." Some of them, sung to the Dooley air, follow:

To-morrow it is Holler Day—the greatest ever was
To Williamsburg, (sing hearty,) and the reason is because—
Now, "Was ist los mit Holler?" you will hear the people say,
"Ach, Got im Himmel, Hans, es ist der Peter Holler Day!"

Der Aldermans vill "haf a poat at Mott Street Ferry slip,"
Mit Holler on der Captain's pridge—ach, von't dot pe a trip!
Und ven day reach det Holler Pridge—all fire und smoke und noise,
Day vill look them oop at Holler shooting smiles at all der boys.

Der bells vill ring, der cannons roar, der whistles blow und blow,
Der mens vill holler Holler, und der hens und roosters crow;
Und I tolds you, lieber landsmann, dere vill pe der deuce to pay
On dot pridge und on dot river on der Peter Holler Day.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

County Tax Lien Not to Have Precedence on City Property—McComb Estate.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—An important aspect of city taxation is involved in the decision of the Court of Appeals handed down to-day affirming the judgment of the courts below in the case of the City of Rochester versus Kappell.

The court gave no opinion with the decision, but, by its affirmance, upholds the contention of Corporation Counsel Sutherland of Rochester that a county tax lien is not to have precedence over a city tax lien, and that a county tax sale of property within the city does not expunge the city's lien upon the property.

A large amount of property, not only in Rochester, but in the other cities of the State, is thus assured to the benefit of the city's tax lists. Hitherto it has passed into the hands of tax-sale purchasers, to the city's loss.

A million dollars is said to be involved in the case of Herzog, appellant, versus the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, in which the Court of Appeals to-day reversed the judgment of the Appellate Division and sustained that of Justice Truax in Special Term.

The decision gives Fanny McComb Herzog a quarter interest in the estate of her father, who died in New York City in March, 1901. One clause of the McComb will gave her this quarter interest, but a codicil cut her interest in the will in case she married Mr. Herzog.

Justice Truax, at Special Term, in his decision gave Mrs. Herzog the quarter interest first provided for in the will, which decision was reversed by the Appellate Division.

Other decisions of the Court of Appeals, which to-day adjourned until Jan. 4, were:

People ex rel. Mutual Trust Company, Westchester County, appellant, versus Miller, Controller.—Order of Appellate Division and determination of the Controller reversed with costs and the matter remitted to Controller for adjustment according to the rules laid down.

Crooks versus People's National Bank of Malone, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment rendered against defendant in accordance with stipulation on first cause of action set forth in the complaint, with costs in all courts.

Braun, appellant, versus Quintard and others, respondents, &c., appellant.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, with costs to each appellant and to executors, respondents, payable out of the fund.

Burhorn versus Lockwood, appellant.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Northam versus Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, appellant; Briggs versus New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Werner versus Hearst, appellant; Quackenbos, appellant, versus Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted; costs to abide event.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Heck, executor of Banker; same versus executor of Banker.—Orders affirmed without costs to either party.

Hanlon versus Stevens, appellant; in re Braun, assignee; Halleran, appellant, versus Bell Telephone Company, Buffalo; Osborne, appellant, versus Ocorr & Rugg Company; Williams, appellant, versus Mage; Fornatti versus Poyett; Geary versus Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant; Tripp versus Hunt, appellant; Davenport, appellant, versus Angelo; Huebner, appellant, versus Hammond; Baird and others versus Campbell, appellant; same versus Allen, appellant.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

In re Transfer Tax will of Delano.—Motion for re-argument denied; $10 costs.

Thorn, appellant, versus De Breteuill, et al., appellant and respondent.—Motion to put case on calendar and prefer granted.

POSTAL FRAUD PAPERS.

House Passes Resolution Requesting Mr. Payne to Furnish Documents to Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House to-day by resolution authorized the Committee of Expenditures of the Post Office Department to request the Postmaster General to furnish that committee with the papers in connection with the recent Post Office investigation.

The resolution met lively opposition on the Republican side. Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, contended that the information sought had been received from the Post Office Department and mailed to the members.

Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, replying to Mr. Overstreet, said that if making trouble consisted in making a thorough inquiry into the Post Office situation, the minority proposed to make trouble. He announced that if given an opportunity he would offer a resolution providing that the Postmaster General be requested to send to the House all the papers and evidence in connection with the investigation.

"Are you afraid of it?" he asked. "Are you afraid to have the House and country generally know it?"

The previous question being ordered on practically a party vote, he had no opportunity to offer his substitute. It required the Speaker's vote to order the previous question, the yea and nay vote resulting in a tie. On a yea and nay vote on its passage, the resolution was agreed to—109 to 100.

Mr. Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Chairman of the Post Office Expenditures Committee, held that the desired information was essential to his committee in consideration of measures affecting the Post Office Department.

Representative Hay of Virginia introduced a resolution to-day providing that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to make an investigation of alleged postal frauds.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Among the measures of public interest introduced in Congress to-day were the following:

By Representative MORRELL of Pennsylvania—A bill granting a rebate of 15 percentum of tariff duty on goods brought to and from the Philippine Islands in American ships.

By Representative SHAFORTH of Colorado—A constitutional amendment providing that the right to vote shall not be denied on account of sex.

By Senator MORGAN—A bill to fix the compensation of the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It is almost identical with that under which the present commission is now serving.

New York Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Branch, A. Van Valkenburgh; Lakemont, Mabel Eaton; Lodi Center, Clarence L. Burnham; Millneck, Charles W. Allen.

GEN. MERRIAM EXPLAINS.

Says That His Remark About Gen. Wood Was Exaggerated—Gen. MacArthur's Case.

DENVER, Dec. 18.—Gen. H. C. Merriam denied to-day having ever said that the appointment of Gen. Wood would lower the moral standard of the army.

"I can only say," added the General, "that in the published interview my words were greatly enlarged upon and that I have been credited with making an uncalled-for remark which cannot only be detrimental to myself, but to the army."

Gen. Merriam to-day was requested by Secretary Root to inform the department if he was quoted correctly in an alleged interview here yesterday, in which he is made to say that the President's appointment of Leonard Wood to be Major General is generally unpopular with army men, and that such appointments tend to unsettle the army and injure its morale. The General was asked to make such explanation as he may deem proper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Secretary of War will take no further action regarding the recent utterances of Major Gen. MacArthur in Honolulu, in which he is alleged to have predicted war between the United States and Germany. In a cablegram to the department Gen. MacArthur explains that his remarks were made in private conversation, and not with the slightest idea that they would be given publicity. In view of the precedents in such cases, the department will allow the matter to drop.

ARRESTED AT A THEATRE.

Two Men Locked Up for Presenting Tickets Stolen from Home of Sir Roderick Cameron's Daughter.

Two men who gave their names as Charles F. Hope and Edward Nelson were arrested at the Madison Square Theatre last night on presenting for admission tickets which had been stolen from the home of Miss Isabel Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, 185 Madison Avenue. Hope said he was a printer, living at 428 East Fifteenth Street, and Nelson described himself as a driver of 307 East Twenty-first Street.

Miss Cameron entered her bedroom yesterday to find two men ransacking the bureau drawers in one of which were four tickets for "A Girl from Dixie." Their arms were full of other plunder which they had collected. Miss Cameron screamed as the men dashed by her and down the stairs. The scream was heard by John Stuart, the caretaker of the house, who lives on the basement floor, but before he could reach the front door, the men had gained the street and were almost out of sight.

The police were at once informed, and when Miss Cameron discovered that the theatre tickets were missing she gave the numbers of them to the detectives. The box office was notified to be on the lookout for them, and Detective Sergeants Lang and Herlihy took up positions near the doorkeeper, last evening when the audience began to arrive. When Hope and Nelson attempted to enter they were at once arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up as suspicious persons. They said they had purchased the tickets from speculators.

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BELMONT ANSWERS RYAN

Talks on Metropolitan's Project to Start Tunnel Building.

Says Surface Company Has Made No Offer to Renew Transfer System with Elevated Roads.

Thomas F. Ryan's statement, in behalf of the surface traction interests which he represents, that the Metropolitan Securities Company would like to enter the tunnel building field in this city, caused August Belmont to make a statement yesterday.

Mr. Belmont, as head of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, including the elevated system and the nearly completed subway railroad, is the man most directly interested in the rise of a possible rival in tunnel building hereabout. Ever since his company obtained the Brooklyn extension contract he has maintained the position that the city ought to have a unified system of tunnel roads under a single management, and that his company is the proper agent through which to perfect such a chain of subways. When Mr. Ryan's plan was called to his attention he said:

"Mr. Ryan has never discussed transportation matters with me, therefore I do not know his plans. I know that when the complete interborough system is in operation in Manhattan and the Bronx, conditions are sure to present themselves which in all likelihood will materially change the views of every one on the question. The advantages to the city accruing from one complete rapid transit system will go beyond the question of the mere competition in the bids for construction and operation.

"So far as the question of transfers from the surface lines to rapid transit roads is concerned, the Interborough inherited a contract between the Metropolitan and the Manhattan Road which the Metropolitan had, in turn, inherited from the Third Avenue Railroad. This contract expires next April. No effort on the part of the Metropolitan has been made to increase and elaborate any arrangement for transfers. As the completion of the new subway would take at least four to five years, it would seem rational, in view of Mr. Ryan's statements, that such an arrangement of transfers to crosstown lines as is proposed for the purpose of relieving the long haul on the surface roads, if advantageous and practical, would result in an effort now to relieve that congestion by a transfer arrangement on the cross-town lines with the present rapid transit system. If such an arrangement is good at no cost at all, it cannot be bad at a reduced cost at present."

Wall Street was much interested yesterday in this latest development of the local traction situation. Since election day, when the campaign to bull the local traction and franchise stocks began, there have been many reports about these securities. One rumor, the revival of a former report, was that a great consolidation was brewing, including the New York County surface lines, the elevated and tunnel systems, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and, in fact, all the transportation lines of the greater city. One report had it definitely settled that Mr. Belmont's corporation had offered to buy out control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Mr. Ryan's proposition about tunnels to be built by the Metropolitan interests was regarded in Wall Street as setting at rest the rumors about consolidation and making sure that the surface system was in the fight as a rival of the subway and elevated systems to the finish. When Mr. Belmont's statement was made public, that view became more widespread.

It is stated that such trunk line tunnels as Mr. Ryan suggested would cost upward of $50,000,000. The equipment would amount to $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 more. Under the existing rapid transit law tunnels built by the Metropolitan interests would be constructed on the same terms as the present subway; that is, under city direction and on city money, the operating company to have a lease of fifty years, with the possibility of the operation reverting to the city later.

Improvements already projected in the tunnel line will require so much of the city's money that it would be necessary for the Legislature to authorize an extension of the debt in order to make possible any metropolitan tunnels within the next few years. Out of the original $50,000,000 allowed to the Rapid Transit Commission for tunnels only about $8,000,000 now remains.

Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons of the commission was rather non-committal on the subject yesterday, although he expressed satisfaction at the offer of the Metropolitan people as evidencing a prospect of awakening interest in tunnel improvements. He would not say how he would regard the Metropolitan and Interborough as rival bidders. It is known that Mr. Parsons wants the city authorities to insist on a uniform subway system.

COMMISSIONERS FOR SUBWAY.

Report to be Made on the Disputed Park Avenue Section.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision granting a motion recently made for the appointment of Commissioners to report whether or not the rapid transit subway should be constructed under Fourth and Park Avenues, between Thirty-third and Forty-second Streets.

The subway has been practically completed already along that section, but the easterly tunnel deviates a few inches from the plans as heretofore officially authorized and approved. The present proceeding is merely to regularize and legalize the subway as actually constructed.

BROOKLYN LOOP ABANDONED.

Elevated Road Will Restore Through Service to East New York.

The loop on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad system at Manhattan Junction, against the operation of which the residents of East New York have fought bitterly in and out of the courts for several years, has at last been abandoned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The loop was built to connect the Broadway and Fulton Street elevated lines, and after it was constructed through trains to the terminal in East New York were discontinued. This caused protest in East New York, and war was declared against the loop, but the efforts to compel its abandonment failed. The company, however, has now decided to stop operating trains around the loop, and on Monday the old through service will be restored. Trains on the Fulton Street line will be sent through to City Line, and those on the Broadway line through to Cypress Hills.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For the accommodation of holiday shoppers this store will remain

Open evenings

Until 10 o'clock.
Up to and including Christmas Eve.

OUR GREAT HOLIDAY SALES OF MERCHANDISE SUITABLE FOR XMAS GIFTS ARE NOW AT THEIR HEIGHT.

You'll find everything suitable for gifts priced at a great saving. Many special reductions will go in force to-night for the first time.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SMITH & MABLEY
7TH AVE. COR. 38TH ST. N.Y.
COMPLETE FOREIGN SUPPLY & REPAIR DEPT.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

Rosemary.

"That is for remembrance." Jewelry is also for remembrance. Beautiful sentiment and beautiful jewelry go hand in hand—in fact are often wedded together.
You wish to become dearer to some one who is already dear to you. Then remember to "Win her with gifts if she respect not words, Dumb jewels often in their silent kind, More than quick words, Do move a woman's mind."

Oliver & Davis,
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
3 Maiden Lane,
Tel. 377 Cortlandt, New York

Wherever there is a Piano no Gift can possibly be more acceptable than

The PIANOLA

THE PIANOLA has shown by its remarkable rise to world-wide popularity that it possesses unusual power to please.

This popularity, confined to no one class, but common alike to both musician and layman, proves that the charm exerted by the Pianola is universal.

Conferring on its possessor an ability which it would take years to acquire in any other way, the Pianola represents a gift that only a short time ago the wealth of all the world could have bought.

Not only will the recipient of a Pianola reap daily pleasure from its possession, but every other member of the family and usually the donor of the gift as well, will participate in the enjoyment.

The Pianola is the standard instrument by which all others of its type are judged, and possesses every feature in any way necessary to its complete efficiency.

The Metrostyle emphasizes the advantages of the ordinary Pianola, and in addition possesses one other feature, exclusive and unique, which places it far in advance of anything yet introduced.

The Pianola is brightening thousands of lives and homes to-day by bringing music to them, and money cannot buy a gift that will insure greater pleasure not only for the Christmas time, but for the entire year as well.

Pianola $250.
Pianola with Metrostyle $300. Purchased by monthly payments if desired.

For the accommodation of purchasers Aeolian Hall will be open on Saturday and Monday evenings until 10 o'clock.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY. AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave.
Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark

MRS. NATION INVADES CHUCK CONNORS'S BALL

Pickles, Belle of the Function, Too Much for Reformer.

Chinatown Mayor, in "Hardshell Togs," Plays the Diplomat—Crowd at Tammany Hall.

Pickles, the belle of Chinatown, made her debut last night at a dance given in Tammany Hall by Chuck Connors, the Mayor of Chinatown. She was escorted to the hall by Ling Quong, the Chinese interpreter, whom she met coming out of a hop parlor in Pell Street. Mr. Ling explained that he had only 40 cents, as he had just dropped $8 in a fan tan game, and needed a quarter of what he had left for gate money at Chuck's ball.

"Tush," said Pickles; "you pay me fare up on de automobile and I'll git in de ball all right, even dough I ain't got no coin."

So Ling paid the car fare, and when they reached Tammany Hall they found a mob of a hundred men and women standing around the door trying to get in without paying the admission fee. Ling forced his way through the crowd to the box office, and there learned that the price of admission was 50 cents.

"Tloo blad," he said. "No takee tienty-five centee. Play fifty."

"Hey," shouted Pickles, addressing the ticket seller. "I'm a fren' of Chuck's, see? And if yer tell him dat Pickles is down here at the door he'll send a escort to bring me in."

The doorkeeper and ticket seller had a hot argument over the matter after that, and they were still arguing when a party of sightseers from a fashionable hotel came along and settled it by buying tickets for the Chinaman and the girl. One of the women in the party got in conversation with Pickles going up the stairs and when they reached the door of the dressing room Pickles shocked her new acquaintance by suddenly remarking:

"Hey, sis, have you got any cigarettes?"

The men in the party enjoyed the joke, but the woman who had been asked for cigarettes became speechless. She tried to hurry away, but Pickles caught her arm and held her, saying:

"Go on and give me a pipe. Don't mind dem guys yer wid. Give me a pipe."

"My poor girl," replied the woman, trying to appear at ease, "I don't smoke cigarettes."

"Back to der woods for yours," replied Pickles, in incredulous tones.

That was about 11 o'clock, and the hall was crowded to the doors. There were Chinamen dancing with white girls, negro women waltzing with white men in evening dress, pugilists from the Bowery, well-known theatrical folks from the up-town theatres, society men and women who had come in their carriages just to look on, and a raft of humanity from the Chinese quarter.

Chuck Connors arrived at the ball shortly before midnight. He was accompanied by a man whom he introduced as "De head of de State of Alabama." Chuck carried a huge bundle. He explained that it contained evening clothes. For the first time in his life he said he was going to put on a white shirt, "jist ter show dem sissiety guys dat anybody kin wear a dress suit if dey have a dollar ter pay for it."

"I didn't want ter wear dese hardshell togs till I got to de ball," he said. "I was goin' ter put 'em on down in Barney's back room, but I got ashamed of de gorillas, and den I tought dat I might git pinched if I went out in de street wid dem on, so I jist wore me sweater till I got here."

While Chuck was talking Jim Jeffries and Anna Held arrived and shook hands with Chuck.

"Tis a playsure," said the actress.

"Your chicken coop is No. 19," said Chuck, explaining the number of the box assigned to Miss Held. "Expec' Maxine Elliott and Scourine Pompereili later on. Jist make yerselfs at home till I git dem new rags on."

At midnight Chuck appeared on the ballroom floor in evening dress. He had forgotten to get shaved, but explained that he would have plenty of time for that next week. His No. 15 collar caused the band of his No. 18 shirt to bulge a bit, and when some one called Chuck's attention to it he tore off his tie and threw it on the floor. Then he made inquiries for Pickles.

"She jist heerd she was ter lead der march wid yer," said a girl in a pink waist, "and my sister Mamie is goin' ter lend her her blue skirt. Mamie'll stay in de dressin' room till de march is over."

A few minutes later Pickles appeared in the borrowed skirt. It was five or six inches too short for her, but she seemed proud. She threw away a cigarette she had been smoking, saying:

"Come on, Chuck; yer needn't be ashamed of me; I'm de best-lookin' rag in de hall."

The band started up, and with Pickles on his arm Chuck started around the hall, followed by 300 other couples. This was down on the programme as "A Walk Around to de Gorillas." Then followed a lanciers, scheduled as "Back! Back! Here Comes a Swell Pickle."

Then came a two-step dedicated to Dowie entitled "It Makes No Difference How I Got It." After that came a dance to Paddy the Horse, whose familiar saying is "Hard Work Ain't Easy." The other dances bore such dedications as "Chinatown Voted the Laundry Ticket" and "I Don't Care If It Snows in Bed."

When the ball was at its height Carrie Nation appeared in the hall. She had come around from the Third Avenue Theatre, where she had played her part. The doorkeeper had refused to allow her in and sent for Chuck.

"Sure she kin come in," said Chuck. "Der are udder automobiles up stairs wid loose wheels. Jist step in and help yerself to a twist."

Mrs. Nation went up to the café and found several girls smoking cigarettes. She knocked the cigarettes from their mouths and then tackled the young men who were smoking.

"I came here to stop this ball," she said. "I received a letter from a heart-broken mother about it, and she said her son lost his job by attending it last year. I'm going to break it up."

She approached a table where three women were seated with cocktails in front of them. Brushing the glasses to the floor, she told the women they ought to be arrested for drinking.

At this point the band of musicians proceeded to play "Bedelia," and the crowd in the hall sang "Bedelia, I'd like ter steal yer."

Before any one knew what Mrs. Nation intended to do she climbed to the big stage and proceeded to read the letter which she had received asking her to stop the ball.

"Put her out!" yelled the crowd. "Rats! Fire her! Shut up! Hey! Hey! Hey!"

Chuck Connors induced her to leave the stage and led her toward the door, explaining that he wanted to introduce her to a nice little girl who ought to be home in bed. Out in the hall he introduced her to Pickles.

"If yer don't git down stairs in a minute," said Pickles, "I'll push yer nose trough de back of yer neck."

Then Pickles caught hold of Carrie and Chuck caught hold of Pickles, and three committeemen caught hold of Chuck and all moved down stairs to the outside door.

"The street for yours," said Chuck, and Mrs. Nation, seeing trouble ahead, went out into the cold night peacefully.

There are men who buy shoes simply for service—they want long, solid wear—every hour of wear they can get for their money. They don't care for style, but don't object to it.

We are looking for these men. King Calf shoes are what they need. King Calf is a leather which we control absolutely—it is a leather that nearly never wears out. It is as tough as iron and pretty nearly as flexible as kid. It is practically water-proof. We put a King Calf upper on a double sole of oak-tanned sole leather and make absolutely the most durable shoe in the world. And the style is there too. And it fits. It has the comfort of an old shoe. The price, $3.50—only one price for

REGAL
THE SHOE THAT PROVES

80 REGAL STORES—20 OF THEM IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
48 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. 7th Av.
2260 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Av.
466 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Av.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
338 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.

ASPHALT TRUSTEE UPHELD.

Foreclosure by Company's Official Sustained by Court of Appeals.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The United States Court of Appeals filed an opinion to-day refusing to permit Harry C. Spinks of Newport, Ky., to intervene in and defend the foreclosure suit of the Land, Title, and Trust Company of Philadelphia against the Asphalt Company of America.

The decision upholds a judgment entered by Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey.

Farewell Dinner to Capt. Dutton.

Health Officer A. H. Doty gave a farewell dinner last evening at his residence at Quarantine, S. I., to Capt. Thomas Dutton of the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, who sails to-morrow morning for Liverpool on his last voyage as commander of the Umbria. Dr. Doty's Quarantine staff attended the dinner.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — **Store Closes at 7 o'clock** — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Now Comes Toy Buying In Earnest -:- -:-

All Santa-Claus-land has emptied its treasures into WANAMAKER'S. Every boy and girl in Greater New York knows what he wants, so does Santa Claus, as well as his parents. Today stocks are full, and every wish can be met. Next week you may have to take something else, and some little one be disappointed. Today is the time.

TOYS TOYS
DOLLS DOLLS

What would be the use of printing even a whole page full of details? Everything a child's heart ever yearned for is here; and the best kinds, at lowest prices. Basement.

Fine Suits for Men, that offer an eight-dollar saving. They are made of handsome fancy worsteds and cheviots, the finest to be had; beautifully cut and tailored—in fact, they were our regular $30 suits, which go on sale *today at $22 a suit.*
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Winter Overcoats—just eighty in this lucky lot—made of heavy Oxford-mixed cheviots, some lined with serge, others with wool body-lining and satin-lined shoulders and sleeves. They are coats previously selling at $18 and $20. *Today at $12.50 each.*
Second floor, Fourth ave.

A Blanket Bath Robe is a present a man is very apt to value. Some men may not want to take a chance on Santa Claus buying them a bath-robe, and will hurry to secure one of these

$10 and $12 Kinds at $6.50

Made of heavy, soft blanketing, with Jacquard figures in a good color-assortment; and are plain or satin-bound. Only ninety, all told.
Second floor, Rotunda, east side.

Hunt up the best $3 Derby you can find in New York today, and compare it with these Black Derby Hats—you'll find it at best a toss-up to choose between them.

Here are fine, brand-new Derbies, in latest blocks, made up especially for us, and regular $3 qualities, to be sold today

At $1.75 Each!

Great news, that, to save $1.25 on a stylish hat just when every penny seems as big as a dollar!
Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

These Fine Neck-ties are made from the richest, heaviest and choicest imported silks. They are Scarfs that you can't duplicate in the city under $2.50 to $3. The manufacturer of the best neckwear in town made them—and in patterns and colorings they are quite novel and exclusive. The man that likes "different" things to wear from the common run will like them.

They tie up well in four-in-hands or Ascots—fine afternoon dress ties. And these six hundred are but **$1.50 each!** Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth st.

Lucky the Boy, who needs a new suit today. For his father can buy him one of these fine Sailor Suits at $3.50; and anywhere from $1.50 to $3.50 worth of Christmas presents, before he has spent more than the worth of the suits.

We got a hundred of them, and dandy—made of blue serge or cheviot, for boys of 3 to 10 years. Regular

$5 to $7 Suits at $3.50 Each

and it's splendid news, indeed.

Also, some storm-defying Reefers, of chinchilla, serge and cheviots. Couldn't buy any of them for less than $6.50, and they're mostly worth $10. Just a hundred more warm little boys in town, when these are all gone, 3 to 12-year sizes.

At $5, worth $6.50 to $10.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Sleigh Robes for Gifts—a third under-price, too. Then we have an excellent variety to pick from—cozy, warm and handsome. $40 ones at $26.50; $15 robes at $10; $10.50 at $7.
Third floor.

Umbrellas? This stock spells satisfaction in choosing. In beauty and variety of handles, and excellence of materials and making, this collection excels. Prices don't—they're way down today.

Handsome sorts for men and women:
At $2.90, worth $5. At $2.90, worth $3.75 and $4.
At $2, worth $2.75.
Children' Umbrellas, in great variety. At 50c to $5.
Initials engraved free on Umbrellas at $2 and over. Monograms, 25c extra. Broadway.

The Woman's Tailored Suit is an all-winter dress nowadays. And this word of fifty handsome Suits, at savings of $8 to $10.50 on original prices, comes at a good time, with winter not yet officially begun. We have taken them from our regular stock—ones or twos of a style, and price them at

$12 a Suit

instead of $20 and $22.50.

They are very stylishly tailored of tweeds and cheviots, in reefer and three-quarter blouse styles. The reefer coats are lined throughout, the blouse coats lined to waist. Plainly tailored, or trimmed with braid. Skirts unlined.
Second floor, Broadway.

Stylish Winter Coats in three under-priced groups are presented to economy-loving women today. All have borne much higher prices, until just now, in our regular stock; all now pay the penalty of having dwindled to a few, or even one of a kind.

And remember that there are months of coat weather still ahead:

At $25; Coats that were $32 to $50

Smart military Coats in various smart styles.
Hip and Three-quarter Length Coats, in tan, gray and castor—mostly one of a kind.

At $18; Coats that were $22.50 to $30

Three-quarter Length Coats of tweed and covert cloth.

At $12; Coats that were $15 to $25

Hip-length Coats of cheviot and kersey.
Second floor, Broadway.

When a Girl's Coat that was fairly priced at anywhere from $10 to $15, wakes up with a $7.50 price-tag on it, it's a bit of news worth while for a mother to know, isn't it? That's the case here today—and just fifty mothers can profit by their knowledge.

The little coats are of cheviot and kersey; handsomely made and trimmed, in best styles and colors. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Yesterday $10 to $15, now

$7.50 Each Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's $8 Velvet Coats at $4.75—there's an interesting bit of news. They came our way—stylish to a degree—at an absurdly low price, because the maker couldn't deliver them in time to fill his order.

But they're in plenty of time to make just one hundred of the best sort of Christmas gifts for the little ones. Made of fine black, navy blue or brown velvet, with French back, and large circular cape, with medallions and silk-lined ruffle of lace. Dainty little Coats indeed, to get for $4.75 instead of $8! Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Fitness of Furs is less a matter of question this winter than almost ever before. But though it's fitting to wear furs, not all furs are fit to wear. You must be able to rely upon the shop they come from—then only you may be reasonably certain that you're not paying a fancy price for a bit of perverted natural history.

Every piece of fur advertised here is truthfully described, and, furthermore, fairly priced:

At $20—Long Double Alaska Sable Scarfs, trimmed with tails.
At $20—Double Mink Scarfs, trimmed with tails.
At $15 and $22.50—Genuine Moleskin Four-in-hand Ties.
At $20—Real Chinchilla Four-in-hand Ties.
At $35 to $60—Real Chinchilla Scarfs.
At $45—Russian Ties, trimmed with fringe.
Second floor, Tenth street.

At $50 and $75—Ermine Flat Muffs.
At $12.50—Large Flat Alaska Sable Muffs.
At $30—Blended Marten Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with tails.
At $28.50 to $60—Electric Seal Coats.
At $73.50, $115 and $150—Plain Persian Lamb Coats.
At $175—Persian Lamb Coats; collar and deep lapels of chinchilla, mink or blended marten.

Good Corsets do not demand much outlay, particularly when such offerings as these are in evidence. The Corsets involved are all most reliable in quality, and up-to-date in style. Besides, savings of half their values are quite common among the various groups:

At 38c, worth 75c—Of coutil, in ecru and white; low bust; short and dip hips; gored cut; sizes 18 to 30.
At 65c, worth $1—Tape Corsets; short hips; medium bust; for slight figures; flat abdomen; sizes 18 to 30.
At $1.25, worth $2.50—Sonnette Corsets of fine coutil; bias cut; medium hips and abdomen; low bust; for full figures. Sizes 20 to 30.
Second floor, Rotunda, east side.

At 75c, worth $1.50—Batiste Girdles, closely boned; no side steels; ribbon and lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 24.
Also, medium hips, abdomen and bust; tabs on front for garters; sizes 18 to 30.
At $1.50, worth $2.75—L. R. and Sonnette Corsets; medium hips and abdomen and bust; bias cut; in white, gray and black; lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 18 to 30.

Warm, Cozy Headwear for Little Folks—Tam O'Shanters of imported camel's-hair in cardinal, navy blue, gray, myrtle, and golf mixtures, at 75c; others in white, at $1. Woolen toques, in plain colors and stripes, 35c to $1.25.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Christmas Gifts Galore, and a marked saving on each. That's the gist of this group of offerings of Fancy Leather Goods, Opera Bags, Belts, and the like, that have been priced for quick holiday selling. Descriptions are necessarily concise—each word stands for volumes of attractiveness.

$10 and $20 Opera Bags at $5
In light shades of moire, and pearl, gray, tan, brown and black suede; studded with cut steel and gilt spangles; some frames set with rhinestones and pearls.

$5 and $6 Fans at $3
White gauze and lace spangled Fans; some hand-painted; fancy spangled sticks.

$3 and $3.50 Chatelaine Bags at $1.50
Silver-plated armor mesh; bright and gun-metal finish. Also German silver Bags, assorted sizes, at $2 and $1.50; worth $3 and $3.50.

$7 to $10 Belts at $5
Superb imported Belts of calf leather, studded with cut steel and pearl; handsome cut steel clasps. Others with straps fastened with steel-studded buckles.

$2.50 to $3 Belts at $1.50
Plaited black moire and taffeta Belts; with French gray finished back ornaments and belt pins.

$1.50 Photograph Albums at $1
Embossed leather in assorted colors; holding cabinet and card size photos.

$1.25 Photograph Screens, 75c
Imported reversible Photograph Screens, holding 8 photos; plain and embossed leather; assorted colors.

$1.25 Scrap Baskets at 75c
Waste Paper Baskets of tan linen; decorated with poppies and daisies. Others at $1, worth $1.50.

$3 Wrist Bags at $2
In red, blue, green and black saffian, gilt, oxidized and gun-metal finish frames; leather handles.

$1.50 Manicure Sets at $1
In silk-lined cases; small and large sizes.

$2 Wrist Bags at $1
Imported Wrist Bags; fitted with purse, vinaigrette and mirror. Broadway.

Recipe for Hanging the Christmas Stocking:

First catch your stocking.

Easily done here—cotton to silk, 12½c to $100 a pair. And it's just as easy, if you want to put hosiery in some one else's stocking—some fancy French lisle thread or silk socks or stockings, for instance, of which we have a splendid variety:

Women's Stockings of black cotton; at 12½c, 25c and better sorts at 37½c, 50c, and upwards to $6 a pair.
Heavy black spun silk Stockings at $1 a pair. Others in plain black silk, at $1.50 and $2; or black with pretty side-clocks, at $2.50. In beautiful fancy patterns, at $5, $6.50, $8, $10, up to $100.
At $2.50 pair, worth $3.50 to $6—French pure silk Stockings, plain or openworked, with white or colored embroidery; various handsome patterns.

Children's stockings at 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c, according to size, and upwards.
Men's Half-Hose, of fine cotton, at 12½c, 25c, 37½c, 50c and upwards.
Fine Silk Half-Hose at $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $5 a pair.
At 50c pair, from $1—Black Silk Socks, embroidered in pretty designs. Others at $1, that were $1.75 a pair.
Broadway.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs are not easy to get at a bargain. But here's the chance comes, just the week before Christmas. Not a large lot, but a choice one, of Real Duchesse and Point Gaze Lace Handkerchiefs, at *one-fourth below their value.* The laces are in beautiful designs, with sheerest linen centers. Prices are $3.50, $5.50, $6.50, to $25—worth $4.75, $7.25, and so on. The most dainty and desirable of holiday gifts.

Then, of course, the fine regular stock of Real Lace Handkerchiefs, at $1.50 to $50, is here to choose from.
Broadway.

More $2 Trimmed Hats are here. Seems like an absurd price for a hat worth buying. But it doesn't represent the style and beauty of the hats involved—their original markings, which began at $5, do them better justice. Another group, at $5, includes hats originally priced up to $20. And these twin offerings of about a hundred hats, altogether, will be gone in a flash.
Second floor, Broadway.

Nicely Boxed Garments for Women—Simple, but sensible gifts, that, while they cost little, give full return in service for what they cost:

Flannelette Nightgowns, 75c to $1.50.
Flannelette Petticoats, 35c to $1.50.
Black Mohair Petticoats, $2.50 to $6.50.
Lawn Aprons, in thirty styles, 25c to $2.75.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty Neckwear at 25c and 50c. At each price a fascinating group of fresh, pretty styles is here for the holiday shopper:

At 25c each—Lace Stock Collars, Embroidered Silk Stock Collars and Embroidered Turnover Collars.
At 50c each—Lace Collars, Silk Bows, Embroidered Silk Stock Collars, Jabots, Embroidered Turnover Collars and Embroidered Turnover Collar-and-Cuff Sets. Broadway.

Gloves for Men and Women are good long-distance holiday gifts—easy to send by mail. Easy to buy them, too—if you know the size; and we'll gladly change them afterwards if you guessed wrong. Easy to get gloves you can rely on, if you buy them here:

For Men

One-clasp Outseam Cape or Mocha Gloves, at $1 and $1.50.
Fownes's Cape Gloves, at $1.50 to $2.50.
Dents' Cape Gloves, at $1.65 to $2.50.
Kid Gloves, lined, $1 to $2.
Mocha Gloves, lined, $1.50 and $2; squirrel-lined, $4.
Broadway and Ninth street.

For Women

Fine Lambskin Gloves, one pearl clasp, Paris point backs, winter shades, at 75c. Tenth street.

Electricity in Bronze—Handsome Electroliers, in a wide variety of figures holding one to three lights. Others, with shades, suitable for the desk or centre-table—now reduced a third or thereabouts.

These prices:

$18, from $25.50 $22.50, from $40. $30, from $50.
$30, from $35. $28, from $42.50. $50, from $75.
Lamp Store, Basement.

Easy Christmas Terms For Piano Buyers

No matter what instrument you choose, we'll meet your wishes to any reasonable extent, both in the matter of cash payment required, and the amount to be paid monthly afterward. Christmas burdens are heavy; but if you want the new piano for Christmas Day, a very small amount of cash will enable you to have it.

And every home should have a piano. It brings life and refining enjoyment for every day in the year. Perhaps you have nobody to play it—then you want an Angelus, too. And the combination is not a very expensive investment. A Frederick Doll Piano and an Angelus together cost only $415—and from now until Christmas *Twenty-five Dollars cash will bring home the two, before the holiday*—think of it.

Then every member of your family, from the child of three or four years, to the grand-parent, can play the piano perfectly; and as your interest and education grows, with the Angelus, you'll find wonderful powers of musical expression coming to you—just as it comes to the musician who plays by hand. So today the buying of a piano and the enjoying of it are not confined to homes who have a musician; for the Angelus makes musicians of everybody who loves music.

But the easy terms go with the Chickering, the Mason & Hamlin, the Vose, and all the other pianos that we sell—and the best assembly in the world is here.

Don't miss having the new Piano on Christmas.
Don't miss this week's splendid opportunity to save a large sum on a superb piano of the first class.
Don't miss learning about the easy Christmas terms at WANAMAKER'S. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Wanamaker Candies -:-

The Purest, Freshest and Most Delicious Made at Any Price

The WANAMAKER *Sixty-Cent* Bon-Bons and Chocolates are the finest and richest candies that can be produced from the most expensive ingredients that go into candies; and they are all made by hand, by the most expert candy makers in the craft.

What is there beyond to make a higher price? Nothing but a superstition; and a very wobbly one at that.

These for people who are not superstitious; but intensely particular about the purity and freshness of the candies they eat or give to others:

Finest Bonbons and Chocolates, 60c a pound.
Bonbons and Chocolates, equally pure, but not requiring as expensive ingredients as the 60c sorts, at 30c a pound.
Clear Candies, 25c a pound. Hard Candies, 25c a pound.
Nut Candies, of selected kernels, 30c a pound.
Special Pound Boxes of Chocolate Nougat, Marshmallows, Mixed Chocolates and Bonbons and Chocolates, at 30c a pound.
Special 5-pound Boxes of Candies, at $1 and $1.25 a box.
5-pound Boxes of Imported Glace Fruits at $1.50 a box.
And everything else in fine Candies, and Dinner Favors. Basement.

Shoes and Slippers—Christmas stockings should suggest Christmas shoes, as they always do slippers. And we're ready, on the instant, to act on any such suggestion, with a fine, complete stock, *that's easy to get at*—a valuable pointer, just in the rush-time.

Shoes

Good sorts to wear, or to give, are the
Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women
Wanamaker Wear-Well Shoes for Men } at $3 a pair
With a variety broad enough for any occasion. All leathers, various weights, styles ultra and conservative; and the best shoes ever regularly sold at $3.
Men's Shoes at $1.90—Such as are sold in many stores at $3. Box calf, in all sizes; kidskin, in small sizes; welted soles, in winter weight.
Women's Shoes at $1.90—Eight styles to choose from; kid, calf and patent leather; well made, durable shoes, in all sizes; worth $2.50.

Slippers

Of all-wool felt: Men's, $1.50 and $1.60; Women's, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. Moosehide, trimmed with otter fur—Men's, $2.25 and $2.75; Women's, $2.
Men's Kidskin Romeo Slippers, $1.50, $2 and $3; Women's, $1.50 and $2; Boys', $1.50.
Men's Kidskin Slippers, low cut, $1.50, $2 and $3; Women's, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
Young Men's Slippers, $4, $5 and $6; Young Women's Party Slippers, $2, $3.50 and $5. Fourth avenue.

A Rug, a new Carpet, for Christmas—a lot of common sense, and all-year satisfaction to such a gift. Here are hearth-size *Oriental Rugs* at $5, $7 and $8; Wild Animal Rugs, in wide variety, at low prices. And a lot of made-up Carpet Rugs, at a quarter to a third below the regular prices.

Then here are Tapestry Carpets, to be made up any size you wish. The carpet sells regularly at 90c and $1; now it is 60c a yard. Rug floor.

Give a Picture, for today you can give a three to five-dollar present from this fine collection, that will only cost you two dollars. Nothing like giving double, when it doesn't cost any more.

Handsomely framed Carbon Photographs and Carbongravures, in classic and popular subjects; some without mats, in sizes 17 x 23 and 22 x 25 inches; in brown wood frames; others with white mats, in ornamented wood frames, size 20 x 24 inches. Some in colored carbongravures. Worth $3 to $4.50; now at $2 each.

Also a fine lot of facsimile reproductions of water colors, in white mats, with gilt frames, with burnished gold ornaments; size of frames, 22 x 26 inches. Worth $5; today at $2. Fifth floor.

Gift Pieces of **Vienna Glass**—Bonbon and puff boxes, in a wide variety of handsome designs; and now marked at quite a little below their former values. Were 35c to $5; now at 25c to $3.75.
Elevator counter. Tenth street.

Fancy China in Holly decoration, the most attractive china pieces that you could think of, for the Yuletide season. There are chop-dishes, salad dishes, comports, pudding sets, chocolate pots, tea pots, sugars and creams, cracker jars and the like. Here are prices:

Bread-and-Butter Plates, $5 and $5 a dozen.
Tea Plates, $6 a dozen.
Salad Plates, $8 a dozen.
Chop Dishes, $2.50 each.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 each.
Pudding Sets, $5 a set.
Chocolate Pots, $2 each.
Tea Pots, $1.75 each.

Sugar and Cream Sets, $2 a set.
Footed Comports, $1 and $1.75 each.
Syrup Jugs, $1.50 each.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1 and $1.50 each.
Powder Boxes, $1 each.
Hair Receivers, $1 each.
Basement.

French China Plates, richly decorated in about a dozen different designs. They are dinner, breakfast and tea sizes, and soup plates—many were $18 a dozen. Today, $1 each. Basement.

Newly Published Books, every one in the list. Good type, fine paper, right binding.

Savings on some of the prices—good additions to any one's library; pleasing Christmas gifts:

American Myths and Legends, collected by Charles M. Skinner, illustrated, 2 vols., 12mo, $2.50.
Belgium: Its Cities, by Grant Allen, illustrated, 2 vols., 16mo, gilt top—publisher's price, $3 net; our price, $2.25.
Book of Months, by E. F. Benson, marginal decorations in color, 8vo, gilt top, $2.50.
Brevities: Being More Crankisms, by Matthewman (L. de V.) illustrated, 16mo, 80c; cose call, gilt edges, $1.20.

India: Past and Present, by G. H. Forbes Lindsay, illustrated, 2 vols., crown 8vo, gilt tops, $4.
Japanese Art, by Sadakichi Hartmann, illustrated, 12mo, gilt top, flat back, $1.60.
John Fiske: The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America; illustrated, 2 vols., 8vo—publisher's price, $3; our price, $3.
Old Virginia and Her Neighbors; illustrated, 2 vols., 8vo, gilt top—publisher's price, $3; our price, $2.
Book Store, Ninth street.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles in sixteen choice patterns to choose from; and you can make up matching sets to your liking in any of them.

Of course, the French gray finish is most popular; and the American Beauty design is an especial favorite. The moderate prices:

Mirrors, $6.75 to $13.25.
Hair Brushes, $4 to $8.50.
Combs, $1 to $2.
Cloth Brushes, $3.50 to $5.25.
Velvet Brushes, $2.50 to $4.50.
Bonnet Brushes, $1.75 to $3.50.
Military Brushes, $3.50 to $6.25.
Puff Boxes, cut glass and silver tops, $2.50 to $9.50; all silver, $10 to $22.50.
Jewelry Store, Tenth Street.

Salve Jars, 75c to $3.
Files, 75c to $2.
Button Hooks, 75c to $1.
Shoe Horns, $1 to $3.75.
Cuticle Knives, 75c to $1.50.
Manicure Scissors, $2.25.
Whisk Brooms, $3.50 to $4.75.
Polishers, $1.50 to $3.50.
Glove Stretchers, $3 to $3.50.
Pin Trays, $1.50 to $10.
Soap Boxes, $5 to $9.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEGRO PROBLEM SOLVED

North Carolina's Governor So Asserts at Banquet.

Partial Disfranchisement a Reason, He Says, for Lack of Trouble in His State.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Gov. Charles B. Aycock of North Carolina made a profound impression here to-night, and made notable the first annual dinner of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, when he propounded his solution of the negro problem.

Disfranchisement as far as possible, the essential superiority of the white man, and the recognition by the negro of his own inferiority were responsible, he said, for the settlement of the question in his own State.

He spoke as follows:

"I am proud of my State because there we have solved the negro problem, which recently seems to have given you some trouble. We have taken him out of politics and have thereby secured good government under any party and laid foundations for the future development of both races. We have secured peace and rendered prosperity a certainty. I am inclined to give to you our solution of this problem.

It is, first, as far as is possible, under the fifteenth amendment, to disfranchise him; after that let him alone; quit writing about him, quit talking about him, quit making him 'the white man's burden,' let him 'tote his own skillet,' quit coddling him, let him learn that no man, no race, ever got anything worth the having that he did not himself earn; that character is the outcome of sacrifice and worth is the result of toil; that whatever his future may be the present has in it for him nothing that is not the product of industry, thrift, obedience to law, and uprightness; that he cannot, by resolution of council or league, accomplish anything; that he can do much by work; that violence may gratify his passions, but it cannot accomplish his ambition; that he may eat rarely of the cooking of equality, but he will always find, when he does, that there is death in the pot.

"Let the negro learn once for all that there is unending separation of the races; that the two peoples may develop side by side to the fullest, but that they cannot intermingle. Let the white man determine that no man shall by act or thought or speech cross this line, and the race problem will be at an end.

"These things are not said in enmity to the negro, but in regard for him. He constitutes one-third of the population of my State; he has always been my personal friend. As a lawyer I have often defended him, and as Governor I have frequently protected him. But there flows in my veins the blood of the dominant race—that race that has conquered the earth and seeks out the mysteries of the heights and depths.

"If manifest destiny leads to the seizure of Panama, it is certain that it likewise leads to the dominance of the Caucasian. When the negro recognizes this fact we shall have peace and good will between the races; but I would not have the white people forget their duty to the negro. We must seek the truth and pursue it.

"We owe an obligation 'to the man in black.' We brought him here. He served us well. He is patient and teachable. We owe him gratitude. Above all, we owe him justice. We cannot forget his fidelity, and we ought not to magnify his faults. We cannot change his color, neither can we ignore his service. No individual ever 'rose on stepping stones of dead,' others 'to higher things,' and no people can.

"We must rise by ourselves; we must execute judgment in righteousness; we must educate not only ourselves, but see to it that the negro has an opportunity for education.

"As a white man I am afraid of but one thing for my race, and that is that we shall become afraid to give the negro a fair chance. The first duty of every man is to develop himself to the uttermost, and the only limitation upon this duty is that he shall take pains to see that in his own development he does no injustice to those beneath him. This is true of races as well as of individuals. Considered properly, it is not a limitation, but a condition of development.

"The white man in the South can never attain to his fullest growth until he does absolute justice to the negro race. If he is doing that now, it is well for him. If he is not doing it he must seek to know the ways of truth and pursue them."

ARRESTED AS COUNTERFEITERS

Secret Service Agents at Boston Make Two Important Captures.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Following close after the raid on counterfeiters at Revere, two weeks ago, the United States Secret Service agents arrested in Boston to-day two men, who, they say, are as dangerous a pair of counterfeiters as the Government has had to deal with for a long time.

The men under arrest are Fred L. Wilson and Edward D. Wiggin. Both are well dressed and of rather superior appearance. Wilson is forty-eight years old, while Wiggin is thirty-six. Both are natives of Meredith, N. H.

The Secret Service officials claim that Wiggin, before his arrest, offered through his attorney to turn State's evidence, but the offer was refused.

Unlike the men arrested at Revere, Wilson and Wiggin are not expert engravers, their work being wholly of a photographic nature. The counterfeit money alleged to have been made by them was so exact an imitation of Government paper that it was readily accepted as genuine by most of the banks through which it passed.

The Secret Service officials said that not much of this bogus paper had been circulated, as the men had been watched too closely to allow of any extensive operation.

The counterfeit bills already issued are as follows: A five-dollar note on the Fourth National Bank of Boston, twenty-dollar note on the same bank; ten-dollar note on Mechanics National Bank of New Bedford, ten-dollar note on People's National Bank of Roxbury; five-dollar note on Waltham National Bank; ten-dollar note on Miller's River National Bank of Athol; five-dollar note on First National Bank of Lynn, five-dollar note on Cape Cod National Bank of Harwich, and ten-dollar note on Elliot National Bank of Boston. Its counterfeit character was detected by the fact that the color would wash off.

CHRISTMAS MONEY ORDERS.

Ten Per Cent. Increase in Postal Gifts at Home and Abroad.

Superintendent Elliott of the Money Order Division of the New York Post Office has just completed figures which show that $1,406,966 was carried to Europe in 220,624 money orders on the St. Louis, that left Saturday, Kaiser Wilhelm on Tuesday, and the Oceanic on Wednesday. England received $628,390; Germany, $239,452; Sweden, $112,969; Italy, $135,189; Hungary, $62,282; Austria, $74,786; Denmark $26,662; Norway, $37,916; Switzerland, $19,219, and the Netherlands, $19,219.

The total amount forwarded in domestic money orders to points in the United States and Canada on Thursday was $2,381,706, and the same day 29,288 orders were paid in New York, calling for $690,000.

Superintendent Elliott says the receipts this year are about 10 per cent. larger than last year.

Italy Decorates Eliot Norton.

An interesting function was held in this city last night when at the residence of Miss Stone the decoration of the royal order of S. S. Maurizio e Lazaro was conferred by the Italian Government on Eliot Norton, the President of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants. The order is a very ancient one, and this is the first time the decoration has ever been conferred on an American. Signor Branchi, the Italian Consul General, made the presentation speech.

AWAKE AFTER 24 DAYS' SLEEP.

Nine-Weeks-Old Baby Fat and Healthy After Long Slumber.

The nine-weeks-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Slatof of 3,780 Third Avenue was awakened yesterday from her twenty-four-day sleep by Dr. W. H. Kahrs of 1,585 Washington Avenue. The long sleep has puzzled the doctors all the more because it seemed to be natural, respiration regular and the pulse strong.

The child when awakened appeared perfectly healthy and fat, and Dr. Kahrs said that she was as well as if she had only taken an ordinary sleep.

Dr. Kahrs said later that he attributed the child's sleep to a hemorrhage of the frontal lobe of the brain, which is similar to apoplexy.

"As far as I can judge," said Dr. Kahrs, "the child has not suffered on account of her long sleep. I do not think the brain will be affected in the future. My medicine did not cure the child. It was a nature cure, pure and simple."

TROOPERS AND HORSES PART.

Several Wives and Some Little Ones Will Sail for Manila with Departing Cavalrymen.

Having taken leave of their wives and sweethearts and of their horses—both equally hard things for them to do—the First and Second Squadron of the Second Cavalry arrived at the transport Kilpatrick, lying at foot of Wall Street, from Washington, late yesterday afternoon and last evening, en route for the Philippines. The entire regiment will sail for Manila at 10:30 to-morrow morning, Col. W. S. Edgerly in command, to replace the Fifteenth Cavalry, which recently landed at San Francisco.

The latter regiment left its horses in Manila, which made it necessary for the out-going soldiers to give up their own. The Second Squadron has won fame in horsemanship, having thrilled fashionable audiences both at Fort Myer and Madison Square Garden. Their horses, which contributed to their achievements, had become very much endeared to them. The squadron from Washington will be joined by the troopers at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, which comprises six troops. The entire contingent will have arrived by this evening.

Many of the officers are taking their wives along. At least fifty women will share the rigors of the mid-Winter voyage with their soldier husbands. The twenty-two-months old son of Lieut. J. T. Sails will be the youngest aboard.

TROOPS START FOR PHILIPPINES.

Cavalry from Forts Ethan Allen and Sheridan and Washington Depart.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 18.—The six troops of United States cavalry which have been stationed at Fort Ethan Allen for two years left to-day for New York, whence they will sail on the transport Kilpatrick for the Philippines on Sunday. The troops were in command of Lieut. Col. Robert Schuyler.

Eight troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry arrived to-night to succeed the Second Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Second Squadron of the Second United States Cavalry, including Troops E, F, G, and H, with regimental headquarters and band, left Washington to-day for New York, whence they will embark Sunday on the army transport Kilpatrick for the Philippines.

The remaining two troops have left Fort Sheridan for San Francisco, from which point they will sail Jan. 1.

EXPLOSION IN BRONX PARK.

Twenty-five Pounds of Dynamite Damages the Botanical Museum—Second Explosion Kills Laborer.

Two explosions of dynamite occurred in the Borough of the Bronx yesterday morning, and one man was killed.

The first explosion, which happened in Bronx Park, was that of twenty-five pounds of dynamite which was stored in a heavy box about 700 feet north of the botanical museum. Workmen had been using the explosive, but no one was near the dynamite when it went off, and the cause has not been learned.

Pieces of the box were picked up a thousand feet away, and small trees that had stood near were completely uprooted. The east and west windows of the museum building were blown into fragments, and about twenty-five large panes of glass in the dome of the conservatory building, 900 feet away, were shattered. Dr. M. L. Britton, who is in charge of the museum, estimated the damage at about $250.

Foreman Flynn of the workmen was arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court, but was released.

The second explosion occurred at Jennings Street and Vyse Avenue, where an excavation for a sewer is being made. Frank Montarban, an Italian laborer, fifty years old, living at One Hundred and Sixth Street and First Avenue, was preparing to load a drill hole with a dynamite cartridge when it exploded prematurely, killing him.

JUSTICE MAYER'S LAST DAY.

Tributes to the Retiring Member of Special Sessions Bench.

Justice Julius M. Mayer, whose resignation is to take effect on Dec. 30, sat on the bench in the Special Sessions yesterday for the last time.

Justice McKean spoke highly of the retiring Justice, remarking that he had endeared himself to every one of his associates. Several lawyers who were present also took occasion to say a kind word about Justice Mayer.

Assistant District Attorney Sandford said that he was astonished to hear that it was to be Justice Mayer's last day on the bench.

"I know," continued Mr. Sandford, "that District Attorney Jerome would have been here to say something good about you if he had known this was to be your last day. But he had gone out of town for a rest."

In his chief's absence, Mr. Sandford thanked and complimented the Justice.

John D. Lindsey, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also paid his respects to the retiring Justice.

In replying, Justice Mayer said that he hoped to be able to do something good for the children's society in the future.

Justice Mayer will resume his private practice of the law.

Superintendent Thompson Resigns.

Borough President Cantor yesterday announced that he had received the resignation of Superintendent of Buildings Thompson to take effect on Dec. 31.

Run for a Car Killed Him.

A sprint after a car led to the death yesterday of Israel Newfeld, a real estate operator of the East New York section of Brooklyn. In a hurry to get down town on business Mr. Newfeld ran a block for the car and collapsed as soon as he got aboard. He died a few minutes after Ambulance Surgeon Lowe of the Bradford Street Hospital reached the Brownsville Police Station, to which he had been taken. The surgeon said that asthma of the heart had caused death. Mr. Newfeld was fifty-four years old and lived at Glenmore and Stone Avenues.

Pay of City Carpenters in the Bronx.

Carpenters employed in the Department of Highways, Borough of the Bronx, under President Louis F. Haffen, say that the statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently to the effect that they were not receiving the prevailing rate of wages is untrue. They have united in a sworn statement to that effect, signed by Charles W. Taylor, Henry J. Fitzsimmons, Francis C. Ziegler, Michael F. Carew, Charles Nacke, William H. Cook, Anthony L. Koening, James E. Gaffney, John McNeill, John Falk, Thomas Duncan, and William Lloyd.

LABOR ARBITRATION PLAN

Topic at Meeting of Civic Federation Executive Committee.

Features of Two Bills About to be Offered to Congress Discussed—Senator Hanna Presides.

The subject of arbitration of labor disputes was discussed at the semi-annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation which began yesterday forenoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Hanna presided, and the following also were present:

FOR THE EMPLOYERS AND THE PUBLIC—Cornelius N. Bliss, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Bishop Potter, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad; Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Oscar S. Straus, H. H. Vreeland, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston, S. R. Calloway, President of the American Locomotive Works; Charles A. Moore, Marcus M. Marks, President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association; Otto M. Eidlitz, President of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association; Samuel Mather of Cleveland, William H. Hunt of Cleveland, President of the Builders' Exchange; William H. Pfaler of Philadelphia, Emerson McMillan, V. Everitt Macy, and H. C. Watson.

FOR THE WORKERS—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Edgar E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Union; James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists; Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers; James T. Frey of the International Molders' Union; W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, and Edward Moffett, representing the Bricklayers' Unions.

Ralph M. Easley and John R. Commons represented the National and New York Civic Federations.

Two measures bearing on arbitration were discussed during the day—one a bill to be introduced in Congress by George Francis Adams for compulsory investigation of labor disputes, with a view to arbitration. The second, advocated by Volney Foster of Chicago, was a bill providing for a National Board of Arbitration without compulsory powers, which is to be introduced in Congress by Senator Cullom of Illinois. A law based on the main principles of both measures is now on the statute books of the State of Massachusetts.

A general discussion on compulsory and voluntary arbitration followed and there was also some talk concerning the open shop question, but the local building trades disputes were not discussed.

When the meeting adjourned for the day Oscar S. Straus said:

"The discussion on arbitration was to get the general sentiments of both sides on the question. The sentiment was, on the whole, against compulsory arbitration, but in favor of voluntary arbitration either through State or National boards or otherwise.

"The discussions of to-day showed," said Senator Hanna, "that the scope of the Civic Federation may be extended as a means of settling or preventing labor disputes by bringing both sides together. Local branches have been established in four cities and it is proposed to establish them in all the large cities."

Oscar S. Straus will preside at the reception and dinner tendered to-night in the small concert hall of Madison Square Garden to the delegates and those interested in the federation. About 350 invitations have been sent out.

LOCAL NO. 2'S STATUS.

Iron League Sends Word Its Refusal of Recognition Is Final.

The Committee of the Central Federation Union appointed to obtain recognition from the Iron League for Local No. 2 decided yesterday not to confer with the league after receiving a letter from Secretary C. E. Cheney of the league agreeing to a conference, but announcing that the league's decision not to recognize Local No. 2 was unalterable. President Gompers and Vice President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor, who were detailed here as a committee by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to untwist the tangle of the iron workers' unions, had no time to make arrangements yesterday.

Asked if a general strike of the affiliated unions was likely to be called if all other means failed, Mr. Gompers said:

"I can say 'No' to that."

Anyone who tries Irish Whiskey will never be satisfied with anything else.
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
is made for those who must have the best and are willing to pay for it.

James McCreery & Co.
Millinery.
Ready-to-wear Hats.
3.75
value 5.00 to 10.00.
Twenty-third Street.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH-19TH STS.

Double Trading Stamps This Morning FROM 8:30 UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK.
After that hour and until store closing the regular number of Stamps will be given.

Why Not a Watch as a Christmas Gift?

In no Store in Greater New York is there a broader or better stock of desirable Watches for Men and Women. We sell thousands of Watches annually, and naturally, buying upon such a vast scale, we get unusually strong concessions in the way of prices.

These we extend to the public with unhesitating willingness, as this announcement for to-day indicates:

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES OF ALL STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES.

Men's Watches

MEN'S 16-SIZE OPEN-FACE WATCHES; 20-year gold filled; engine turned or plain polished; fitted with a 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set. 14.50

MEN'S 16-SIZE OPEN-FACE STERLING SILVER WATCHES; plain polished case; fitted with a 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set. 8.50

MEN'S 16-SIZE OPEN-FACE SILVER WATCHES; gold inlaid; hand engraved case; fitted with a 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set. 5.50

MEN'S 16-SIZE OPEN-FACE SILVER WATCHES; hand engraved case; fitted with a 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set. 7.00

Men's Watches

MEN'S 12-SIZE OPEN-FACE NICKEL WATCHES; thin model; plain polished; fitted with a fine American movement; stem wind and set. 2.75

MEN'S 12-SIZE OPEN-FACE GUN METAL WATCHES; fitted with a fine American movement; stem wind and set. 3.00

MEN'S 16-SIZE OPEN-FACE NICKEL WATCHES; fitted with an American movement. 1.75

Women's Watches

WOMEN'S O SIZE 14 KT. SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES; hand engraved, fitted with a 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, stem wind and set. 19.50

WOMEN'S O SIZE 14 KT. GOLD FILLED WATCHES; 25 year hand-engraved case, fitted with a 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, stem wind and set. 18.00

Women's Watches

WOMEN'S O SIZE 14 KT. GOLD FILLED WATCHES, engine turned case, fitted with a 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, stem wind and set. 15.00

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES, assorted colors, studded with pearls, fancy chatelaine pin, fitted with a jewelled Swiss movement. 8.75

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LIPTON MAY TRY AGAIN

Sir Thomas Has Sent Letter to N. Y. Y. C. Regarding Challenge.

Defeated Yachtsman Pays Warm Tribute to America at Presentation of Silver Service in London.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton announced his readiness to challenge again for the America's Cup when the silver service subscribed for by the people of the United States was presented to him at a dinner held at the Hyde Park Hotel to-night. The dinner was attended by several members of the House of Commons, the members of the London Presentation Committee, including John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy; Capt. Charles H. Stockton, United States Naval Attaché, and Major John B. Beacom, United States Military Attaché, and by nearly a hundred Americans resident in London, as well as several who are now visiting here.

Consul General Evans presided, and in presenting the service, said that it was unprecedented for such an honor to be paid a foreigner by the people of the United States, but that Sir Thomas Lipton had won the golden opinions of those from whom he tried to wrest the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in replying, said he was a proud man to be the recipient of such a splendid gift, adding, "It will be cherished by me as my most valued treasure."

Referring in a humorous vein to the value of the gift in "raising the wind," Sir Thomas said that he never really had any difficulty in so doing except at Sandy Hook. He had hoped, he said, to add an interesting item to the fiscal controversy by increasing British silver imports with that interesting import, the America's Cup. Having failed to do so, he found in this silver service a splendid substitute.

Speaking with much feeling, Sir Thomas said that if any action of his had tended to the development of a better feeling between Great Britain and the United States it would be a source of sincere happiness to him to the end of his days, though what he had done was merely a slight return for the generosity and courtesy showered upon him by the American people. Continuing, Sir Thomas said:

"The love which always exists between a true mother and a true daughter, however wealthy and aristocratic that daughter may become, including Duchesses and other Americans, should keep the two countries together. America's progress toward the southern pole was only hindered by the newly founded Republic of Panama, and we must work together for the peace of the world.

"'Blessed are the peacemakers,'" quoted Sir Thomas, who, amid laughter, finished the quotation, "'for they shall inherit the earth.'"

Sir Thomas said that he had sent a letter to the New York Yacht Club dealing with another possible challenge for the cup. He added that he was quite willing to have one last try "provided I have a reasonable chance of success, especially as the next Shamrock will be a lucky four-leafed one."

An entertainment by American artists brought to a close a thoroughly enjoyable event.

AUTOMOBILE RACE ENTRIES.

L. H. Kittridge the Second Representative of American Team in Bennett Trophy Contest.

The entry of L. H. Kittridge of Cleveland, Ohio, for a place on the team which will represent this country in the annual race for the Bennett International Automobile Racing Trophy in Germany next July, was received at the Automobile Club of America yesterday. Mr. Kittridge named his car and inclosed a check for the entrance fee of $600. He did not nominate any driver, but it is known that Charles G. Wridgway of this city, the ex-champion motor cycle racer of England, has been asked to drive the vehicle in the race and has accepted the invitation.

Mr. Kittridge is the second member of the Automobile Club of America to enter for the race, Alden Sampson 2d of Pittsfield, Mass., having entered on Monday. This leaves but one vacancy, as the team may not include more than three, and if more than one entry is received to-day, which is the last day for receiving entries, it will be necessary to hold a trial contest in the Spring to select the three members of the team. It is expected that entries from both Alexander Winton of Cleveland and Henry B. Joy of Detroit will be received to-day. But even if only two or three entries in all are received, Secretary Butler said yesterday that it is probable that the Racing Committee of the club will require the candidates for the team to put their cars through a series of tests prescribed by the committee in order to determine their fitness to enter the contest. This will be done to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the poor showing made by the American machines last year.

MOTOR BOATS MATCHED.

Money Posted for a Race Between the Vingt et Un and Boat Now Being Built.

The first match race between two of the new automobile boats was arranged yesterday, when A. D. Smith of Smith & Mabley, owners of the Vingt et Un, accepted a challenge from C. H. Tangeman of Hollander & Tangeman, each depositing $500 with Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America. The race will be held over a course of 20 to 30 miles on either Long Island Sound or the Hudson River between March 15 and May 15, under the rules of the American Power Boat Association. The total amount of the purse will be expended in purchasing a silver challenge trophy to be emblematic of the local championship in automobile boat racing.

The Vingt et Un, the Smith & Mabley boat, is a new one, which made a mile in 2:26 in a recent trial test. It is fitted with an automobile engine of twenty-one horse power. The Hollander & Tangeman boat is being built at Bayonne, and will be fitted with a twenty-four horse power engine. It will be thirty-five feet long. The winner of the race will probably be challenged by the Standard, the automobile boat which attracted so much attention in local waters last Summer.

INDOOR FOOTBALL.

Knickerbockers Experience Little Trouble in Defeating the St. Peter's Team—Orange Wins.

Ragged work and slow play marked the two indoor football games which were decided in the Madison Square Garden last night. Since the opening of the tournament last Monday many of the contests furnished a good deal of amusement for the onlookers, but last night's exhibitions were dull in comparison to the previous games, as they lacked the spirit and energy which makes a football game both interesting and enjoyable to the spectators.

There was little in the opening game last night, except that the Knickerbocker men were almost continuously making inroads on the St. Peter's line, scoring two touch-downs in the first half and a like number in the second. Leahey was intrusted with kicking goals off the touch-downs, and he was successful three times out of four. Line-up:

Knickerbocker, (22.)	Position.	St. Peter's, (0.)
Perch	Left end	McCarthy
[illegible]	Left tackle	Dalby
[illegible]	Left guard	Bradley
J. C. Campbell	Centre	Murphy
Wright	Right guard	Brick
[illegible]	Right tackle	Waters
J. J. Campbell	Right end	Henriques
Pordon	Quarter back	Hagen
Corbett	Left half back	Coffey
Bamman	Right half back	Davis
Leahey	Full back	Benford

Touch-downs—Leahey, (2,) Kalbe, J. J. Campbell. Goals from touch-downs—Leahey, 3. Referee—L. Hinkey of Yale. Umpire—H. Rathburn of Colgate. Linesman—L. B. Handly, New York A. C. Time of halves—25 minutes.

New Jersey supplied the players in both teams for the second game, as the Orange Athletic Club eleven, represented the Orange Athletic Club of Orange, N. J., while their opponents were the Orcos of Asbury Park. There were several disputes as to the rules on penalties during the first half, in which Orange secured a lead with Jerolaman's touch-down. Play in the second half was on the rough order, and the Asbury Park men were outclassed at all points, three touch-downs and two goals, making the final score 22 to 0 in favor of Orange. The line-up:

Orange A. C., 22.	Position.	Orcos A. C., 0.
Schreiber	Left end	Dudley
Pritchard	Left tackle	Bilderbeck
Daly	Left guard	Maye, Michaelson
Watts	Centre	Rogers
Miller	Right guard	Cooke
Hughes, Schaeffer	Right tackle	Tenbrock
Clark	Right end	Bennett
Truax	Quarter back	Jones
Schwinn	Left half back	Newman
Haimbacher	Right half back	Haight
Jerolaman	Full back	Leggatt

Touch-downs—Jerolaman, (2,) Schaeffer, and Pritchard. Goals from touch-downs—Truax, (2.) Referee—L. Hinkey of Yale. Umpire—H. Rathburn of Colgate. Linesman—L. de B. Handley, N. Y. A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Five games will be played to-day, two in the afternoon and the other three at night. The final contest of the tournament will be a repetition of the Gaelic game of last Wednesday night between the Kickhams and O'Connells.

AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCHES.

H. Moore Leads in the Fourteen-inch Balk-Line Tournament at Broadway Academy.

First prize in the fourteen-inch balkline tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy was decided last night in favor of H. Moore, who defeated T. Cooper by a score of 150 to 93. Mr. Moore played good billiards and in the tenth inning his prospects were favorable for making a high run. After scoring twelve, however, he failed to drive the balls out of balk and was obliged to give way to his opponent. Mr. Moore's record in the tournament was five victories and one defeat.

The score last night was:

H. Moore, (150)—[illegible] Total, 150; high run, 14; average, [illegible].

T. Cooper, (100)—[illegible] Total, 93; high run, 11; average, [illegible]. Referee—Fred Hill.

The last game of the tournament will be played to-night between T. Cooper (105) and F. Wright. (100.) On Monday next the tie for second prize will be played off by J. Donaldson (115) and F. Airy. (125.)

Charles Barker, winner of the recent 18.2 tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, and C. E. White, who captured second prize, finished their match of 600 points, 200 points each night, at the Knickerbocker Academy last night. Mr. Barker scored 200 to 108 in the last series, and won the match by 600 to 508.

Following was the score last night:

Charles Barker—[illegible] Total, 200; high run, 27; average, [illegible].

C. E. White—[illegible] Total, 108; high run, 18; average, [illegible]. Referee—J. Stade.

Grand total for three nights—Charles Barker, 600; C. E. White, 508. High runs—C. E. Barker, 29; C. E. White, 21. High average—C. Barker, 6; C. E. White, 5.

COLUMBIA WON AT BASKET BALL

The Williams Team Defeated by the Score of 16 to 9.

Columbia's basket ball team opened its season of college games in the Columbia gymnasium last night by defeating the Williams team by a score of 16—9. The game proved rather easy for the local team and very satisfactory in view of the fact that Williams recently defeated Yale's five by 22—9.

Columbia was the first to score with a goal by Hurley, and O'Connell with two long shots quickly scored two more tallies, making the score 6—0 before Gardner earned Williams's first tally. Columbia increased this lead to 12—5 by generally good playing before the half was over.

In the second period Columbia had bad luck in scoring, and this combined with Williams's increased speed served to keep the local score down. Line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Williams.
McLaughlin, Keys	Forward	Wadsworth
Hurley	Forward	Gardner
O'Connell	Centre	Lewis
Von Sholly	Guard	Cowell
Roger, Trubenbach	Guard	Neild

Goals from field—Hurley, 3; O'Connell, 2; Von Sholly, Rogers, Gardner, Cowell. Goals from foul—Neild, 5; O'Connell, 2. Referee Frank Quigg, New York Athletic Club. Umpire Mr. Pell of Williams. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Twenty Years for Cherry Hill Murderer.

Patrick Shea, alias "Paddy the Sneak," surprised his counsel yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by pleading guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to twenty years in State prison. He was on trial for the murder of Billy McMahon on the night of May 8 in Hamilton Street, in the Cherry Hill district. Assistant District Attorney Ely accepted the plea because one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was an invalid and could not be brought to court to testify.

CAT IN ABANDONED BOAT.

Waterlogged Craft Drifted in the Harbor, and Animal Was Rescued.

A waterlogged canalboat, after drifting off the Battery for a considerable time yesterday morning, was carried by the current against Pier 8, at Rector Street. A longshoreman boarded the deserted craft and broke in the door of the cabin. He found that it contained four bunks, neatly made up and with snow-white coverlets, and, to his amazement, a coal-black cat. The cat was tumbling about the cabin as though it were in a fit or had found the Captain's grog. It was only after the animal had been fed in a West Street saloon that the seamen thereabout made a diagnosis of its complaint. They suggested that the cat's complaint had been hunger, complicated by dizziness due to the whirling of the boat in the swift tide.

The harbor police towed the derelict to the New Jersey shore, where they anchored it in the mud.

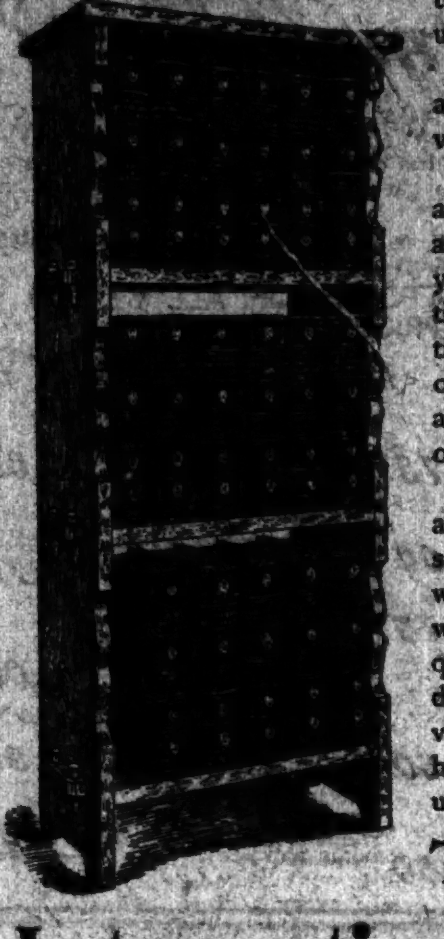
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Making of Some Encyclopædias

Encyclopædias that get out of date are "revised" in various ways.

Sometimes the old electrotype plates are used over again after being simply "patched"—that is to say, some such item as the population of a city or state is cut out and the figures of a later census substituted.

Another method is the publication of additional volumes that attempt to bring down to date the article in volumes written long previously, some using half as many volumes as in the work itself.



Still another way in which a "revision" is made is by adding supplementary matter in pages at the end of each volume of the old edition.

The disadvantages and drawbacks of such methods are clear to everybody. When you look up an article about New York or Chicago, Pennsylvania or California, you want to find the descriptive matter, as well as population figures, complete and accurate to the date of publication. You don't care to look in one place for one part of an article and then in another place for the supplementary part. You want to have the editing and dovetailing of material done for you by the makers of the encyclopædia.

But besides the exasperating inconvenience of having articles published in such a disjointed way, there is a more serious consideration affecting the quality of that kind of work. It is impossible to have the two separate parts well-balanced and well-proportioned, the supplement frequently contradicting the original. They are written by different persons, years apart, and from different points of view. As a result, subjects are not treated in the right historical perspective. In some cases earlier history has undue space or emphasis, in other cases it is *vice versa.*

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has none of the inconveniences, disadvantages, or imperfections of patched plates, additional volumes, or supplementary pages. Everything is in its proper place, under *one alphabetical arrangement.* Every page is now being printed for the first time from new plates. When you simply turn the pages of **The New International Encyclopædia** you get a satisfying impression of newness in the entire make-up of the work—its clear, easily-read type, its wealth of illustrations, large and small, colored and plain, and its profusion of maps and charts.

The New International Encyclopædia covers all lines of human activity *down into the year 1903.* It is on a scale never before attempted in America, and represents the work for years of a staff of *more than 300 eminent editors and contributors,* the editors-in-chief being **Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D.,** President of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1902). President of Carnegie Institution; **Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., LL.D.,** Professor in Columbia University; **Frank Moore Colby, M.A.,** Late Professor in New York University.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Delineator

FOR JANUARY

MRS. OSBORN the renowned fashion authority, has become a regular contributor to The Delineator. Three pages of the January number (and of future issues) will be devoted to her letter with accompanying illustrations. This is our latest achievement in the interest of those who subscribe to The Delineator primarily for its fashion information. Hereafter the magazine will contain not only the latest ideas covering an immense range of styles of our own corps of designers, artists, and writers, with illustrations by the most skilful fashion artists, but it will also present the views of the present and the prophecies for the future of this justly famous modiste.

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BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Sermons by the Pastor Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A Christmas Message to Our Hearts." 7:45 P. M.—Fifteen-Minute Organ Recital. 8 P. M.—"The Story of a Star."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches, morning: "The Christ-Child and Magi." Evening: "John Cotton," in historical series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Christian World"; 7:45 P. M., "Neglected Children." Last in series on "Seven Curses of New York." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST ST. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Morning topic: "The Neglect of Religious Education." Evening topic: On the Parables, "Christ's Kingdom in its Preciousness and Glory." EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ. Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach at 10:45, and the Rev. Charles H. Sears, assistant pastor, at 7:45.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Spirit of the Incarnation"; 3 P. M., "Born in a Stable," Bible school; 7:45 P. M., "Shepherds Investigate Revelation." Christmas music at all services. Carols in afternoon.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8th and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 and 7:45. Mr. L. F. Bisquis, Jr., will conduct the services. Welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Seymour at 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M. Christmas Services—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and holy communion, 11 A. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. D. McCONNELL, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Matins and sermon, (Dr. Parks.) 8 P. M.—"The Last Judgment," (Spohr.) Sung by full choir. Direction of Lacey Baker.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 111th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Sunday, Dec. 20, 10 A. M., Advent Ordination by Bishop Potter.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., preacher, rector; 8 P. M., seats free, choral evensong. All invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, sermon, (rector,) 4.

Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. HAENDEL'S "MESSIAH" at 8 P. M. Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH St., near Madison Av.—Rev. H. M. BARBOUR, Rector. Services, 7:30 A. M., 10, 11, (sermon by rector,) 8 P. M., (sermon by Rev. J. W. Sutton.) Christmas Services: Midnight, 7:30 A. M., 10, 11, (sermon by rector,) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street. Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; preacher, the rector. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; preacher, C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Services 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, and 8. CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES: 7 A. M., Christmas Carols and Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Christmas Service, Sermon, Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Services 8, 11, and 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion..........8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector..11 o'clock Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton..........8 P. M.

CHRISTMAS DAY. Holy Communion..........8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton..........11 o'clock

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Rector preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop Potter will preach Christmas morning at 11 o'clock.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service, with Communion, at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock.

St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. On Christmas morning, Dec. 20th, the Right Rev. Bishop Frederick Courtney will begin his rectorship, preaching at the 11 o'clock service. Sunday, Dec. 20th. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, holy communion, and sermon (Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith.) 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon, (Rev. C. W. Kirkby.)

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M. Christmas Day; Services at 8 A. M. and with special Christmas Music at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M., "The Messiah," by Handel.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8. Christmas Sermons and Christmas Music.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Dr. McPherson, morning, "The Angel's Song Over the Manger." Evening, Prof. Cole, vested choir. Special musical programme.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COR. 60TH ST. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD." Evening subject, "THE DREAM OF AN EXILE." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Social Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Preaching by the pastor 10:45 and 7:45. Christmas prayer meeting, Wednesday—Christmas Day, 10:45, sermon by the pastor. Christmas music by the choir. All seats free. Concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"THE SOUL'S CHRIST." 8 P. M.—"THE COMPLETE CHRISTMAS."

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. CHRISTMAS MUSIC. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE SON OF MAN." 8 P. M.—"THE PORTRAIT OF CHRIST." Music from Handel's "MESSIAH." Soloists and chorus. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach. 10:30—"The Enduement of Power." 7:45—"Wise Men and Christ." Children's Hour, Dec. 24, 3:30. Public invited. Bishop Edward G. Andrews will preside.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services appropriate to the season at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, Dec. 20th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. At 4 P. M. The Annual Service of The New England Society. Dr. Richards will preach. The public is invited. Choral Evening Service at 8 P. M. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Christmas service of Sunday School at 10 A. M. in chapel. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Christmas Day Service at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by the pastor. Evening Service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. Minister: REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant. On Dec. 20 morn. service will commence 11 A. M. Topic: "A Christian City." At 8 P. M. will be held the sixth of the SPECIAL EVENING SERVICES. Topic: "The Nourishment of the Christian Life." To these services young men and young women without a church home are cordially invited and will be welcome. The Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Mid-week Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 23d, at 8:15 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Bible school in Chapel 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Voice of the Christmas-Time." 4:30 P. M.—"The Messiah," Handel. Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. The Rev. J. W. Kirk of Alaska will preach at 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring Street, Near Varick.—Sunday school, 9:30; preaching, 10:45, by the Rev. J. W. Miller; 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. R. Bates.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. J. W. Kirk preaches Sunday, 10:45; Rev. James H. Hoadley, pastor, 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. The Sunday School Christmas festival will be held in the church Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D. Evening—Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Doctrine of Election." Evening—"How May I Know that I am Saved." Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Religion Has a Question of Profit and Loss." Evening—"An Advent Message: What God Said to the Preacher; What the Preacher Said to the People, and their Response." Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M. Subject, "Christmas Without Christ."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Dr. Kittredge will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christmas sermons morning and evening. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sermon by the pastor. Subject, "The Preparation of the Gospel of Peace." Sunday school in parish house, 10 A. M.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE SERVICE, 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., and Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. Public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Supreme Gift." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach. First sermon in series on "Great Affirmations of Our Faith." Subject: "The God We Worship." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel. Entrance Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PAternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor; Christmas service. Morning subject, "He Gave Gifts Unto Men." Choir will render "The Story of Bethlehem." Evening subject, "Jesus, the Messiah." Choir music from Handel's "Messiah."

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. I. L.—Rev. Appleton Grannis will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av., corner 39th St., on "The Church Association for the Interests of Labor," this Sunday at 11 A. M.; sermon at 8 P. M. by Rev. Frederick H. Sill, O. H. C.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject, "How the Great Love Came to Men."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH Street.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30; 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Sunday, 11:15, "Jesus: Critical Study." Prologue: "Reply to Times's Editorial Dec. 5th on 'Anarchy.'"

HUGH O. PENTECOST, Lyric Hall, 725 6th Av., Near 42d St., Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock.—Subject, "The Birth of Christ Myth."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock; lecture by Mr. Percival Chubb, subject: "Parsifal and the Quest of the Holy Grail." All interested invited.

At Temple Beth-El, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture. Subject: "Will Anti-Semitism Ever Cease?"

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Herbert Spencer, the Greatest Philosopher of the Age." All welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Personality," Mr. A. Fullerton. Public meeting next Tuesday evening, "Yoga."

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selections for Dec. 27, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Review. David and Solomon.
GOLDEN TEXT.—The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him. Psa., ciii., 17.

Great epochs are marked by great men. This is true of all history. It is especially true of Jewish history. That history, beginning with the deliverance out of Egypt and closing with the overthrow of the nation in the Babylonish captivity, tells us of the nation's infancy, its youth, its manhood, its decline. In each of these periods two men stand out with marked pre-eminence. In the first they were Moses and Joshua. In the next David and Solomon. Then came Elijah and Elisha, and finally Isaiah and Jeremiah. Thus, according to the Old Testament narrative, God sent out His representatives in every age "by two and two," just as in the New Testament narrative Jesus sent out His Apostles. (Mark, vi., 7.)

These two marked men in each period were not, however, sent out then, as were the Apostles, to be companions—to help each other—neither are they presented to us, in the sacred narrative, as models of character to be copied—but they were the exponents of great spiritual and correlated truths which are to be received. Thus Moses's name is always linked with the Law of God, and its demands. But Joshua's is linked with the promises of God, and their enjoyment. For under Moses, the law was given, and under Joshua the people entered into their promised possessions. David and Solomon, in like manner, stand for two striking, correlated conditions of God's people. David was "a man of war"—Solomon built "The Temple." The one stands for the child of God in conflict with sin in himself and in the world—and the other for the child of God as "built up into a spiritual house," for no one can obey the law or enjoy the promises, without such a conflict and growth. Elijah and Elisha—as their names imply—in a similar way, present to us respectively, the Almighty God, and the salvation of God—or God in His judgments—and God in His grace, as He reveals Himself to those who are under His Law, and the heirs of His promises. Very naturally, therefore, Isaiah and Jeremiah mark the decline of the nation—Isaiah pleading with his people to accept God's grace, and Jeremiah weeping over them because they refuse and perish. Thus while each two men, in the different periods of the Nation's history, stand for two truths very closely connected with each other, the whole series of truths thus represented reveal a very remarkable, a very interesting, and a very important progress of doctrine.

During the last three months our attention has been confined to the histories of David and Solomon, as it was in the three previous months to those of Samuel and Saul. Saul, David, and Solomon were the first three Kings of Israel. Each of them reigned forty years. Their combined history, therefore, covers the same length of time as that of Moses, which also was divided into three sections of forty years each. Under Moses the history of the nation began; under the three kings it reached its highest glory.

THE GLORY OF SOLOMON'S TIME.

When David ascended the throne he found the people belonging to independent tribes, united only for purposes of war and worship. They had but little intercourse with other nations, and still less influence over them. When Solomon left the throne the people were consolidated into a great nationality and bound together not only by ties of war and worship, but by trade, literature, and government. They were no longer simply shepherd tribes, hemmed in by hills and valleys, but they had grown rich and powerful in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Their ships, which were in all known seas, brought them into intercourse with all nations, who both feared and respected them. As the result of all this it is written, "Solomon reigned over all the kings from the river even unto the land of the Philistines and to the borders of Egypt; and the King made silver in Jerusalem as stones, and cedar trees made he as the sycamore trees that are in the low plains in abundance." (II. Chr., ix., 26-27.) If we had a complete history of this transition it would be as replete with interest as is that of our own growth from a "Confederacy of Colonies" into the United States of America.

In the Scripture narratives, however, the relation of the prominent men of each period of history to the civil and material interests of their times seem to be considered as of very little importance. It is only their spiritual relationships which are emphasized. Hence we have given to us very few of the details as to how David and Soloman—or, in fact, any of the great men we have mentioned—ministered to the people in matters of Government or business. They were all active for many years, but all that is told us of what any of them did can easily be read in a comparatively few minutes. And when we examine carefully the records, we find that almost all of the details recorded relate to some personal experiences rather than to any Governmental, commercial, or social movements. In fact, the historical details are complete only so far as is necessary to declare some spiritual truth.

Thus in the case of David, we have but very little told us of what he did during forty years, excepting that he was prompt to bring "The Ark" into Jerusalem; that he longed to build "The Temple;" that God promised him rich blessings; that he fell into grievous sins; that he repented, and was forgiven. Of Solomon, likewise, we are told but very little of what occurred in his reign other than that he built "The Temple," dedicated it with imposing services, made a very remarkable prayer, possessed great personal wisdom, and that he fell into idolatry in his old age.

Evidently therefore the story of both David and Solomon as given to us in the Scriptures is not presented as a history of Israel during their respective reigns, any more than a few incidents in the life of Gen. Grant would be considered as in any sense a history of the United States during the time when he commanded the army and sat in the President's chair. Such incidents form interesting features of history, but by themselves they do not make it. So with incidents recorded of David and Solomon. They were evidently recorded in the Scriptures, not because of their historical importance, but because they declare or illustrate some important spiritual truths. For it is how they stood before God that has occupied our attention during the last three months rather than how they appeared before the people or how they fulfilled their offices as kings.

GOD RULED IN GRACE.

Both David and Solomon became kings by God's appointment, and not by their own acts or because of their own wills. Neither of them took any steps themselves to secure their thrones. By God's direction David on the overthrow of Saul went to Hebron, and was crowned King of Judah. But it was seven and a half years before he was made "King over all Israel and Judah." Then in the providence of God it was by the spontaneous action of the people. In like manner Solomon, when the throne was likely to be seized by Adonijah, his older brother, was altogether, unexpectedly to himself, made King by the action of David, his father. So is it always with the children of God. They are chosen by Him (John xv., 19,) to be made "kings and priests." (Rev., i., 6.) They are to fight against sin and to grow in grace, and they cannot succeed in any subordinate capacity.

Now, independently of his personal sins, sorrows, repentances, and restorations, the one great fact of David's reign was the bringing of "The Ark" into Jerusalem. This marked a new era in the history of the nation. Then it began a new life. For more than a hundred years that "Ark" had been hidden away "in the fields of the wood," (Psalms, cxxxii., 6.) And yet around that "Ark" had clustered all of the most sacred associations of the people for more than 500 years. It was given to them by God Himself, and almost coincident with His giving of His "Law" on Mount Horeb. It showed both how He looked upon sin and how He looked upon the sinner. For after the people had sinned in the matter of the golden calf, He could not be seen, or approached, by any one in all Israel in any place but at "The Ark." That was His special dwelling place, and out of all the people only one man, and he only once a year, could draw near to Him there. Thus it impressed upon the mind how sin separated men of God.

But at the same time it declared His grace. For when He made his dwelling between the cherubium on "The Ark" He did provide a way of access to Himself; one representative man could on one day draw nigh to Him there and find mercy and forgiveness for all the people. That day was "The Day of Atonement." But when David ascended the throne, for more than a century there had been no regular "Day of Atonement" observed, no regularly appointed sacrifices offered upon the great altar for sin, no drawing nigh to "The Ark" in "The Tabernacle" as God has directed. He had manifested Himself only occasionally to the people at the special intercession of Samuel. "The Tabernacle" itself had been removed from place to place. Shiloh, where it had been set up by Joshua, had been burned. Then it was removed to Nob, but that place had been destroyed by Saul, and when David became King it had again been removed, and was hidden away in Gibeon, while "The Ark" was at Kirjath-jearim.

But almost the very first act of David's reign was the bringing of "The Ark" from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem. Strange to say, however, he did not bring up "The Tabernacle" from Gibeon. Why we are not told. Probably, however, it was because then special attention was to be drawn to and fixed upon "The Ark." It was "for our learning." (Rom., xv., 4.) So "The Tabernacle" remained at Gibeon during all of the forty years of David's reign, and was there when Solomon ascended the throne. (II. Chr., 1, 3.) Neither it nor the altar which stood at its door was, however, neglected by David and his people. But during all of his reign a high priest, Abiathar, ministered at "The Ark" in Jerusalem, while another high priest, Zadok, ministered at "The Altar" before "The Tabernacle."

Now "The Ark" was the most important article of furniture in "The Tabernacle." To it every article of furniture pointed, and in it had its highest value. It was "the ultima thule" of the ritual ordained by God, and given to the people by Moses. For on it alone God dwelt, and there alone could forgiveness and acceptance be found. By it, therefore, "The Gospel" was preached to Israel as soon as "The Law" was published. For it was the beautiful and significant type of the finished work of Jesus Christ in fully satisfying all of the demands of "The Law" for our redemption, that there might be "no condemnation" to those who are united to Him. (Romans, viii., 1.)

DAVID AND THE ARK.

Thus when David made it almost his very first act to magnify "The Ark" before his people, it is a very striking indication that, like Abraham, he had some very clear knowledge of the day of Christ, "and was glad," (John, viii., 56.) That he had such a revelation is more than confirmed by his Messianic Psalms. For he evidently knew how sin could be blotted out, and to whom it could be imputed, (Psalms, xxxii., 1-2,) and "being justified by faith," he had "peace with God." (Romans, v., 1.) This is the only way by which any one struggling against sin can find peace.

The one great feature of Solomon's reign, however, was the building of the Temple. For there is hardly an incident mentioned in the sacred narrative concerning him that does not have some reference to this magnificent structure. David had longed to build it, but could not. He could only rejoice in "The Ark." But "The Ark" was of more importance than "The Temple." In truth, "The Temple" had no importance whatever independently of the fact that it contained "The Ark." All of the wealth bestowed upon it—all of the magnificence with which it was adorned, all the skill and care displayed in its construction—were simply, and only, that "The Ark" might be magnified, and that God might dwell among His people to whom he had given peace.

No wonder, therefore, that the Apostle makes it the significant type of the child of God as "the temple of the Holy Ghost." (I. Cor., vi., 19; iii., 16; II. Cor., vi., 16; Eph., ii., 21-22.) For one who has "been justified by faith"—one in whom God dwells—should be as magnificent and influential a character as "The Temple" of Solomon was "exceeding magnifical of fame and glory throughout all countries." (I. Chr., xxii., 5.) But the character and influence he must have among men is not that they may honor him, but that he may honor and magnify "our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement." (Rom., v., 11.)

Thus the histories of David and Solomon have not brought before us simply a series of historical facts, but some great and precious truths. The historical facts may be forgotten without any serious injury, excepting as it affects our intelligence. If they are forgotten, we are simply more ignorant than we would be if they were remembered. But the spiritual truths that we have learned are vital. If we neglect them, it is at the eternal loss of our immortal souls. For the story of David has declared to us that there is but one way of access to the Father—one way by which forgiveness of sins may be obtained. It is through the finished work of Jesus Christ. The story of Solomon has declared that there is but one way to glorify God. It is by being built up a spiritual house in which He dwells.

David therefore has spoken to us of the justification of the sinner who struggles against sin, and longs to be delivered from its power.

Solomon has spoken to us of the sanctification of the believer who longs to grow in grace, "perfecting holiness in the fear of God." (II. Cor., vii., 1.)

Through justification righteousness is imputed to the sinner. (Rom., iv., 6.)

Through sanctification, holiness, "without which no man shall see the Lord," (Heb., xii., 14,) is acquired by the believer.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what remarkable feature of Jewish history is attention called, and what does it reveal?

What two Kings have engaged our consideration during the last three months, and what was the condition of affairs under each?

What shows that the records concerning them are given to us to set forth important spiritual truths rather than for any historic purpose?

How did David and Solomon become Kings, and what is said of it?

What was the one great feature of David's reign, and how is its importance shown?

What was the one great feature of Solomon's reign, and what is said of its significance?

What important truths are thus set forth by the histories of David and Solomon?

A World-Wide Bible Sunday.

A world-wide observance of March 7, 1904, as "Bible Sunday," proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been approved by the American Bible Society. That is the centenary of the British society, which during the century has distributed 180,000,000 volumes of the Scriptures in about 370 languages, at a total expenditure of over $70,000,000. Pledges of co-operation have been received from hundreds of Lutheran, Reformed, and Waldensian churches and evangelical missions in Europe, from the mission centres in Africa, South and Central America, Asia, and the islands of Polynesia, and from the leading churches in North America.

Mount Olivet Baptist Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. C. T. Walker has resigned as pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street. He had held that charge for four years, had increased the church membership from 400 to 2,500, and reduced the church's mortgage from $19,000 to $7,000.

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AN APPEAL TO THE MORAL SENSE.

Every point made by Senator HOAR in his speech, every argument, every ground of objection he set forth against the rough and lawless measures of the President upon the Isthmus of Panama, have been repeatedly presented in THE TIMES, in The Evening Post, and in other newspapers which have criticised the Administration policy. Now that Senator HOAR has made these arguments his own, every newspaper in the country that gives to its readers the news of the day must print them. The facts will now be put before all the people. Senator HOAR has changed the situation for the President and for the Senate, too. Senators can ignore "newspaper attacks." They cannot ignore this speech from a Senator of the President's own party. By springing to the defense of the Isthmian policy Senator FORAKER shows that the supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT have a due sense of the seriousness of the situation that has been created. It is perfectly true, as Mr. HOAR said, that in its attempt ostensibly to protect transit across the Isthmus the Administration showed itself anxious "not to take measures that violence should not occur, but to take measures that violence should not be prevented."

It is perfectly true that we restrained Colombia from putting down an unlawful revolution against its own authority. Referring to the meagre records sent to the House in response to the Hitt resolution Mr. HOAR asks: "Is not this an act of war upon a friendly though weak nation as it stands in these imperfect documents?" It was an act of war because we went far beyond the limits of our authority and our duty under the treaty guarantee. We are even now with our warships carrying on operations of restraint and espionage in Colombian waters and on the coasts of that republic so offensive, insolent, outrageous, and unwarrantable, that from any nation that was our equal in power and resources they would evoke indignant protests and an inquiry, a peremptory demand to know what they meant, followed at once by war if the offensive acts were not disclaimed. It is insulting to the intelligence of the American people to be told that the treaty of 1846 gives us the right practically to blockade the coasts of Colombia far beyond the limits of the Republic of Panama.

It becomes increasingly difficult to keep up the hollow pretense that this revolution was not accomplished by our aid and procurement. The chronological sequence of events, as it appears in Senator HOAR's examination of dates, proves that we knew of the outbreak before it occurred, that we were prepared for it, and that we had made such a disposition of our armed forces as to enable us to protect the rebels from the very moment that the signal of revolt was given. It was our revolution. It was a canal revolution, not the uprising of a people burning to be free. The instigators of it on the Isthmus were men like Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA, standing in a position to reap a money profit from a successful rebellion. This Nation made itself the accomplice of these schemers, certainly the accomplice after the fact; and the suspicion that we were accomplices before the fact is much too widespread for the comfort of self-respecting Americans.

Senator GORMAN, from his position of greater freedom on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber, went far beyond the criticisms of Senator HOAR, and inquired if it could be "in the mind of any man that a desperate political chance growing out of the depressed conditions makes it necessary for political success that the flag and the armies of the country may be exhibited in some foreign land to strengthen the party and secure party power." This is a supposition that no candid man will willingly entertain. But Senator GORMAN is right in saying that the Senate is the place to put a stop to this policy of high-handed aggression which endangers our peace and has already injured our reputation among nations.

The belief is expressed in Washington that the Democratic Senators will not assume for their party the responsibility of blocking the canal. The country wants an Isthmian canal; if the treaty is defeated the Republicans will keep the matter open for discussion in the expectation of making abundant party capital during the campaign. We think they misjudge the drift of this issue, and we have an abiding confidence that they also misjudge the American people. It is not good for a party or a candidate to get upon the wrong side of a moral issue when an appeal is to be made to the voters of this Nation.

The Panama policy of the President is a moral issue. He has violated century-old traditions of National fair dealing. He has usurped powers never conferred upon him. He has stamped under his feet rights of a weak nation which in the case of a strong nation he would never have ventured to invade. The country does, indeed, want the canal, but it does not want a canal built in wrong and dishonor. The short way, the right way, to check the President in his headlong and dangerous course is to reject the treaty. If its rejection will suit the Republicans as a campaign issue let them make the most of it. They expect to make Mr. ROOSEVELT their candidate. If his Isthmian policy is presented to the people in its true light, if their moral sense is awakened by the expositions and appeals of the campaign, their votes will sweep Mr. ROOSEVELT from the great office whose powers he has abused. It is not an issue of which Democrats need be afraid.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

The settlement of the vexed question of the friars' lands in the Philippines is in accordance with the ideas of Secretary ROOT and Gov. TAFT and adopted by the Administration some three years since. It is honorable to the United States Government, highly creditable to the authorities of the Church at Rome, and as nearly satisfactory to the friars as could be expected. The title of the latter to practically all their lands in the islands is extinguished by the payment of $7,250,000. The religious orders cease to be landlords; gradually, it is understood, their religious activity will be transferred, and the cures with which they were formerly charged will be intrusted to others, either natives or such as may be selected for their ability to secure harmony and progress under the new conditions. With that part of the social life of the islands the Church can be counted on to deal in the same sagacious spirit so far shown. As steadily as possible the relations of the Church will be placed on the same footing of independence with a prospect for the same prosperity and advance that are so well known in this country.

The purchase of these lands gives to our Government an opportunity of great value for promoting order, industry, peace, and progress in the islands. With some 400,000 acres of the best agricultural land under the control of the Government, a plan can be matured and carried out for the gradual creation of a class of small land owners secure in the tenure of their land and devoted to the maintenance and development of American methods and principles. It ought also to be possible to set apart the proceeds of the sale and rental of these lands for the extension of the best practicable system of general education. The land owners would thus be made to feel that their money, for which they get in the first place full value, is returned to their people in the most beneficent form. No better investment of the sum to be paid could be devised.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

In the principal dimensions in which the new Williamsburg Bridge appears as a work of greater importance than the old Brooklyn Bridge the two structures compare as follows:

	Brooklyn Bridge. Ft.	In.	Williamsburg Bridge. Ft.	In.
Length of main span	1,595	6	1,600	
Length of land spans	930		596	6
Length of Brooklyn approach	971		1,865	
Length of Manhattan approach	1,562	6	2,600	2
Length of carriage-way	5,980		7,364	2
Height above water at centre	135		140	4
Height of towers	278		335	7½
Width of bridge	85		118	
Diameter of cables		15¾		18¾
Wires in each cable	5,296		7,700	
Miles of wire in four cables	14,361		17,482	
Strength of each cable in tons	12,200		24,500	
Permanent weight suspended from main span cables, tons	6,780		13,740	

The Brooklyn Bridge has one foot walk, 15 feet; two bridge cable tracks, 22 feet; two trolley tracks and two roadways, 36 feet; giving a total width of roadways equal to 73 feet.

The Williamsburg Bridge has two foot walks, 21 feet; two bicycle paths, 14 feet; two elevated railroad tracks, 23 feet; four trolley tracks, 40 feet; two roadways, 40 feet, giving a total width of roadways equal to 137 feet.

The general arrangement of the roadways changes at different parts of the bridge. In the main over-river span they are nearly all at one level. As the suspension bridge changes into a viaduct and necessarily narrows they are broken into different levels, one above the other, and meet the city grade at different points. This necessitates different terminals for the several kinds of traffic, which has many practical advantages.

The main span of 1,600 feet has two stiffening trusses divided into 80 panels of about 20 feet each. They are 67 inches centre to centre and 40 feet deep. Each shore span is 596 feet 6 inches from centre of tower to centre of end pin at anchorage, with two trusses of dimensions corresponding with those of the main span. One end of each shore span rests upon the masonry anchorage; the other upon a small steel tower and cantilever. The stiffening truss of the suspended span also passes through the tower, and cantilevers a short distance toward shore. From the ends of the cantilevers suspended spans are carried.

From the towers to the anchorages no weight is carried by the cables, which hang in a flat catenary. This has two objects; one is to make the stiffening trusses approach the conditions of a span fixed at both ends and uniformly loaded, instead of a span supported at both ends. The other object is to effect an economy in cost. With no weight hung on the cables between the towers and the anchorages it is necessary to bring the anchorages much nearer the towers, and viaduct construction is much cheaper per lineal foot than truss construction.

The wires for the cables and for the suspenders which hang from them to support the stiffening trusses have an ultimate strength of 200,000 pounds per square inch, making the ultimate strength of each cable 44,000,000 pounds. As the cables enter the anchorage the wires are changed to short eyebars so disposed that they gradually assume a vertical position—the change of direction being effected at the point of union. They thus reach the bottom of the anchorage, where they connect to a steel grillage, so that the whole weight of the masonry is effective for the purpose for which it is designed.

The roadways on the suspended span, which are 18 feet wide, are supported on cantilevering floor beams, extending outside of the trusses. On these a very unusual floor is being laid. Between the floor beams are five rows of stringers, 2 feet deep, spaced 4 feet 10 inches apart, and across these channels are 7-inch channels running parallel with the floor beams. On these other channels are laid at right angles, with their webs horizontal and their flanges turned down, thus making a solid steel floor on which the wooden paving blocks will be laid directly.

If the transportation facilities of the Williamsburg Bridge were fully utilized it is estimated that 64,000 passengers an hour could be moved across it in each direction. Just how they are to be utilized, however, is still undetermined.

MORE "AMERICANIZATION."

The zealous leaders of the American Protective League and the Home Market Club must regard Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's latest move with envious eyes. Never in their own palmiest days have they been invited by a statesman aiming at complete control of the Government to get up a tariff to suit themselves, with an implied promise that it would speedily be enacted. The work they have had to do has been mostly secret and underhand, and responsible statesmen have fought very shy of being openly indebted to them.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is certainly bold. He invites a committee of thirty or more gentlemen, most of whom are avowedly interested pecuniarily in the adoption of his scheme for a return to the protection of sixty years ago, to settle among themselves the distribution of the favors he undertakes to secure for them, and then he will submit this allotment to the Ministry—of which he hopes to be the head—with the pressure of these organized interests behind it and with his own elaborate political organization co-operating to force its acceptance by Parliament. To this amazing proposition the nominal head of the Ministry, Mr. BALFOUR, seems to make no present objection. We can imagine the reception it would have received at the hands of Lord SALISBURY or of Mr. GLADSTONE. Either would instantly have stamped it as a purely private and partisan political device which had and could have not the slightest authorization from the Government and which any responsible Ministry must treat precisely as it would treat any other association formed to influence public opinion for private advantage.

It is possible, though not probable, that Mr. BALFOUR sees in this latest invention the approaching confusion of his aggressive ex-associate. If he has studied with any seriousness the history of American tariff-making he would expect that an open exhibition of the "trade and dicker" of special interests by which it has always been accompanied would disgust the British public. Whether or not he takes that view of the situation, it is likely to prove the correct one. The process of putting down in black and white the claims of each industry and of each colony may be counted on to betray to the public the real nature and effect of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's policy of imperial legislation for private profit.

TO SUCCEED MR. PROCTER.

The offer of the vacant place on the United States Civil Service Commission to Gen. BLACK, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, will strike those familiar with Gen. BLACK's record as a step open to some risks. Mr. BLACK, when Commissioner of Pensions under Mr. CLEVELAND, became involved in an unfortunate dispute as to his action in requesting the resignation of a subordinate for reasons not connected with the good of the service, and in some other ways showed a somewhat lax notion of the underlying principle of the merit system.

It is to be said, however, that in the management of his office generally he took quite the opposite course and won the creditable hostility of the ordinary spoils politician. He demonstrated his possession of unbounded energy and a peculiar brand of personal independence. President ROOSEVELT's well-tested devotion to the reform and his high standard of selection for the commission in previous appointments are such that he may be trusted to have made as good a choice as was available.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not even his rather effective efforts to bring deserved ridicule upon "Christian Science" were enough to make the doctors forgive Mark Twain for his extremely injudicious and very slightly harmful defense of "osteopathy" and "osteopathists," and, in consequence, every one of the medical journals has jumped with a loud, glad cry at the opportunity with which his dog story in the current Harper's provides them for proving that, in regard at least to vivisection, its methods and its objects, Mr. CLEMENS is a very ignorant person. They haven't the slightest difficulty in doing it, either, though they all lay needless and rather unfair emphasis on the absurdity of one of the pictures illustrating the tale. Of course, scientists do not try to find centres of sensory or motor action by running a probe held in one hand through the skull of a puppy dog held in the other, but writers are not to be held responsible for the absurdities of their illustrators, else would a vast number of them have lost long ago such little reputation for accurate knowledge as they now possess. If the picture in question were the worst thing about Mr. CLEMENS's story, it would pass muster well enough, but, as a matter of fact, that is an inconsequential blemish among several of real seriousness, not the most important of which, by any means, is the complete misunderstanding it reveals as to how and why seekers after knowledge resort to the dissection of living animals. The amiable humorist is under no great obligation to acquaint himself with the details of laboratory practice. Failure to do so in preparation for the treatment of that subject will naturally lead to injustice, but it will do small harm, since the source of the injustice will be taken into account by everybody of sense. When, however, a builder of romances, grave or gay, writes about dogs, he is under the very heaviest of obligations to present an animal more or less easily recognizable as belonging to the canine species. This Mr. CLEMENS has not done in this instance. The heroine of his story is a creature with hardly one doggish trait, and with a dozen of which no dog shows a single trace. She is simply Mr. CLEMENS in a thin, a very thin, disguise, expressing his thoughts in his own peculiar manner. Dogs are loving and devoted mothers, but few of them mourn the loss of their children more than a day or two, and none more than a week or two, and, as for what we know as family affection between adults, that is utterly lacking in them as it is in all animals. Mr. CLEMENS's story is as bad a dog story as it is a vivisection story, and to write a bad dog story is a literary crime much worse than to write a bad vivisection story.

—People who have wondered how it was that the inventors of fairy stories, ancient and modern alike, always let the dwarfs get the better of the giants, should not fail to study the invariable and immemorial characteristics of giants as revealed by the enormously big and strong Slav whom the immigration officials have found it so difficult to drive away from the Barge Office. This man is a typical giant of legend and faerie. Quite fearless of a thing he can understand—a burly baggage handler, for instance—he is filled with childish terror of the unknown, and to him a vast number of things are unknown. He has accepted as true a lot of absurd yarns about the perils of American life, and he has been thoroughly and pathetically fooled by men whom he could take in his hands and break in two in the middle. The instinct of the story tellers of old was true. Giants are a silly lot, and always have been. Big men, of course, are often as large mentally as physically, but their departure from the normal is a dangerous business, since the distance in that direction to which they can safely go is very short as compared with that to be traversed by men with an opposite tendency before they find brain power diminishing. It is only in the lowest stages of civilization that mere size and strength count for much in the struggle for life, while the size of a skull affects little, and its remoteness from the ground still less, the quality of its contents. And then it's lots more fun for a small man to prove his, or a, superiority to a big one than it is for a big man to do the same to a small one. All of which is very consoling for the small men, and, if they try hard enough, they can occasionally believe it—for a minute or two.

—Who could question the ability of women to take part in public affairs after reading what the New York opponents of Senator SMOOT have to say about the presence of Mormon Elders at their meetings? They complain very bitterly that the Elders go to these meetings—public meetings, by the way, open to anybody—stare at the speakers in a most confusing manner, and once in a while contradict the statements made as to the nature of Mormon theology and morals. Some of the women declare that the Elders exercise a hypnotic power over them, and thus change voluble eloquence into stammering or silence. That is certainly a terrible arraignment—an arraignment calculated to create varied emotions in all who hear it! We are not ourselves fond of Mormon Elders, but we can see no reason why they should be criticised for attending anti-Mormon meetings or why their presence there should not be welcome. As for the hypnotic business, of course that is utter nonsense, worthy of "Christian Science" and the "new thought" rubbish of the day which has deluded so many weak-minded persons of both sexes. If Senator SMOOT's feminine enemies cannot endure the eyes or the contradictions of his fellow-Mormons, they would better leave the campaign against him to hardier warriors.

Dr. Hale's Appointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I remarked with pleasure the statement in to-day's issue of your paper that the Senate of the United States had chosen the Rev. Edward Everett Hale for its Chaplain. My pleasure was not unalloyed, however, for at the conclusion of the report it was stated that Dr. Hale is a "Congregationalist." This is of course, the truth, and I presume the writer of this report did not purposely suppress the more enlightening whole truth.

The fact is that Dr. Hale is a Unitarian, and perhaps the most representative Unitarian in this country. The term "Congregationalist"—while correctly expressing the genus to which the species American Unitarian happens to belong—is generally understood as properly applied to the so-called "orthodox" or Trinitarian Church. It is right that it should be clearly known what it is that this great clergyman stands for.

H. S. MACKAYE.

New York, Dec. 15, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Critical Summary.

"What do you think of that writer's work?"

"Oh," answered Miss Cayenne, "he has said two or three clever things and several thousand others."—Washington Star.

A Cubic Yard.

"Grace, can you tell me what is meant by a cubic yard?"

"I don't know exactly, but I guess it's a yard that the Cuban children play in."—Boston Christian Register.

His Worry.

Long—What, you owe $10,000? Doesn't it worry you?

Short—Not in the least. It's another $10,000 I'd like to owe, but can't. That worries me.—Chicago News.

Identified Though Far from Home.

"Yes, I'll give you a meal of victuals if you'll shovel off these sidewalks."

"Would you not prefer, madam, to have me shovel off the snow?"

"Poor fellow! Have you tramped all the way from Boston?"—Chicago Tribune.

SHE DIDN'T KNOW IT.

Blanche Trenner Heath in Detroit Free Press.

"What nonsense people talk," she sighs;
And o'er her cheek a blush comes stealing,
The while her sweet, unconscious eyes
Glide softly upward to the ceiling.
"This joke about the mistletoe—
Why, if by chance I stood below it,
Unless for some one saying so
I really think I shouldn't know it."

Above them twine the evergreen,
The holly with its crimson berry,
And many a leaf of glossy sheen
To mark the Christmas season merry;
He lifts an eager glance, and lo!
Just where the twinkling light will show it
There peeps a spray of mistletoe—
But then, of course, she didn't know it!

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

Gustav F. Kogel Conducts for the Second Time.

Brahms's First Symphony, Wagner's "Faust" Overture, and Liszt's "Preludes" Played.

Mr. Gustav F. Kogel, the only one of the Philharmonic Society's series of conductors to direct two of its concerts this season, appeared before it for the second time yesterday afternoon. The audience was somewhat smaller than that which heard his first concert two weeks ago, a fact which might be taken as an indication of how large a part curiosity as to the conductors themselves, their methods and personalities, is playing in the present season of the society. Yet Mr. Kogel made a considerably deeper impression than he made at the concert he conducted before.

For one thing, he had a programme that allowed a greater display of characteristics and powers most immediately evident to intelligent music-lovers. At his previous concert he made his greatest success with Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," and commanded respect with Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. Colonne, at his, had everything his own way with the fantastic symphony of Berlioz and Bizet's "Patrie." Now, of course, it is not true that a supreme master cannot show forth his supremacy and his mastery any longer in conducting for us a symphony of Beethoven's. Mr. Mottl's remarkable performance of the "Eroica" a few weeks ago at the Metropolitan Opera House lives in the memories of those who heard it to confute the idea. But, after all, why drag in Velasquez?

The main point is that at yesterday's concert Mr. Kogel had a much better opportunity to show salient qualities that made for a performance in many ways deeply interesting. His symphony this time was the first of Brahms, in C minor, and there were also on the programme Wagner's "Eine Faust Ouverture," Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," and a suite for violoncello and orchestra by Mr. Bruno Oscar Klein, a well-known resident composer, played by Mr. Leo Schulz, the first 'cellist of the orchestra. Mr. Kogel's reading of the Brahms symphony was deserving of high commendation. It penetrated to the spirit of the work, which is one not everywhere easily accessible. The symphony often passes as austere, because of the character of the first movement, supremely noble, but not without gloom, and with a certain fateful significance.

But once this portal is passed, Brahms takes us into regions as sunny and as warmly romantic as any that he has ever made his own. Mr. Kogel made it all pulsate with life. His tempi seemed sometimes more rapid than we have been accustomed to, but they justified themselves in the result, especially as he took them with great elasticity, modified them, and broadened them in some of the more significant climaxes. The rhythmic qualities of the performance were finely developed, and there was a wealth of pregnant accent and a splendid vigor and weight of utterance in the proclamation of the theme of the last movement.

There was the same robustness in Wagner's "Faust Overture," a clear perception of the dramatic values. It was forcible and unmistakable in its presentation of the idea underlying the music. The doubts, if there were any, both in this and in the symphony, were connected with the finer and subtler elements of poesy, the secret things, the expression of what the musicians do not, because they can not, put down in notes. As for Liszt's symphonic poem, which finds its most appropriate place nowadays in the programmes of Sunday night popular concerts, Mr. Kogel expended much care in heightening its colors and emphasizing its contrasts of moods. Nothing of its sonorities, its martial clangors, its sighing sentimentality was lost—but not much was gained.

The orchestra played with enthusiasm, but with far less unity than it ought to have. Indeed, in many places it was rough and ragged, in the bad old way, which its friends had hoped it had put behind it this season.

The wind players, upon whom frequent calls are made, put forward their best efforts, but there were many lapses from pure intonation.

Mr. Klein's 'cello suite scarcely seemed to represent his best work. It is the product of good musicianship, but it does not win admiration by the originality or importance of its thematic material or by its special fitness as a medium of expression on the part of the solo instrument. Neither is its orchestration effective. Mr. Schulz played it with a sincere effort to make it count for the utmost; but not much more can be said.

MME. MELBA'S CONCERT.

The Brilliant Soprano Sings at Carnegie Hall with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Mme. Melba gave a concert last evening at Carnegie Hall that was attended by a large audience eager in its desire to hear and applaud the brilliant singer, who has been so little heard in New York this season. The concert was of the sort usually provided by prima donnas on such occasions, very miscellaneous in its character and requiring the services of a number of other singers and of instrumentalists to fill up the intervals between her three appearances. More significant was the co-operation of the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Fritz Scheel, which had not appeared in New York for a year, and was brought up from its home city for the occasion on a special train. Its function in the concert, however, was very limited, extending no further than playing two overtures and providing the accompaniments.

Mme. Melba gave the two "mad scenes" that are especially set apart for the display of coloratura sopranos' voices—those from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with flute obbligato, and Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet"—and the waltz song from the first act of "Romeo and Juliet." She sang the florid music brilliantly, with great fluency and clarity. Her runs, trills, and staccato notes glittered and scintillated, and especially in the aria from "Lucia" compelled a new admiration for the marvelous vocal mechanism over which she has such absolute command, and which has not its superior at the present day. Yet admirable as this singing was, in neither of the two mad scenes did she equal the extraordinary exhibition she made the other day with the air from Handel's "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso," in which she so electrified her hearers in the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The power and purity of her voice at its best are a delight to the lovers of such singing as she exemplifies in its highest estate. Warmth, emotional expressiveness, are not hers to give, and never have been, and she is wise enough to avoid in general the music that depends for its proper effectiveness upon such qualities. In their way Mme. Melba's natural talent and acquired skill are of the most perfect, but she can compass but a limited range in the whole art of music.

In the more sustained passages of her music, Mme. Melba seemed to show that neither her voice nor her mood was most favorable. In such passages the purity of her voice was at times affected by an unpleasant open quality that detracted from its sensuous charm and smoothness. She sang with a certain carelessness, and more than once her intonation was imperfect. But nothing stood in the way of the unbounded admiration of her hearers, and she was rapturously applauded and many times recalled.

The orchestra made a creditable showing in Beethoven's third "Leonore" overture, though the quality of its tone seemed somewhat rough, but it played with much vigor, and Mr. Scheel showed himself, as he has before, to be a skillful and accomplished conductor. The company of assisting artists included Mr. Gilibert, the admired French baritone of last season's opera at the Metropolitan, whose singing is a standing example of what art and intelligence can do with a voice not naturally beautiful; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, who sang the prize song from "Die Meistersinger" in excellent style, and Signorina Sassoli, harpist, whose principal number was a set of variations with orchestral accompaniment by Widor—a piece with several charming moments, but falling into monotony before the end was reached.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

The second performance of "Lohengrin," given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was in every respect a duplication of that which was presented at last Saturday's matinée. Its most striking elements are the passionate and powerful impersonation of Telramund, given by Mr. Van Rooy, surely one of the most deeply impressive and dramatically effective that the part has received; Mr. Krause's nobly conceived and beautifully executed Lohengrin, and Mme. Gadski's Elsa, one of the most familiar, as it is one of the most admired of her achievements. Mr. Krause has sung nothing else so well as he sings this; it displays his voice at its very best. Miss Edyth Walker as Ortrud is entirely competent, thoroughly versed in the routine of the part, and of its execution upon the stage, but lacking in weight and the potency of individual expressiveness. Mr. Blass as the King and Mr. Mühlmann as the Herald completed the cast, and Mr. Mottl conducted with masterly authority.

AGAIN ATTACKS "PARSIFAL."

Bishop Burgess Preaches Another Sermon Against Opera.

Bishop Burgess of the Long Island Diocese, preaching at the noon services in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, renewed his criticism and denunciation of the opera "Parsifal."

The Bishop said there were two ways in which the advent of the infant Jesus could be received by the world; either as the coming of the Eternal Son of God or as an ideal, in connection with which the manger and the virgin mother were only myths and beautiful surroundings of Christmas. To those who look upon Jesus as an ideal only, His claim of sonship to God was only a figure of speech and true only as it was true of all men.

"To such," the Bishop continued, "the life of Jesus has no sacredness. Strauss, the great German, whose teachings shocked Europe in 1835, preached that lesson, and such is doubtless the belief of the great genius whose drama it is proposed to give in this city on Christmas. It was written by one who sees in Jesus only the man. To him there is no irreverence in his work; nothing blasphemous in the devices which connect his legends with the Son of Mary and the feast of the Grail with the reproduction of the Eucharist, or permit the singing of the Sacred Word and the picture of the harlot, and at last her baptism.

"All these things cause no shock to the man who looks upon Jesus as one of the ideals of humanity. Let such cultured pagans, and they are countless in New York, attend according to their taste. Against them I utter no protest. But to those who believe something else, who believe the Son of Mary is their Saviour and God the play becomes abhorrent.

"There are some of us who take the holy communion as the greatest act of love and adoration a human being is capable of, who hope when the night of death approaches to hear the priest say those sacred words, and we do not want to see the representation of that scene on the boards of the New York Opera House or to hear consecrated words sung by painted actors or a painted stage.

"If you say to me 'the music is inspiring,' I reply that this is not the first time art has appeared as a tempter. Sacrilege cannot be regarded as beautiful, even if it be artistic.

"Men have told me I am going outside the province of the pulpit in speaking of this thing. I have made the life of Jesus my chief study for thirty years, and I know what I say when I tell you that the drama is false in its teachings to every page of the Gospel."

BOY CHOIR UNMOLESTED.

Members Sing at "Parsifal" Recital Without Interference—Women May Be Substituted by Mr. Conried.

Heinrich Conried is watching with much interest the skirmishes between the management of the Lyceum Theatre, where the boy choir of Calvary Church has been singing, and the Gerry society. To prepare for any emergency, Mr. Conried has put on rehearsal a choir of women who may sing during the forthcoming production of "Parsifal." The substitution of women for boys will not be unwelcome, since at Baireuth, where the opera was originally produced, the unseen choir has always been composed of women.

The boys were not interfered with when they sang yesterday at Helen Rhodes's lecture at the Lyceum. J. W. Rumsey, manager of the theatre, was before Justice Holbrook in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, but no decision was arrived at in regard to the legality of the engagement of the forty-two boys, and Mr. Rumsey is to appear again to-day in the same court.

Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court refused to grant Capt. Handy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station a warrant for the arrest of Daniel Frohman and for the search of the Lyceum Theatre stage.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry Society when seen yesterday declined to state what future action, if any, would be taken in the matter by the society.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

James K. Hackett has found a new play. It is by George Broadhurst, and is called "The Crown Prince." Mr. Hackett will produce it at Springfield, Mass., Christmas Day. Miss Charlotte Walker will be the leading woman.

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Mrs. Fiske went to see Marie Tempest at the Hudson Theatre night before last, and while there lost six rings with valuable stone settings. She had taken them off and put them in her handbag, and left the bag in her seat when the performance closed. The next morning she telephoned to the theatre, asking if the rings had been found. "It's all right, Mrs. Fiske; we have all six of them here," was the answer that came from the man in the office of the Hudson.

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Sydney Rosenfeld has resigned as Secretary of the National Art Theatre Society. He has launched upon a private enterprise, the stock theatre described in last Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and therefore has no time to attend to his duties as Secretary of the society.

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To-night at the Victoria Theatre the Linden Hose Company of Passaic, N. J., and two companies of the Seventh Regiment, in command of Major A. White, will be present to laugh at Frank Daniels and his company in "The Office Boy."

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The members of the City Council of Atlantic City, N. J., have engaged boxes for "The County Chairman" at Wallack's Theatre for next Wednesday evening and will attend in a body.

"Parrot" in a Legacy for Ada Rehan.

The will of William Crehan of 166 West Ninety-third Street, filed for probate yesterday, divides his property, the value of which is not given, among his three sisters as follows: To Ada Rehan, one-half of the estate; to Hattie Russell, one-fourth, and to Kate Byron, one-fourth. Mr. Crehan also left his pet parrot, Poll, to Miss Rehan. Mrs. Byron, who lives at 172 West Seventy-seventh Street, is named as sole executrix.

ODD AUCTION CLAUSE IN WILL.

Only Mrs. Bermes's Three Daughters Can Bid at Real Estate Sale.

The will of Mrs. Dorothea Bermes, widow of Daniel Bermes, a Union Hill brewer, filed in Jersey City yesterday, disposes of an estate valued at $1,500,000. The residuary estate is to be divided between the three surviving daughters of the testatrix.

A year after the testatrix's death all the real estate is to be sold at auction, only the three daughters being allowed to bid, and the proceeds to be divided between the heirs.

W. R. Grace Recovering.

The convalescence of ex-Mayor William R. Grace from his attack of pneumonia has progressed so favorably that he is permitted to dress and leave his room for breakfast with his family. It is possible that within ten days he will be allowed to gratify his desire to visit his office in Hanover Square.

Long Acre Square Electroliers.

Borough President Cantor yesterday said he had issued permits for two electroliers in Long Acre Square, which were given to the city through the Municipal Art Society.

BIG WATER SUPPLY PLANS

Details Submitted for Daily Increase of 500,000,000 Gallons.

Board of Estimate Leaves Matter for Consideration of Incoming Administration—Mayor Low Indorses Project.

Detailed plans for the $100,000,000 additional water supply project for Greater New York, by which an increased supply of 500,000,000 gallons daily may be obtained by the year 1922, were submitted yesterday to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Burr-Hering-Freeman special commission, named more than a year ago by Mayor Low. The report went in through the Mayor, accompanied by a long letter from Mr. Low dwelling on the ability of the city to take immediate steps toward its consummation. No further action will be taken this year, as the entire proposition is to be left to the consideration of the incoming administration.

The plan outlined by the commission for the extension of the city's water supply on the broad scale desired includes the development of the Fishkill watershed, the Wappinger watershed, the Roliff Jansen Kill watershed, in Putnam, Dutchess, and Columbia Counties, and the extension of the system to the west side of the Hudson River to the Rondout and Esopus watersheds, through Ulster and Greene Counties.

Regarding the latter development two projects are presented, each, however, requiring a pipe siphon under the Hudson River, one requiring the pipe at Esopus Island, below Kingston, the other requiring it some miles above the mouth of Rondout Creek. The entire aqueduct system would bring the water into New York City partly through rock cuts, partly through tunneling, partly through the pipe siphon, and partly by an open canal. The work of the commission was restricted to waters rising and flowing entirely within the State of New York.

The Upper Fishkill and Esopus Creeks, it is reported, can supply more than 300,000,000 gallons per day. The aqueducts are planned so that they can in future years be readily supplemented from the headwaters of the Rondout and Wappinger Creeks and the Jansen Kill.

The least time required for building the new work, limited by the long tunnels through the mountains east of Peekskill, is estimated at about five years, and as soon as the aqueduct from Billings into the Croton watershed is completed 60,000,000 gallons of water daily can be added to the Croton supply and brought into the city through the old Croton Aqueduct.

For Brooklyn and Queens an immediate development of the ground water sources of Queens and Nassau Counties is recommended, and that all surface supplies be filtered, also that ultimately these Long Island sources be supplemented by a branch conduit from the proposed 500,000,000 gallon aqueduct from the north of Manhattan.

An additional supply of about 60,000,000 gallons daily can be secured from the Fishkill watershed within five years from the time of beginning the work at a cost of about $39,000,000. An additional supply of nearly 320,000,000 gallons daily may be secured from the watersheds of the Fishkill and Esopus Creeks for a further expenditure of about $27,000,000, making a total of about $60,000,000. The latter construction may be completed to such an extent as to draw on the Esopus water within the same period of about five years.

The entire additional supply of 500,000,000 gallons per day can be secured at a cost of about $99,000,000.

In his letter accompanying the report, Mayor Low warmly commends the work of his Commissioners and urges upon the incoming administration that immediate consideration be given to the great work outlined. Concerning the questions involved in financing such a large improvement the Mayor says:

I ask your attention to the fact that a Constitutional amendment is to be voted upon next November, which, if it is adopted, will exempt all water bonds of the city issued after Jan. 1, 1904, from the 10 per cent. debt limitation of the State Constitution. I need scarcely point out to the city the importance of securing favorable action upon this amendment when it is submitted to the popular vote.

The present annual income from water revenues, for the whole city, is substantially		$8,000,000
The cost of maintenance is substantially	$3,600,000	
Interest	2,600,000	
		5,200,000
Showing a balance of		$2,800,000

There are outstanding, in round numbers, $77,000,000 of water bonds, for all parts of the city. Assuming a Sinking Fund at 1 per cent. for fifty-year bonds, the amount annually required for this purpose would be $770,000. This shows a net profit from the present water works of something over $2,000,000 on the basis of present earnings. If it be assumed that the money necessary for the new water works can be borrowed at 3½ per cent., and that 1 per cent. is necessary to provide a sinking fund, a supply more than equal to that now available for Manhattan and the Bronx can be had for an annual charge of $2,550,000. The figures are:

Interest on $60,000,000 at 3½ per cent.	$1,950,000	
Sinking Fund provision, $60,000,000 at 1 per cent.	600,000	$2,550,000

In other words, the profit, on present earnings from water revenues, would more than pay for the new enlargement up to the extent of 250,000,000 gallons.

The Mayor says that he is therefore led to the conclusion not only that there is need for the enlarged supply, but also that the new system will be more than self-supporting.

AFTER WATER INSPECTORS.

Two Arrests Likely to Occur in Connection with Charges of Blackmailing of Business Men.

Water Register Robert A. Kelly summoned several of the Inspectors in the Water Department before him yesterday at his office, in the Park Row Building, and questioned them in regard to reports that had come to him to the effect that attempts had been made by Inspectors to blackmail business men. Sworn statements from several of the Inspectors were taken by E. E. Bronson, the counsel for the department, and while the officials of the department were reticent in regard to the matter, it was learned that two arrests, and possibly more, are likely to occur shortly. None of the officials would say whether or not more than two Inspectors are under suspicion.

"I need not say that if any of the men have been guilty of blackmailing they will promptly be discharged and warrants of arrest sought in their cases," said Commissioner Monroe, when the matter was put to him. "Several days ago I received a complaint from Morgan Brothers, at 232 West Forty-seventh Street, that an attempt had been made by one of the Inspectors of this department to secure money from the firm. I made an investigation, and discovered that the Inspector in question was a man I already had discharged for a like offense."

Mr. Kelly went to Magistrate Hogan, in the West Side Court, yesterday and sought the arrest of the Inspector who had attempted to blackmail Morgan Brothers. It was charged that the man in that case offered to have a bill of $280 for water taxes reduced to $80 if he got $40 for himself. Magistrate Hogan said the case was one for the District Attorney's office.

JOSEPH C. GRAVEUR APPOINTED.

Succeeds Superintendent Willard in the Children's Aid Society.

Joseph C. Graveur, who for many years has been identified with the work of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday was appointed Superintendent of the society by Justice Julius M. Mayer, in the Court of Special Sessions, Justices McKean and Holbrook concurring in the appointment.

Mr. Graveur succeeds David Willard, resigned. In presenting his report of the society's work yesterday in court, the report covering the third year of probation work, Superintendent Graveur said that during the year 906 cases were investigated, the number of defendants in all of the cases being 1,250. Seventy-six cases were presented in court yesterday.

W. C. WHITNEY GIVES BALL

Function at Fifth Avenue Mansion for Niece of the Host.

Six Hundred Invitations Sent Out for the First Large Private Affair of the Kind This Season.

The first large private ball of the season was given last evening by ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney at his residence, 871 Fifth Avenue, for his niece, Miss Katharine Barney, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, who is making her début this Winter. Although more or less a young people's ball, over 600 invitations were sent out, and the list included nearly all those who are prominent in society as well as many of note in the world of art and letters.

A little less than three years ago Mr. Whitney gave a similar entertainment for the début of his elder niece, Miss Helen Tracy Barney. That was the "house warming" of his splendid mansion and the occasion was most notable. Since then Mr. Whitney has been most hospitable, and during the two succeeding Winters his residence has been the scene of many elaborate functions.

According to the prevailing fashion, the affair last evening was a late ball. Many of the guests went to the opera, which was not over until nearly midnight.

There was very little difference in the general arrangements for the guests last evening from those that prevailed at the previous entertainments. The Whitney residence is one of the few in New York which is so constructed that there is room for a double row of carriages at the entrance, on Sixty-eighth Street. The guests entered through the two openings of the awning vestibule that covered the sidewalk for many feet, and met at the wide main entrance of the mansion, where, after descending several wide steps, they reached the huge lower hall.

This was decorated with palms and poinsettia. The walls were hung with priceless tapestries, and covering the marble floors were magnificent Persian and Indian rugs. The men's cloak and dressing room was to the right, and the famous Marie Antoinette room, on the left of the hall, was used for the women's cloakroom. The guests ascended to the second floor by the marble stairway. The landing was banked with a great mass of poinsettia and green.

In the main hall there was little floral decoration with the exception of the bower of azaleas, palms, and vines which inclosed the platform over the second story, where the orchestra was hidden. Everywhere were marvelous tapestries and hangings.

At the entrance to the dining room, one of the most exquisite apartments in the house, stood Mrs. Charles T. Barney and her two daughters, the Misses Helen and Katharine Barney, who received the guests. Mrs. Barney wore pink brocaded velvet and the Misses Barney were in white lace and chiffon over satin.

From the dining room the guests passed through the conservatory into the huge ballroom in the rear at the Sixty-eighth Street end of the house.

Before supper there was general dancing. The programme for this was a little brief owing to the late arrivals. Lander's orchestra played.

The seated supper, which was served before the cotillion, was at small tables, which were arranged on the floor above the ballroom and were brought down and placed in the main hall, the dining room, and the long passageway. Pink roses were scattered over the tables. Sherry was the caterer.

After the supper, which was served about 12:30, the cotillion was danced. It was led from the one end by Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Katharine Barney, and from the other by J. D. Roman Baldwin, dancing with Miss Helen Barney. There were five favor figures, the favors for which included baskets covered with holly, scarfs, sashes of different colors to match the scarfs, musical chimes on sticks, ribboned wands, fancy leather bags, black enameled canes, dog whips with whistles, Louis Seize fans tied with ribbons, and silver and cut-glass atomizers.

In the ballroom the decorations consisted of Japanese drapings over the clusters of electric lights suspended from the ceiling, asparagus vines and flowers placed in vases in the niches. The ballroom itself is a splendid example of the Louis XIV. period. The walls are paneled in high relief and partially covered by marvelous tapestries by Boucher and Dechaise.

During the cotillion, when the partially subdued lights illuminated the vast apartment, brought out the superb decorations and lent a lustre to the exquisite gowns and splendid jewels of the women, the scene was similar to that of a state function in some European palace. With the inspiration from such surroundings, and the music of the dance and perhaps also the fact that this was the first great gathering of the season, the cotillion was entered into with unusual spirit. It did not begin until an early hour in the morning, and it lasted without desertions for a much longer period than is usual at a New York ball.

THE INVITED GUESTS.

The following is a list of those to whom invitations to the ball were sent:

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. I. F. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Agostini, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clarke, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Royal P. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell, Mrs. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Dows, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dunne, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., William F. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph E. F. Flinsch, Mrs. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Jr., Mrs. Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Gould[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Jr., Major and Mrs. Charles Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Heven, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Kennedy, Mrs. James B. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. F. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Olin, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. William Post, Princess Poggio Suasa, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Roosevelt[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. George Rives, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van R. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mme. De Talleyrand, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. O. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beaver Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Watriss, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Louis White, Miss Maude Adams, Miss Bend, Miss Ellen M. Atterbury, Miss Babcock, Miss Bettie Auchincloss, Miss Blight, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Barbey, Miss Agostini, Miss Claire Bryce, Miss Louise Baldwin, Miss Leila Bryce, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Burden, Miss Gwendoline Burden, Miss Helen Cutting, Miss Grace Chapin, Miss Fannie Cottenet, The Misses Cryder, Miss Cruger, Miss Sybil Douglas, The Misses Delano, Miss Dorothea Draper, Miss Alice Draper, Miss Alice de Goicouria, Miss Susan Ellis, Miss Clare Ellsworth, Miss Julia Edgar, Miss Fellowes, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Julia Fish, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Belle Gurnee, Miss Mary Gurnee, Miss Marion Haven, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Cornelia Harriman, Miss Hall, Miss Hare, Miss Hester Hone, Miss Elizabeth Howland, Miss Therese Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, Miss Fanny Iselin, Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Mary Kernochan, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Natalie Knowlton, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Lilian Livingston, Miss Helen Macy, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Ruth Morgan, Miss Mary Morton, Miss Annie Morgan, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Martha McCook, Miss Gladis Mills, Miss Mary Newbold, Miss Elsie Nicholas, Miss Anita Peabody, The Misses Poor, Miss K. Prentice, Miss Rogers, Miss Jean Reid, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Roche, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Miss Anna Sands, Miss E. Sloane, Miss Jessie Sherman, Miss Eleanora Sears, Miss Jessie Sloane, Miss Street, Miss Jean Struthers, Miss Smallwood, Miss Susie Street, Miss Florence Twombly, Miss Ruth Twombly, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Miss Annie R. Tinker, Miss Emily Tryor, Miss Jennie Tiffany, Miss Sally Thayer, Miss Thayer, Miss Anna Thayer, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, Miss Frederica Webb, Miss Winona Wetmore, Miss Nathalie Wells, Miss Marion Whitaker, Miss Charlotte Warren, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Wetmore, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Whitney, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Laura C. Whitney, The Misses Whitney, Miss Waterbury, Miss Wickes, Miss Whittier, J. W. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, Viscount Acherson, Archibald Alexander, Jr., George F. Baker, Jr., J. Townsend Burden, Jr., A. W. M. Burden, William P. Burden, James Barnes, E. H. Bulkley, Cleveland Bigelow, J. D. R. Baldwin, A. Belmont, Frederick Baldwin, H. W. Bull, S. P. Blagden, Jr., A. L. M. Bettis, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Cortlandt Barnes, H. G. Barbey, Victor Beigel, J. Gerard Benkard, Stewart M. Brice, W. Kilpatrick Brice, W. A. Burnham, Jr., Lord Brooke, Milton S. Barger, Ashbel A. Barney, Otway Bird, James W. Barney, Robert Brewster, Lawrence Butler, George S. Brewster, The Messrs. Blagden, S. D. Babcock, J. L. Blair, Hugo Baring, Redmond Cross, Elliot Cross, John Cadwalader, Arthur Choate, F. L. Cottenet, William Cutting, Grafton Cushing, Ogden Codman, Jr., F. A. Crowninshield, O. De Lancey Coster, Louis Clark, Louis de Koven, R. Bayard Cutting, Fred. V. Grand d'Hauteville, Paul Grand d'Hauteville, Gordon Douglas, Charles D. Draper, Richard Derby, W. Earl Dodge, Louis de Forest, George Draper, William A. De Lano, Yale Dolan, Ralph N. Ellis, The Messrs. Eldridge, R. H. Munro Ferguson, Gilbert Francklyn, Rex Fincke, Gordon Fellowes, Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald, Robert L. Gerry, F. Gray Griswold, A. C. Gurnee, Charles W. Gould, Walter Gurnee, Sd., Elliott Gregory, Sumner Gerard, Harry Gray, William T. Gray, Henry S. Godfrey, Austin Gray, Julian Gerard, Robin Gray, Robert Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, Le Grand Griswold, Center Hitchcock, Buel Hollister, The Messrs. Hare, G. Beekman Hoppin, Horace Hare, Henry H. Hollister, Jr., Meredith Howland, Jr., Goold Hoyt, R. Duane Humphreys, Winfield S. Hoyt, Percy S. Hoyt, Edwin C. Hoyt, Franklin C. Hoyt, Archibald C. Harrison, Erskine Hewitt, Eugene Hale, James H. Hyde, Cyril Hatch, H. Hollins, Jr., Joseph H. Hunt, Herbert M. Hunt, Lawrence Houghton, Percy Houghton, Frederick Havemeyer, John Hone, Jr., Duncan G. Harris, Fort Huntington, William Hitt, Ernest Iselin, William Iselin, Arthur Iselin, Phoenix Ingraham, S. Townsend Irvin, Shipley Jones, Edward Jewett, Bradish G. Johnson, F. A. Juilliard, Aug. Jay, Jr., Leonard Jacobs, De Lancey K. Jay, S. Nicholson Kane, Woodbury Kane, W. De Lancey Kountze, Francis H. Kinnicutt, G. Hermann Kinnicutt, Frederick Kernochan, Marshall Kernochan, Archibald King, Francis C. Lathrop, Charles Lanier, Philip Livermore, Cambridge Livingston, J. McRae Livingston, Louis J. Livingston, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., J. Cooper Lord, Townsend Lawrence, Charles Lawrence, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Fred. May, C. March, Harry Macdona, Thomas Myers, D. O. Mills, Victor Mather, Ogden Mills, Jr., Charles F. McKim, R. S. Minturn, C. A. Munn, John Minturn, Hugh Minturn, Gerald L. Morgan, W. Forbes Morgan, George C. Munzig, Monson Morris, Capt. Bentley Mott, Harry Markoe, J. O. Minot, Willy Neilson, Alfonso de Navarro, George N. Norman, F. W. Okie, Francis J. Otis, Frank L. Polk, Richard Peters, R. F. Potter, Alonzo Potter, William Post, J. E. Postlethwaite, Harper Pennington, Julian Peabody, J. Metcalf Polk, Jack Peabody, George Pollock, Bernard Prentice, James V. Parker, Burnet R. Ruggles, F. B. Riggs, Arden M. Robbins, H. P. Robbins, R. Ronalds, R. H. Russell, J. R. Roosevelt, Francis Rogers, John S. Rogers, Lothrop Randolph, Gould H. Redmond, Moncure Robinson, Julian K. A. Ripley, Fred. Durhan, H. P. Rogers, Jr., Ogden M. Reid, Andrew Sage, C. Sands, Russell Sard, R. C. Sands, Lispenard Stewart, J. G. Stokes, William Sloane, John Sloane, Jr., Thomas Sturgis, Schuyler Schieffelin, E. Vail Stebbins, Arthur Street, J. H. Smith, Francis K. Stevens, Fitzhugh Townsend, John Saltonstall, Henry T. Sloane, William Stackpole, George Thomson, Thomas Tailer, Robert J. Turnbull, Henry R. Taylor, J. F. Talmadge, John Tuckerman, Prince Troubetzkoy, John Trevor, Roderick Terry, Jr., R. B. Van Cortlandt, G. Creighton Webb, J. Louis Webb, Alexander Webb, W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., Myron Whitney, Sheldon Whitehouse, W. Whitehouse, E. L. Winthrop, F. Bronson Winthrop, H. Roger Winthrop, R. Dudley Winthrop, Grenville Winthrop, Capt. Woodhouse, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., F. Delano Weekes, Kenneth Schley, Evander B. Schley, Henry de F. Weekes, Stewart Walker, J. Barton Willing, C. D. Wetmore, William Woodward, Lloyd Warren, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., E. Coster Wilmerding, Arthur Weekes, Harold Weekes, Forsythe Wickes, The Messrs. Wright, A. Murray Young, Richard N. Young.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION.

Afternoon Tea to Members of Diplomatic Corps—Washington Events.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Roosevelt opened her season of afternoon receptions to-day when she gave a tea at 5 o'clock to the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The invitations were sent out by the State Department and included the list of Ambassadors, Ministers, Secretaries, Attachés, and Consuls of thirty-six nations with the ladies of their respective families.

The guests were received in the Blue Room and tea was served in the state dining room. All the diplomats in Washington responded unless confined to their homes by illness, an invitation from the White House being to them a command.

The officers of the navy and Marine Corps stationed in Washington were the hosts this evening at a large and very enjoyable dance at the Navy Yard, when the new gun shop was used as a ballroom and the music furnished by the full Marine Band.

The ladies who acted as hostesses and welcomed the 700 or more guests were Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Higginson, Commandant of the yard; Mrs. Elliott, wife of Gen. Elliott, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, and Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Dancing began promptly at 9 o'clock and continued until 1 A. M., with a buffet supper served at 11 o'clock.

The officers present were, with few exceptions, in uniform, the request for "evening dress," which insured a brilliancy only second to that seen at a White House reception, being very generally complied with.

The dance was given the full approval of the Admiral of the Navy, who was one of the earliest subscribers and a guest for a part of the evening. The indisposition which has recently prevented Mrs. Dewey from taking part in social affairs prevented her presence at the head of the receiving line.

Some of the guests, who comprised the naval contingent in Washington as well as a large addition from resident and official circles, were Commander and Mrs. Southerland and Miss Southerland, Commander and Mrs. Logan and the Misses Logan, Commander and Mrs. Gove, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remey and Miss Remey, Rear Admiral Capps, Major Dickens, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston, Major and Mrs. L. J. Magill.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained at dinner this evening, when their guests included the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Calderon, the Chinese Minister, Justice and Mrs. Day, Senator Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Dolliver, Senator and Mrs. Martin, Senator and Mrs. Nelson, ex-Senator and Mrs. Wilson of Washington, Mrs. John W. Foster, and Mrs. Hemphill.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last day of the week will bring a number of débutante receptions. Mrs. Henry Van Liew of 20 West Fifty-first Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Marie Van Liew, and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff of 81 Irving Place will give a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Margaret Hoffman Hackstaff. Miss Anna Dudley Hart, daughter of E. Burton Hart of 18 East Seventy-sixth Street, will also make her début this afternoon. Her aunt, Mrs. George Spencer Hart, will matronize her. This evening Dr. Montgomery Hunt Sicard will give his bachelor dinner.

Mrs. Frederick Kobbé of 142 East Eighteenth Street has issued invitations for a dance on Jan. 6 for her daughter, Miss Olga Kobbé, a débutante of the season. Miss Kobbé made her début at a reception given by her mother on Wednesday.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, who has not yet issued invitations for her coming dance, has changed the date, and instead of Friday, Jan. 8, it will probably take place on Monday evening, Jan. 4.

Lloyd Warren has issued invitations for a costume party on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6. It is for his niece, Miss Charlotte Warren, and will take place at his residence, 1,041 Fifth Avenue.

This afternoon there will be also the fête in the Italian Gardens, 541 West Twenty-first Street, for the benefit of clubs for working girls. It drew a fashionable attendance yesterday afternoon. Mme. Charlotte Wiehe and Mme. Petite have promised to sing and recite. Among the others present yesterday were the Kanes, de Peysters, Burdens, Jays, Miss Whittier, Mrs. Le Roy Emmet, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. de Fritsch, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Gilbert, Miss Marie, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Miss Frith, Miss Neeser, Mrs. Haggin, Miss Johnson, the Misses Iselin, and Miss Street.

Mrs. Henry S. Kip (Miss Frances Coster Jones) has issued invitations for a musical at Sherry's on the evening of Jan. 12. The artists will include Miss Martina Johnson, Mrs. Grenville Temple Snelling, and M. Gilibert.

Mrs. Carl Fischer Hansen will give a reception and tea early in January for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Irving Brokaw.

Mrs. Isaac Vail Brokaw gave a small dinner dance last evening at the Brokaw residence, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street, for her son, George T. Brokaw. The house was decorated in Christmas colors. Red shades, holly, and greens were used in profusion through the house, and the tables were also decorated with holly. The dinner guests, who numbered about thirty, included, among others, Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Katharine Pratt, Miss Constance Pratt, Miss Marion Stoddard, Miss Jone Page, and Carl Gould, James Blair, Jr., Archibald Alexander, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt D. Barnes, Williamson Pell, Arthur Havemeyer, and Twyford Dickinson. After the dinner a number of young people came in for the dancing. There was no cotillion.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Brokaw, (Miss Edna Loew,) who sailed for Europe shortly after their wedding in November, have reached Cairo, where they will spend the season. They will probably take a dahabiyeh trip up the Nile.

THE NEWS IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Roger Morgan gave a dinner last night at their cottage on Beach Street, and Col. and Mrs. William Ennis entertained at Fort Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunn entertained at dinner to-night at their cottage on Kay Street.

Mrs. J. R. Townsend of New York has rented for the season of 1904 the Collins cottage on Cottage Street, which she occupied last Summer.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is entertaining a party of ladies at Oakland Farm. Her husband is at his lodge in the Adirondacks with a party of men.

Mrs. J. Neilson Howard, Mrs. John La Farge, and Miss Waring, daughter of the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., have arrived from New York.

Charles L. F. Robinson, formerly Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, is identifying himself with Newport interests. He has decided to live here all the year round, has affiliated himself with one of the local lodges of Masons, and is said to be slated as the next Colonel of the Newport artillery military organization, whose history dates back from 1741.

John La Farge, the artist, has sold his Newport studio, which he purchased of Prof. Wolcott Gibbs and materially improved, to Grace E. Barnes of New York. The building was recently attached by a New York firm in a suit to recover an old debt.

CUBAN TARIFF BILL.

Senate Committee Favors Schedules Prepared by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Since the settlement of the reciprocity question by the passage and signing of the treaty at Washington, representatives of Cuban business interests have been urging upon the Government the early passage of the long-projected General Tariff bill, so as to have it take effect, as nearly as possible, concurrently with the reciprocity treaty.

Three separate sets of schedules have been before the Senate Tariff Committee—the first prepared by the customs officials, the second by the International Chamber of Commerce, and the third by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Cuba.

The committee to-day reported the preamble of a bill following largely the lines of the schedules prepared by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. This bill aims to overcome the loss of direct revenue which will be caused by the operation of reciprocity and also to protect the farmers, planters, and manufacturers. It provides for many moderate increases of the duties fixed by the Military Intervention Government and more radical increases of other duties, such as those on flour and other provisions.

Congress will probably adjourn in the middle of January because of the elections in February.

GEN. H. K. DOUGLAS DEAD

Acted as "Stonewall" Jackson's Aide de Camp in Civil War.

Attorney General of Maryland—Reported to Have Been Engaged to Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 18.—Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas, "Stonewall" Jackson's aide de camp during the civil war, died at his home in this city to-night.

A general failing in health, including mental trouble, was the cause of his death. His sister, Mrs. Beckenbaugh, and her son and daughter survive him.

Gen. Douglas was born in Shepherdstown, West Va., and was sixty-three years old. He entered the Confederate Army as a Sergeant, rose to the rank of Brigade Commander, and was with Stonewall Jackson when the latter was killed at Chancellorsville.

He was commander of the Light Brigade from Petersburg to Appomattox. This was the brigade that fired the last shot at Appomattox, and was the last of the Confederates to stack arms. While in command of the Light Brigade he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, but his commission did not reach him. He was in every battle fought by the Stonewall Brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded. He also received injuries in four other engagements.

While Stonewall Jackson was at Mount Jackson, in the Valley of Virginia, in March, 1862, he selected Douglas as a courier to go to Gen. Ewell, who was encamped at Brandy Station, for reinforcements. The distance between Jackson and Ewell was 103 miles.

It was a memorable ride. Douglas used up five fast horses. He accomplished it in a night, but fell unconscious from exhaustion upon his arrival.

Ewell asked Douglas when he had left Jackson's headquarters.

Hearing the answer, the blunt old soldier, still mindful of his bringing up, said: "If it were not that you look like a gentleman, Sir, I would say you are a liar, Sir!"

After the war Gen. Douglas was arrested for having his photograph taken in uniform and put in close confinement at Martinsburg, West Va. He was sentenced to Fort Delaware for three months and on the way was taken to Washington and confined in the penitentiary with Mrs. Surratt and others on suspicion that he knew something of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was soon released, the charge being unfounded, and after serving out his sentence, was released in September, 1865, and has since practiced law in Virginia and Maryland, serving as Attorney General of Maryland and Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

He was honored by Gen. Hancock with the appointment of a general field officer during the Yorktown centennial celebration.

About ten years ago there was much gossip to the effect that he was about to marry Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, which neither he nor Mrs. Sartoris took the trouble to deny. He never married.

REVOLUTION'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Mrs. Valentine, Whose Father Served with Washington, Survived by 98-Year-Old Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Lucinda Valentine, a real daughter of the Revolution, died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Emma Orine, in Matamoras, Penn., last night from pneumonia, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Valentine was a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, who was born Oct. 3, 1761, enlisted in the American Army at the age of sixteen years, and served five years under Gen. Washington.

At the close of the war he returned to Bridgefield, Conn., and married Sarah Rundel, a cousin of Isaac Van Wart, who assisted in the capture of Major André. She died in 1798, and the following year Mr. Rockwell married Elizabeth Mulford. Of this second union there were five children. Five years previous to his second marriage Mr. Rockwell moved to Milford, Penn., and it was there on June 10, 1816, that Mrs. Valentine was born.

She leaves one sister, Mrs. Phoebe Gainford, aged ninety-eight years, who resided with her. Another sister, Mrs. Catharine Bowden, died at Matamoras on Jan. 6, 1902, at the age of eighty-nine years. Up until that date these sisters had the distinction of being the only three living children of a soldier of the Revolution, and on that account the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented them with a golden memorial souvenir spoon. The sisters spent their last days together.

The surviving children of Mrs. Valentine are Charles, Edward, and George Valentine of New York City, and Mattie, wife of Edward H. Mott.

MAJOR TAYLOR'S FUNERAL.

Services in Washington Over Soldier Who Served in New York Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The funeral of Major Alfred B. Taylor, who died at his residence in this city Wednesday, took place to-day. Major Taylor enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second New York Regiment in 1862, and served several months with that regiment. He became a member of Company K, Fifth Regular Cavalry, in the Fall of 1862. In 1868 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and in 1864 was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in 1869 was made a Captain.

On May 1, 1879, Capt. Taylor was retired for disability. In February, 1890, he was breveted Major for gallantry during the war. He was a native of the District of Columbia, but had many friends among New Yorkers with whom he served.

The funeral services were at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dr. Alfred Harding officiating, and were attended by a large number of army officers and personal friends. A delegation of the military order of the Legion of Honor was also present. The remains were cremated. The ashes will be placed in a memorial urn and buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George D. S. Blanchard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—George Dana Boardman Blanchard, who died yesterday at the age of eighty years, was a resident of Malden for more than half of a century. Mr. Blanchard was born in Cumberland, Me., in 1823. He came to Boston and entered the wholesale woolen business in Milk Street, with which he was long identified. Mr. Blanchard had been a Justice of the Peace since 1851. He belonged to the Malden Historical Society, the Weymouth Historical Society, the New England Genealogical Society, and the Essex Antiquarian Society of Salem.

The Hon. Milton G. Shaw.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Dec. 18.—The Hon. Milton G. Shaw, one of Maine's best-known lumbermen, and also one of the heaviest owners of real estate in this city, died this morning, aged fifty-eight years. He was recognized as one of the largest owners of wild timber lands in Maine. He came to Bath in 1880, and established a large lumber mill, in which his sons are also interested, and since that time had amassed a large fortune.

Frank E. Barnard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Frank Edward Barnard, a young and favorably known business and club man of this city, died early this morning. Mr. Barnard for several years was a partner in the firm of B. M. Jones, with offices in both Boston and New York. Mr. Barnard had an especial interest in the iron and steel industry of this country and Europe. He was thirty-eight years old. He left a wife and two children.

Judge J. W. Kingman.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa, Dec. 18.—Judge J. W. Kingman is dead, aged eighty-two. He was Associate Judge of Wyoming under President Grant, and a veteran of the civil war. He was related to the Webster family, and studied law in Daniel Webster's office. The body will be taken to Dover, N. H.

Dr. Francis W. Higgins.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Dr. Francis W. Higgins died suddenly to-day of heart disease, aged forty-six years. He was President of the Third District Branch of the New York State Medical Association, and Vice President of the State Medical Association.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KOONS, Ph. D., of the Faculty of the Connecticut Agricultural College, died at his home in Storrs, Conn., Thursday night, after a year's illness of cancer of the throat. He was Professor of Natural History and Curator of the college museum. He was born at Sulphur Springs, Ohio, in 1848, and was graduated from Oberlin College. He went to the State College in 1881, and for a time was President of the institution.

Gen. STEPHEN THOMAS, for years prominent in Vermont, died yesterday in Montpelier, Vt., at the age of ninety-four years. He was a manufacturer of clothes pins. Gen. Thomas, who was a Democrat, served in the Legislature, and in 1867 was elected Lieutenant Governor. In the following year he was made Pension Agent for Vermont. He organized the Eighth Vermont Militia, of which he was made Colonel. In 1862 he was commissioned as Brigadier General. He was born in Bethel.

WILLIAM T. BLACK died yesterday at the home of his son in Allegheny, Penn., aged sixty-eight. He was a New Yorker of Quaker descent, and one of the oldest members of the Historical Society. For a time he was a surveyor to the City Tax Commissioner and Treasurer of the Republican organization of the Twenty-first District, from which Theodore Roosevelt entered public life. The late President Arthur was his personal friend. Mr. Black was financially interested in the Yost Typewriter Company.

State Senator JOHN T. HARRISON, who was last week nominated by the Republicans for Receiver of Taxes of Philadelphia, died at his home there last night. He was ill only a short time. He was born in England in 1849, and came to this country while an infant. He served throughout the civil war in the Eleventh Maryland Volunteers, and later engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Mr. Harrison was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1891, 1893, 1895, 1900, and was elected to the Senate in 1902.

Welch—Garrison.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., Dec. 18.—Miss May Belle Garrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Garrison, was married in Grace Church here, by the Rev. Herbert D. Cone, last evening to Dean Welch, a son of the late J. Hart Welch of the old Welch family of Hartford County, Connecticut.

J. Hart Welch of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The maid of honor was Miss Kathryne M. Preston of Nutley, and the ushers were Charles B. Brooksbank of Philadelphia, Frank C. Garrison of Nutley, Raynham Townshend of New Haven, and Royal Riggs of Brooklyn.

A reception followed at the home of the bride. The wedding trip will be to Bermuda.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Washing Taken In Here," is the sentence on the outside of a washing list. These have linen covers, hand-painted, and this one shows a line of clothes and a goat "taking in," in large mouthfuls, one of the garments. He is half way down the line, and the progress he has made is shown by the tattered appearance of the pieces he has passed. The significance of the words is easily understood. The list costs 75 cents.

"Backfisch Schwärmerei" is a tin box of tea table dainties dedicated by the Germans to the half-grown girl who is at an age to appreciate such things. The contents of the box are most attractive. There are the made almonds which look as natural as the genuine article and taste quite as well; and, at the top of the box, resting upon the other dainties, are queer, flat bunches of grapes, the grapes chocolate—something between a confection and a sweet cracker. The whole costs 55 cents, and women of any age, who are fond of sweets, will enjoy it.

Here is a hat for the skating girl and the automobiling woman, if the latter is young and pretty enough to wear coquettish head covering. The hat is a "Tam" of mink, with a big button covered with the fur in the centre of the top, and the top set with lines of darker fur, these five or six tails a trifle darker than the hat itself, set across it, radiating from the button in the centre to the edge. At the left side the hat is lifted a little, and there are small wings set on agreeing with the color of the fur.

There are delightful things in boxes of paper for the children. The boxes are rather large and flat, and with the cover off it looks as if a kaleidoscope had dropped to pieces and fallen in. All the twenty-four envelopes in the box are to be seen, and each one is different, some showing pretty little landscapes and others different fancy designs and shapes. The paper matches. A box holding a quire of the paper will cost 75 cents and a box a little larger $1.

Eastern perfumery in sealed flat, round bottles has the outside of these decorated, a landscape or sea view on either side. They cost only 50 cents a bottle.

The pretty little feather fans in red and in green, these particular ones with white wood sticks, with delicate designs in silver upon them, cost 50 cents apiece. They are the familiar ones with marbled feathers and Empire fan.

A pretty and useful adjunct for the toilet table which is selling at a comparatively reasonable price is a pin cushion made of holly ribbon. The ribbon is 2½ or 3 inches wide, and the cushion is made long and narrow, consisting of a bag shape, with frilled ends at the top from where it is hung by narrow red ribbons. There are pins in the cushion, a number of different sizes of safety pins, above these fancy colored pins, and, not into the top, three hat pins. The cushion as it stands costs $1.25.

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DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 18.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ASCHENMOOR, Mary, 247 E. [illegible]	78	16
ALASDER, Josephine, [illegible]	29	16
BROWN, John L., 115 W. [illegible] St.	68	17
BLAKE, Dolly E., 129 W. [illegible] St.	80	17
BUECOLO, [illegible]	1	17
BRUNELLE, [illegible]	66	17
BARRON, Mary, 1,650 Park Av.	1	17
BERGH, [illegible]	1	17
BYRON, [illegible]	34	16
BRADLEY, [illegible]	61	16
COFFEY, Peter, [illegible]	62	16
COLLETTI, Marianna, [illegible]	53	17
COSGROVE, [illegible]	60	16
CUNNINGHAM, [illegible]	65	17
CONNORS, [illegible]	19	17
CAMPBELL, Mary A., 375 W. 130th	76	17
DARRAGER, [illegible] Cherry St.	46	17
DORAN, John, [illegible]	1	16
ENNIS, William H., 313 W. [illegible] St.	40	16
EHLENBERGER, [illegible]	65	16
EHORST, [illegible]	55	17
FITZPATRICK, [illegible]	32	15
FINNEGAN, Frederick, [illegible] Hudson	56	17
GUSTAVSON, [illegible]	1	16
GRAY, William, [illegible]	47	16
GUNN, John, Puritan Hotel	49	17
GOMETZ, Hannah, 78 Clinton St.	50	17
GERAGHTY, [illegible] 334 St.	4	16
GIEGERICH, Henry, [illegible]	18	17
GRIFFIN, Emma L., 491 2d Av.	27	16
HUGHES, Mary, 222 W. 41st St.	53	16
HUGHES, Anna, 269 10th Av.	1	16
HINTON, Margaret, 12 Park Row	61	16
HACKETT, Rose, 284 Greenwich St.	51	16
HARTLEY, Molly, Bellevue Hosp.	35	16
HORAD, Herman, 406 E. 84th St.	1	17
HENDERSON, James, French Hosp.	75	16
HYNES, Catherine, 319 E. 121st St.	30	16
JOYCE, Catharine, 328 W. 15th St.	50	16
JOHNSON, William F., 201 W. 132d	1	17
KING, George, 407 E. 19th St.	15	16
KALMAN, Gerson, 171 Essex St.	28	16
KARLSEN, Karen, 63 W. 108th St.	30	16
KIRKE, Thomas G., 349 W. 14th St.	35	16
LIMBURGER, David, 240 E. 124th St.	53	16
LOHMANN, Otto, 1,407 2d Av.	54	16
LANNON, James, 706 E. 13th St.	57	17
MURPHY, Margaret A., 153 E. 79th	60	16
MOORE, Ellen, 423 W. 43d St.	50	16
MULLEN, Michael, 333 E. 30th St.	25	16
MURRAY, Thomas, 168 Bowery	53	16
MURPHY, Bridget, 135 E. 11th St.	73	16
MURPHY, J., Manhattan State Hosp.	55	16
MORAN, Alice, 29 Madison St.	55	16
MYERS, Amelia, 101 W. 114th St.	30	16
MARSHALL, Frank, 49 Essex St.	57	16
MANJESKI, Max, 596 3d Av.	4	16
MESSINA, Maria A., 168 Thompson.	45	17
McCORMACK, A., St. Vincent's Hos.	27	17
McGAHAN, Jane, 336 W. 38th St.	64	16
McNEILL, Catherine, 1,515 Hoe Av.	52	16
NUSBAUM, William, 123 W. 103d St.	62	16
ORLANDO, Francesco, 323 E. 11th St.	1	16
PASTORINI, Anna, 331 7th Av.	44	15
PHILLIPS, John H., 263 W. Houston	85	16
PICCOLO, Giuseppina, 277 Mott St.	1	16
PLENGE, Julius W., 411 W. 127th	4	16
QUEALE, Eliza, 5 E. 36th St.	65	16
RAE, Catharine, 300 Avenue A	1	16
ROACH, Alice, 145 W. 10th St.	45	16
REGAN, Margaret, 312 Front St.	70	16
RUBINOWITZ, Esther, 209 Forsyth	1	17
SCHROEDER, Wilhelmina, 150 Madison St.	73	16
SCHWOERER, Gertrude, 117 7th St.	86	16
SPOLITA, Lorenzo, 309 E. 71st St.	1	16
SWAN, Joseph, 990 2d Av.	33	16
SHIBLY, Mohamed, 91 Washington St.	26	16
SWENSON, Gustave, 300 E. 32d St.	31	17
SLOTINK, Louis, 149 Suffolk St.	44	16
STEVENSON, D., 175 E. 91st St.	51	16
SKINNER, Alice, 21 Bleecker St.	1	17
SILVERSTEIN, Abraham, 127 Ludlow	1	16
SMITH, Clifford E., 151 E. 63d St.	68	17
STEBBINS, Susan, 407 Pleasant Av.	37	16
TRAVERS, Mary, 120 W. 101st St.	60	16
TOOLEY, John, 2,407 2d Av.	40	16
VON EIFF, Caroline P., 433 W. 154th	1	16
VINCENT, Alexander, 869 Greenwich	81	15
WASHINGTON, Henry, Jr., 224 W. 62d St.	1	17
ZEITLER, Michael, 259 E. 40th St.	65	17
ZAERCH, Monika, 177 2d Av.	40	17
KINSELLA, Mary, M. E. Hospital	33	16
KLEMM, Elizabeth, President and Schenectady Av.	1	16
LEE, Mary, 351 Baltic St.	42	16
MAGUIRE, John J., St. Peter's Hosp.	37	15
MAHER, Elizabeth, 752 Fulton St.	74	16
MARKS, Robert L., Bay 7th and Bath Av.	34	17
MAUJER, Ellen, 549 9th St.	80	17
MESKIN, Nathan, 250 Plymouth St.	30	17
MULLINS, John M., 378 Chauncey St.	20	16
McKEON, Mary, 358 Wythe Av.	67	17
NAST, George T., 132 Norman Av.	1	17
NEALIS, Ellen, Stuyvesant and Lafayette Av.	26	16
NOLAN, Maggie J., 145 Devoe St.	35	17
O'GRADY, Thomas, St. Peter's Hosp.	53	17
O'LEARY, Florence J., 35 Hauseman St.	13	17
O'ROURKE, Catharine, 52 State St.	63	16
PATTERSON, Alonso, 129 Nostrand Av.	14	16
PENN, Mary E., 365 McDonough St.	49	17
REGUS, Eliza, 1,327 Broadway	1	17
SCHULZ, Alma, 428 7th Av.	1	16
SEIBERT, Cornelius, 920 3d Av.	1	17
STEPSON, Beth H., 1,304 Bergen St.	61	16
STORBECK, Gottlieb, 475 6th Av.	35	16
TONIZER, Mildred, 100 Essex St.	27	17
TOUSA, Cath., 62 Amity St.	37	17
TRESCA, Giuseppe, 68 Underhill Av.	4	16
VENT, Jennie M., 15 Reeve Place	20	16
VOORHEES, Jeremiah, Home for Aged	84	16
WILLMANN, Henry M., 4th Av. and 22d St.	58	16
WITT, Charles, St. Cath.'s Hosp.	25	17
WRIGHT, Harry, 593 Grand St.	4	15

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
CONNORS, Annie, Riverside Hosp.	1	17
D'AREY, J. J., 1,068 Home St.	3	17
DREWS, Leokadyja, William's Bridge	1	17
GROSZ, Catherine, 814 Prospect Av.	60	16
HARDY, G. M., 463 E. 176th St.	23	16
HONSUER, F., Riverside Hosp.	1	17
JAFFE, Fannie, Lebanon Hosp.	17	17
LANE, E. W., 1,680 Washington Av.	1	16
MADDEN, Susan, St. Joseph's Hosp.	60	16
MAGNER, E., 1,081 Union Av.	28	15
MARKS, S. M., 684 E. 148th St.	44	16
MOLLER, Peter R., Seton Hosp.	33	17
MORHARDT, Jacob, 945 E. 150th St.	57	16
RICQUARD, Susanna, 1,248 Brook Av.	66	17
SULLIVAN, Leslie, Fordham Hosp.	1	16
TETELAFF, E. A., 687 E. 159th St.	1	16
TULLY, Jessie, 1,118 Intervale Av.	13	16
UNKNOWN MALE, 138th St. and Brook Av.	1	11
WILSON, James, Fordham Hosp.	25	16
ZUCKER, J., Riverside Hosp.	1	16

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ABRAMS, Whitehead, 250 Willoughby	57	17
BAILEY, Francis T., 105 Flatbush Av.	71	17
BATSFORD, Louisa C., 503 Park Pl.	75	17
BECHTOLD, Margaretha, 291 Scholes	18	17
BLANEL, W. H., 692 Classon Av.	50	16
BYRNE, Ellen M., 157 Duffield St.	50	16
CALLAHAN, Mary, 21 Diamond St.	47	17
CARPINO, Joseppo, Kings Co. Hosp.	13	17
CANNAL, Donato, 391 4th Av.	3	16
CHAMBERS, Leopoldine, 221 20th St.	32	16
CLARK, Lydia J., 29 Oakland St.	75	17
CLARK, Mary J., 120 Richardson St.	1	17
COHEN, Max, 118 Hopkins St.	1	15
CRAVEN, Leo J., 1,096 Fulton St.	1	17
DIETZ, George, German Hospital	42	17
ERICKSON, John E., 170 Clymer St.	32	16
FAIRCHILD, Frederick, 38 Ralph Av.	68	17
GALEOTA, Maria, 2,326 N. 8th St.	1	17
GERBA, Ellie, 34 Manhasset Place	79	16
HARDEN, John E., 11 S. Elliot Place	56	16
HEALY, Ellen, Kings Co. Hospital	56	16
HENN, Margaret, 340 Stockton St.	1	17
HERMAN, John, St. Catharine's Hosp.	37	16
HOFFER, William L., 58 Cooper St.	3	16
HOLLOWELL, Ethel, 54 Bergen St.	1	16
HULSART, C. W., 1,401 Broadway	32	16
HURD, William A., 502 Pacific St.	8	17
IVERS, Patrick, 836 Gates Av.	44	16
KEHOE, John J., 30 S. 8th St.	71	16
KELLY, Dennis W., Saratoga Av. and Halsey St.	47	18

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DIED.

BAKER.—At Philadelphia, on Dec. 17, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. George Dana Boardman Baker, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

BOGUE.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, Amelia Lovell Ingalls, wife of Dr. Edward A. Bogue.
Funeral services at her late residence, 393 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., at 3:30 Saturday, Dec. 19. Train from foot of 23d St., Erie R. R., Greenwood Lake Division, at 2:10 for Park St. Station.
Boston and Buffalo papers please copy.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, John A. Brown, of 115 West 82d St.
Funeral services at St. James's Presbyterian Church on Sunday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

FERRIER.—Suddenly, Dec. 16, Miss Jane Ferrier of 231 East 70th St.
Funeral from 1,467 3d Av., on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.
Mount Vernon papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, Julia A. Freeman, widow of Warren Freeman, M. D.
Funeral services at her late residence, 10 West 57th St., on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HURRELL.—At his late residence, 48 Wayne St., Jersey City, N. J., on Dec. 16, Edgar B. Hurrell, aged 45 years. He was a member of Maimonides Lodge, 742, F. and A. M.; Zetland Chapter, 141; Morton Commandery No. 4, and Mecca Temple, Mystic, A. A. O. N. S.
Funeral will take place at his late residence on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

MAUGER.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at her late residence, 540 5th St., Brooklyn, Eliza, wife of Edward G. Mauger, in her 68th year.
Funeral services at the meeting room, 816 13th St., near 6th Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—At Springfield, Mass., fifth day, twelfth month, 17th, 1903, of pneumonia, Francis K., son of the late Robert Lindley Murray of New York, in the 40th year of his age.
Funeral at Ossining, N. Y. Notice hereafter.
New Bedford papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at his late residence, 2,600 O St., Washington, D. C., Major Alfred B. Taylor, U. S. A.
Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Church, Washington, on Friday morning.

WIXSON.—Harry Wallace, in his 28th year, at his home, Hughsonville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1903, of typhoid fever.
Funeral services Sunday, Dec. 20. Train leaving New York Central 9:45 A. M., arriving New Hamburg 12:05.

The Great Pinelawn Cemetery, three times size of Central Park, now open. Office, 29 Broad St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher.

Call money easier, 3@5 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market upon its surface was the reverse of Thursday's in tone. That is to say, the advance on Friday was not far from the fall on Thursday. But looking below the surface the market is seen to be of the same contracted, professional sort, with the only two rises worth mentioning in the stocks notoriously oversold. Only nine stocks got into the 10,000-share class. Six of them moved only fractions signifying nothing, although it may be worth noticing that the fractions were all gains. But Pennsylvania rose 1¼ and Steel preferred rose 2¼. The ostensible cause for somebody's wanting 60,000 more shares of Steel preferred than were sold on Thursday was the pegging of the prices for iron and steel. There was no obvious reason for the advance of Pennsylvania, which evidently is still subject to all the arguments which have reduced it to its present plight. Neither was there any new reason for Rock Island's making the sole decline among the active properties. The working theory of the market among most competent observers was that Rock Island was sold down to enable the shorts to cover in Pennsylvania and Steel. There was not the slightest sign that anybody wanted stocks except those who had sold what they did not own. Interest in such a market may be considerable within the Stock Exchange's precincts, but it cannot be said to possess any wider interest or any particular importance.

The bond market showed a little more activity, but it loses headway rather than gains it with the approach of the eagerly awaited January boom. The reason is not far to seek. Atchison's bonds are understood to have been placed at 95. As Atchison is deservedly a favored borrower, it is apparent both that its needs were pressing, and that inferior borrowers will have to pay more. In other words, there will be no surplus funds in the immediate future, even though this year's harvest stringency promises to have been passed with the anticipated growth of the surplus in to-day's bank statement. The rise in sterling which ends the gold import movement signifies nothing to the contrary. It is of no consequence to New York where its money comes from or goes to. Gold exports to Canada, for instance, disturb nobody, but a like sum "exported" on an ocean steamship puts the Street out of sorts. In like manner much is made of the import of $21,500,000 gold and the quotation of sterling at correspondingly low figures. But the rise of domestic exchange to figures promising receipts of cash far exceeding the imports of gold passes almost unnoticed. Nevertheless, the money is coming, and will produce precisely the same effect as an equivalent amount of "imported" gold. The trouble is—as the Atchison flotation price shows—the money is borrowed in advance, and the surplus for the speculators to play with promises to be moderate. But there need be no excessive regret over that. Artificial markets may suit the iron trade, but there is no tariff to help the stock bulls, and if there were Wall Street has had enough of artificial markets for the present.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Ft. W. & D. C.	½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	General Electric	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del., L. & W.	5	Union Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Det. City Gas	1	U. S. Steel pf.	2¼
Erie 1st pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Twin City	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
North American	1	Wabash	½
Rock Island	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Rubber Goods	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	1	N. Y. & Queens El. L.	
Del., L. & W. 7s.	1½	& P. 5s.	1¼
Det. City Gas 5s.	1½	So. Ry., M. & O. 4s.	1
Hous., E. & W. Tex.		Third Av. 5s.	1
5s.	2	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	1
Louis. & Nash. g. 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 4s.	3½	Green Bay deb. B.	1
Green Bay deb. A.	4		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 18	448,730
To date this year	156,381,898
Corresponding date last year	182,994,937

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 18	$1,982,000
To date this year	$865,011,550
Corresponding date last year	$872,531,150

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co. preferred stock.
Chicago Great Western Railway debenture stock.
Commercial Trust Co.
Commercial Cable Co.
General Electric Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chicago, preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Maryland Coal Co.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.
P. Lorillard Co. preferred stock.
Railroad Securities Co.
Illinois Central collateral.
Reading Traction Co.
Rochester Railway preferred stock.
St. Joseph Railway and Light and Heat Co. preferred stock.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway first preferred stock.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago.
Trust Company of America.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. preferred stock.
Union Ferry Co.
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco.
United Shoe Machine Co.
Utah Consolidated Copper Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on common stock.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Character of Market.—Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday lagged about as much as it had on the earlier days of the week. The exception of course was Steel preferred, but even with the very heavy sales of this stock the total for the day was not greatly in excess of those of Wednesday and Thursday. Yesterday the active stocks, the seven or eight which have been conspicuously so all week with the addition of Rock Island, generally showed increased transactions as compared with the previous day, but elsewhere trading was actually smaller. With the bulk of the trading appearing in a half dozen stocks—and practically the same stocks each day—the market is so evidently in the hands of professionals that there is really little need for a search after the reasons underlying the daily fluctuations.

Course of Prices.—The advance in Steel preferred was the spectacular event of the session, and this incident lent an air of buoyancy to the market which was scarcely reflected in the list in general. Pennsylvania was also satisfactorily strong, but with this exception the day's gains were scarcely commensurate with that in Steel. During the morning the fluctuations were far from interesting, and later the market was partly unsettled by the decline in Rock Island, which for a while at least offset the strength in Steel. The great activity and strength of Steel in the last two hours became the controlling factor and helped the rest of the list so much that the final prices were in most of the active issues at or very near the best of the day.

United States Steel.—The morning's news indicated a more favorable condition in the steel trade than many had been led to believe, and from the opening there was more or less persistent buying of Steel preferred. It was thought that this buying was specifically in anticipation of a favorable announcement following the steel billet meeting to be held during the day, and there were those who expected that by the time the announcement was actually made the buying movement would have run its course. Contrary to this expectation, however, the news which came about 1 o'clock that the price of billets had been reaffirmed, instead of being followed by a decline in Steel preferred due to profit-taking sales on the familiar theory of selling on good news, became almost immediately very active at advancing figures. Up to that hour the market as a whole, including Steel itself, had been very quiet, total transactions amounting to about 200,000 shares and those in Steel preferred to about 45,000 shares. During the last two hours the sales of Steel amounted to about 100,000 shares, and during this time the price of the stock rose from about 54½ to 56.

Large Transactions.—While Steel was most active, nearly all the transactions were in lots of 1,000 shares or more, and as the movement increased in strength the size of the blocks increased. Near the top there was a single transaction of 5,000 shares, the trading in the stock in this respect recalling the recent days when Steel was being forced down on the sale of very large blocks of the stock. Most of the business was done by the traders, and to their energetic efforts, whether or not they were really for their own account, was due the net gain of 2¼ points with which the stock closed. At various times during the afternoon one large trader or another was in the Steel crowd bidding for any part of 25,000 shares or some similar amount, indicating apparently that the willingness to buy was limited only by the willingness of others to sell. At times the advance seemed to be hotly contested, but the buying was sufficiently strong to overcome all the opposition that was offered. The effort seemed to be to close the stock as high as possible, the last sale, which was also the highest, being 100 shares at 56, following closely upon many sales of large amounts of the stock, which cleared away the supply below 56 just in time to permit of the sale at this price.

Large Short Interest.—Such help as the traders who advanced the stock received was believed to come from the covering of short contracts, the number and size of which are said to be even greater than appeared on the surface. The opinion commonly expressed in the Street is that the short interest in Steel is extremely large, and represents selling for the short account even by many people more or less closely connected with the corporation itself. While the recent demand for the stock in the loan crowd of itself indicates heavy commitments on the short side, yet it is believed that the position of the stock is only partly revealed in this way. Many firms are believed to be short for their own account on stock held for customers, and it is thought that there may soon be a reckoning with this element among the shorts in United States Steel.

Rock Island sold off rather easily from 25¾ to 23¾, and, though it subsequently rallied, it lost three-quarters of a point net. Accompanying the decline and the rather heavy selling of the stock was considerable talk of the proposed refunding bond issue as well as further discussion of the question whether or not the system would build its own line to New Orleans. However, as there was nothing new in connection with either of these matters, the talk had all the appearance of being in the interest of the bears, who were responsible for the drive which forced the stock down. Why the plan for the $250,000,000 refunding issue which is to be acted upon at the adjourned special meeting to be held in January should be a cause for the outburst of a selling movement in the stock does not appear. All that was known of the plan yesterday was known weeks ago.

BANK STATEMENT FORECASTS.

Forecasts of to-day's bank statement discussed yesterday indicated uniformly that the showing would be a good one. The day's usual estimates of the increase in reserve held by the banks indicated a gain of from about $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, an amount less by only $2,000,000 than the total surplus reserve as shown by last week's statement. While admittedly the statement in the matter of cash holdings should be favorable, it was suggested in some quarters yesterday that other changes might considerably alter the net results. It is stated that funds in large amounts which have been loaned in this market by European banks and bankers have been called home in the usual course of the yearly settlements and in preparation for annual statements, and that those who had been borrowing this money have had to secure loans in this market to enable them to pay off this foreign indebtedness. It is suggested that transactions of this character may have considerable effect upon the loan item in to-morrow's statement of the condition of the local banks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 18, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
48	48¼	50,400	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ½
19¼	19½	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	19	19½	18¾	19½	+ ½
67½	68	800	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	...
180	215	39	Am. Coal	184	184	184	184	...
29½	30¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	...
7½	8	66	*Am. Ice Co.	7½	8¼	7½	8¼	...
28¼	28¾	1,585	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	...
15¾	16	2,025	*Am. Locomo. Co.	15¾	16	15½	15¾	+ ½
76¾	77¼	1,450	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	+ ¼
48¾	49¼	600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49¼	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ½
91¾	92¼	573	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	92	92	...
122¾	123¼	7,050	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	123¼	123¾	122½	123¼	+ ⅜
125	126	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	125	125	125	125	−2
67¼	67⅜	24,315	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67¼	67¾	66¾	67¼	+ ⅛
92	92¼	1,498	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	92¼	92½	91¾	92¼	...
78¾	79	6,930	Baltimore & Ohio	78½	79	78	78¾	+ ½
88	89	83	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	...
50¼	50⅜	16,535	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	49¾	50½	49½	50¼	+ ¾
118¾	119¼	400	Canadian Pacific	118¾	118¾	118½	118¾	+ ¼
156	158¼	150	Central R. R. of N. J.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	+ ¼
33¾	33⅞	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
35½	35¼	400	Chicago & Alton	35¼	35¾	35	35	...
69	69¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¾
15¾	16	800	Chicago Great West.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
27½	28	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
142½	142¾	6,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141¾	142¾	141¾	142½	+ ¾
172	173	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	+ ¼
164½	165	200	Chicago & Northw.	164	164½	164	164½	− ⅝
17½	17¾	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ½
6¼	6½	100	Chi. Union Trac.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
77	78	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	77	77	76	76	−1½
27¼	27½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27	27½	26¾	27	...
14	14½	100	Colorado & Southern.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ½
53	53½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	53	53	53	53	− ½
22½	23¼	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ½
12¼	14	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	12¼	13¼	12¼	13¼	+1¼
187¾	188	4,000	Consolidated Gas	187¼	188¼	186¼	187¾	+1
100	104½	20	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
17	17½	250	Corn Products Co.	17½	17½	17	17	...
67	69	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ¾
160½	160¾	1,000	Delaware & Hudson	159	160¾	159	160¾	+2¾
250	251	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	247	250	247	250	+5
21½	22	100	Denver & R. G.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
72½	73¼	350	Denver & R. G. pf.	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	+1¼
71	78	200	Detroit City Gas	78	78	78	78	+1
12	12½	150	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12	12	12	12	...
29¼	29¾	21,080	Erie	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅜
68½	68¾	1,710	Erie 1st pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ½
50	50¼	1,700	Erie 2d pf.	50	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
44	50	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
163	165	100	General Electric, ex div.	164	164	164	164	+ ½
129½	129¾	300	Illinois Central	129½	129½	129¼	129½	+ ¼
103	...	10	Ill. Central, leased line	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
29	31	100	Inter. Steam Pump	29	29	29	29	...
20¾	21½	100	Iowa Central	21	21	21	21	...
65	66	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65	65	65	65	− ⅝
106¼	106½	1,000	Louisville & Nashville.	106½	106½	106	106	...
141½	141¾	2,400	Manhattan Elevated	141	141¾	140¾	141¾	+ ½
89½	89¾	1,400	*Met. Securities	88½	89¾	88½	89¾	+ ¾
...	121½	900	*Met. Street Railway	122	122	121	121½	...
9½	9¾	100	Mexican Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
60	62	50	Minn. & St. Louis	62	62	62	62	...
53	58	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	− ¼
17¾	18	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
38¾	39	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
93¼	93⅜	4,685	Missouri Pacific	92¾	93½	92½	93¼	+ ¾
98	100	110	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+3
15¼	15¾	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
128	130	100	*New York Air Brake	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ¼
118¼	118¾	700	New York Central	118¼	118½	118	118¼	+ ¼
25	27	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	25	25	25	25	−1
195	195½	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	196	196	...
21⅜	21½	1,850	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
57⅜	57½	800	Norfolk & Western	57¼	57½	57	57½	− ⅛
85	89	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	86	86	86	86	...
75	78	190	North American	74	74	74	74	−1
61½	64	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64	64	62½	62½	+2½
24½	26	100	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25	...
117⅝	117¾	34,572	Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	117¾	116⅝	117⅝	+1¼
97½	97¾	2,585	People's Gas, Chicago.	98	98	96¾	97¾	− ⅛
27	27½	350	Pressed Steel Car	27	27¼	27	27	+ ½
67	68	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	67	67	67	67	+1½
44⅜	44½	9,600	Reading	43¾	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ½
6½	6¾	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
39½	39¾	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¾
24¼	24⅜	29,200	Rock Island Co.	25⅛	25¼	23⅞	24¼	− ¾
61	61¼	1,160	Rock Island Co. pf.	61½	61½	60¾	61	− ½
130	...	16	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	132	132	132	132	...
16¾	17½	1,200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	17¼	17½	16¼	17	−1
42	42½	1,870	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44	44	41	42¼	−2¼
13	14	100	St. Louis Southw.	13	13	13	13	...
32½	33¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
29	31	250	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	30	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
48	48¼	10,200	Southern Pacific	47¾	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ¾
20¼	20½	1,600	Southern Ry., ext.	20½	20½	20¼	20½	...
77½	77¾	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	...
½	¾	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	½	½	½	½	...
33¾	34	1,575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33¾	34	33	34	+ ½
24½	25	550	Texas Pacific	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	...
22	22¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	22	22	22	22	...
90½	91	300	Twin City R. T.	90½	90½	90½	90½	−1½
78¼	78⅜	16,156	Union Pacific	78	78⅜	77¾	78¼	+ ½
88	90	1,200	Union Pacific pf.	87½	88	87½	88	+ ½
10¾	11¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	11	11	11	11	...
44	48	100	U. R. Invest. pf., ex d.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
84	84½	220	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	84	84½	84	84½	− ½
10¾	10⅞	8,150	U. S. Steel	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	145,600	U. S. Steel pf.	54	56	54	56	+2¼
25½	26¼	525	Va.-Caro. Chemical	26	26	26	26	− ¼
94½	95½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	94½	95	94½	95	− ½
19¾	20	240	Wabash	20	20	20	20	− ½
36¼	36½	1,000	Wabash pf.	36¼	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ¼
85½	86	260	West. Union Tel., x d.	86¼	86½	86	86	− ¼
155½	158	312	Westinghouse E. & M.	156	156¼	156	156¼	...
47	48	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	− ½
25	25½	150	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25½	25½	25¼	25½	− ¾
17½	17¾	300	Wisconsin Central	16¾	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅝
Sales		448,730	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—New York exchange, 35 cents premium. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Locally the feature was a new low price for City Railway stock at 155. E. L. Brewster & Co. sold a few shares, and as there was no active demand, the 5-point slump resulted. Cab, on the other hand, was firm, selling above 4, with the preferred near 22. Biscuit issues were steady.

The civic action against the rights of the local elevated properties brought comment but no sacrifices.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	American Can	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	American Can pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
50	Chi. Trust & Sav. Bank	169	168	168
112	Chicago City Railway	160	155	160
10	Chicago Telephone	123	123	123
20	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	25	25	25
50	Central Trust Bank	115	115	115
50	Chicago Union Traction	6	6	6
50	Diamond Match	128½	128½	128½
50	Lake Street Elevated	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
161	Mil. & Chi. Brew.	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	24	24	24
58	Inter. Packing Co.	½	½	½
123	Inter. Pkg. Co. pf.	1½	1½	1½
520	National Biscuit	37	36½	36¾
25	National Biscuit pf.	99¾	99½	99½
45	Quaker Oats	74	73¾	73¾
100	Union Boxboard	3	3	3
50	Union Boxboard pf.	21	21	21
20	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
65	Lake St. L. receipts	2	1⅞	1⅞
5	Street's Stable Car	27	27	27

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—The following were the transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Brewing	25	25	25
55	Brewing pf.	43	42	42
80	Crucible	4	4	4
370	Crucible pf.	27½	27¼	27½
35	Fire Proof	6½	6½	6½
181	M. L. & H.	39¾	39½	39½
100	Marsden	3	3	3
285	Pittsburg Coal	17	17	17
819	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57¾	56½	56½
25	Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
25	Steel pf.	56½	55½	56½
100	Electric 2ds.	7¾	7¾	7¾

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	M. K. & C. 5s.	98½	...	...

FOR BANK MONEY ORDERS.

Plan Arranged by a Committee of the American Bankers' Association.

The Bank Money Order Committee of the American Bankers' Association, which has been in session for three days at the New York National Exchange Bank, yesterday announced a plan in regard to money orders which will be submitted to the Executive Council of the association at its annual meeting next April. The plan follows, in its more important features:

1. That there should be a uniform bank money order which can be used by any member of the American Bankers' Association when drawn on its regular correspondent—involving absolutely no extra labor or entries over the present methods of selling exchange.

2. That no order will be issued for more than $100.

3. That each member of the American Bankers' Association be requested to honor these orders at par.

4. That each order issued is to be guaranteed absolutely by one of our strongest and best guarantee companies.

5. That if any order should not be paid for any reason by its correspondent, the said guarantee company will redeem it at once.

6. That there shall be a uniform rate for the issuing of said orders.

The members of the committee are Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman, President of the New York National Exchange Bank; Joseph Chapman, Jr., cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; L. P. Hillyer, cashier of the American National Bank of Macon, Ga., and M. N. Willits, Jr., assistant cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Currency movements during the past week are reviewed as follows by The Wall Street Journal in its issue of this morning:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $6,931,700 in reserve held by the banks, without taking into consideration the $2,475,800 gold brought by the Teutonic, which was not paid for by the Treasury until Friday, and will therefore appear in next week's report of the currency movement.

The banks received from the interior $6,941,900 and sent to the interior $4,011,200, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $960,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $2,930,700.

Gold imports other than by the Teutonic were $1,849,800, making $10,950,900 at this port on this movement as reported by the Custom House.

Other receipts of new gold were $1,651,000, namely: $785,100 on New York Assay Office checks, $14,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $851,700 on telegraphic order against the deposit at the San Francisco Mint of imported Japanese yen.

The Sub-Treasury paid in redemption of 5 per cent. bonds $111,960.

Other disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $20,789,700; payments by the banks for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, &c., were $20,402,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $387,700.

The total gain from all sources reporting was $6,931,700. For the first time since April 24 the banks have sustained no net loss on any reported account.

The gain on the direct interior movement was $2,930,700, which is more than a million in excess of the previous week's gain on that movement, and transfers of currency to New Orleans through the Sub-Treasury were a million smaller than last week.

The gain from the interior was from near-by points and the Central West. Receipts from the South nearly offset the shipments to that section.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was derived from larger pension payments, $1,604,000, comparing with $470,000 in the previous week, and smaller collections of customs, $2,540,900, a daily average of $423,500, comparing with a daily average for the previous week of $532,600.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,933,000 mutilated currency.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following dividend announcements were made yesterday:

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY—Quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY—Semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable Jan. 4 to stockholders of record Dec. 21.

TWELFTH WARD BANK—Semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the usual date.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange of 17 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 210 and 2 shares of National City Bank at 265.

According to Chicago dispatches the Griffin Wheel Company has increased its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Evansville (Ind.) dispatches state that the Hampton Tobacco Company of Newburg, Ind.; the Bowling Green Factory, Bowling Green, Ky., and T. M. Ryan Company, Martin, Tenn., have combined in a new company.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $614,717, as compared with the previous week, and $889,585 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Pittsburg dispatches the International Mahogany Company has been formed with a capital of $3,500,000 by the union of the three largest mahogany companies in the United States, of which the International Mahogany and Trading Company of that city was one.

It is stated in Trenton dispatches that the Manufacturing Potters' Selling Company has been organized there with a nominal capital.

Austin (Texas) dispatches state that a syndicate of Denver and Cleveland men has bought 500,000 acres of land in the Valley of Panuco River near the Gulf of Mexico, and will raise standard bred cattle.

According to Boston dispatches the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of that city has increased its capital stock from $9,400,100 to $10,449,100.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The local ticker was silent long and frequent periods to-day, so dull was the trading. The Steels and Reading in the arbitrage group and the Consolidated Lake Superior stocks were alone active. The latter continued to be well taken, the preferred by a pool of insiders who are confident that the necessary financial relief will be forthcoming. New York was a buyer in this market of United States Steel preferred, and traders followed its lead, buying in 100-share lots almost exclusively. Philadelphia and Erie Directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. Money on call was in fair supply, but there was not much demand. Total sales, 18,135 shares and $72,600 bonds.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Railways	43½	43½	43½
257	American Cement	7	6 15-16	7
7	Cambria Iron	46	46	46
335	Cambria Steel	18¾	18½	18½
1,500	Con. Lake Superior	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,442	Con. Lake Superior pf.	3⅛	3	3
17	Corn Exch. Nat. Bank	121½	121½	121½
175	Electric Co. of America	8	7 15-16	8
200	Erie	29	29	29
6	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	253	253	253
5	Gen. Asphalt pf.	24	24	24
10	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
6	Lehigh Valley R. R.	26¾	26¾	26¾
3	Lehigh Navigation	64	64	64
20	Little Schuylkill R. R.	61½	61½	61½
500	Marsden	3	3	3
5	Minehill R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
6	Norfolk & West. pf.	85½	85½	85½
290	Penn. R. R.	58¾	58½	58¾
200	Penn. Steel pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼
210	Phila. Electric	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Phila. Co.	38½	38	38½
2,277	Reading	22¼	21 11-16	22¼
840	Rock Island	24½	24	24½
100	Southern R. R.	20½	20¾	20¾
187	United Gas Imp.	88¾	88¾	88¾
820	Union Traction	45½	45½	45½
1,200	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
5,700	U. S. Steel pf.	56	54	56

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Trading in the stock market was very narrow. The transactions amounted to 500 shares of stock and $60,000 of bonds. Northern Central Railway shares advanced nearly two points over the last preceding sale, to 88, and Savannah, Florida, and Western 5s gained 1¼, at 126¼. United Railways incomes and common lost a fraction.

The transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Northern Central	88	88	88
50	Consolidated Coal	70½	70½	70½
375	United Rys. & Elec.	8¾	8½	8¾

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	86	86	86
2,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s.	106½	106½	106½
2,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	56¾	56¾	56¾
9,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s.	105	105	105
7,000	Sav., Fla. & West. 5s.	126¼	126¼	126¼
2,000	Char. & West Car. 5s.	106½	106½	106½
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	49¾	49¾	49¾
4,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s. (ss.)	100	100	100

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3@5 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 4@4½ per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, and 5¼@5½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $183,318,081; balances, $8,656,842; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,813,700.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8135@$4.8145; demand, $4.8490; cables, $4.8545@$4.8550. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.81¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼, and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 95; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for holiday purposes, and the supply was diminished. Discounts, consequently, were firm.

A holiday mood prevailed on the Stock Exchange. The market was irregular and dull, owing to renewed uneasiness in regard to the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Consols hardened slightly, and closed easier. Americans opened weak, subsequently improved to a fraction over parity, became inactive, and closed quiet.

A feature of the transactions in foreigns was the further selling of Japanese securities, occasioned by fears that the Far Eastern negotiations will be long-drawn out. Kafirs were weak.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1.

Closing prices to-day: Consols for money, 88¼; consols for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 69¾; Atchison preferred, 95¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 80¾; Canadian Pacific, 122½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34; Chicago Great Western, 16¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 146¾; De Beers, 20¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74¼; Erie, 30¼; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 133½; Louisville and Nashville, 109¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 60¾; Rand Mines, 8⅞; Reading, 22¾; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30¾; Southern Railway, 22; Southern Railway preferred, 80¼; Southern Pacific, 49¼; Union Pacific, 80¾; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 10¾; United States Steel preferred, 56¾; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38.

Bar silver steady, 25⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.

Gold bars, 77s 10¾d. American eagles, 76s 5¼d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 35.60; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The pessimistic reports regarding the situation in the Far East depressed trading on the Bourse to-day. The transactions were light, but at the close the market was calm.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—A listless feeling prevailed on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 10,280,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 360,000 marks, other securities decreased 2,320,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 11,680,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The local money market holds firm. Business is quiet and consists chiefly of renewals. Boston banks are carrying large New York balances, and in consequence the local supply is rather small. Call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time loans on collateral at 5½@6½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 6 per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $21,821,575; balances, $1,363,701.

The foreign exchange market is stronger. Sterling rates have again been advanced. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.85¾	
Sterling	4.85¼	4.81¾
Commercial		4.80¾
France	5.18¼	5.20⅝
Reichsmarks	.95¼	.94⅞
Guilders	.40⅛	.40

The stock market was dull again to-day. Telephone was heavy. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atchison	67¾	66¾	67¼
316	Atchison pf.	92½	91¾	92
35	Boston Elevated	140¾	140¾	140¾
11	*Boston & Albany	244½	244½	244½
20	*Boston & Maine	166	166	166
10	*Chi. J. R. & S. Y.	129¼	129¼	129¼
2	*Mass. Electric pf.	76	76	76
7	*N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	195¼	195	195
3	*Northern New York	161¼	161¼	161¼
258	Union Pacific	78¼	78	78¼
10	Union Pacific pf.	88¼	88	88
4	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	146	145	145

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
346	American	126	125½	125¾
47	New England	122	122	122
3	Western	7¾	7¾	7¾

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Adventure	2½	2¼	2¼
20	Allouez	4½	4½	4½
6,550	Amalgamated	48¼	47¾	48
200	Arcadian	51c	51c	51c
150	Bingham	20¼	20	20
600	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c
1	*Calumet & Hecla	435	435	435
240	Centennial	15	14¾	14¾
130	Consolidated Mercur	90c	90c	90c
2,700	Copper Range	45¾	44½	45
60	Daly-West	34	33	33½
325	Dominion Coal	76	75½	75½
625	Granby	4 1-32	4	4 1-32
100	Guanajuato	75c	75c	75c
350	Isle Royale	6¼	6¼	6¼
115	Michigan	4¾	4½	4½
125	Mohawk	36	35¾	35¾
100	Montreal & Boston	70c	70c	70c
130	Osceola	58	58	58
50	Parrot	22	22	22
10	Quincy	85	85	85
10	Rhode Island	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Shannon	7	7⅛	7
23	Tamarack	85	85	85
100	Trinity	4⅝	4½	4½
70	United States	18¼	18	18¼
6	*Utah	31	31	31
745	Utah pf.	29¼	29	29
250	Winona	7	6⅝	7
31	Wolverine	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	Am. Agricult. Chem.	13¾	13¾	13¾
205	Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	70¼	69½	70¼
15	American Ice pf.	28¾	28½	28¾
50	Am. Pneu. Service	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
80	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	17½	18	17½
1,085	*American Sugar	123¾	122¾	123¼
35	*American Sugar pf.	121	120¾	120¾
235	American Woolen	8¼	8	8¼
270	American Woolen pf.	69	68½	68¾
20	Dominion Iron & Steel	8	8	8
1	Edison	230	230	230
36	General Electric	165	165	165
1	*General Electric	164	164	164
100	Massachusetts Gas	36¾	36¾	36¾
235	Massachusetts Gas pf.	78¼	78	78¼
65	Pullman	217	217	217
20	Reece Button Hole	6¾	6½	6½
5	*Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
304	United Fruit	100¼	100	100
1	United Shoe Machine	48	48	48
26	*United Shoe Machine	47½	47½	47½
25	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29	29	29
473	*United States Steel	11	10¾	10¾
2,456	U. S. Steel pf.	56¾	54	56¾

British Columbia, 3⅝ bid, 4 asked.
*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in curb securities yesterday was irregular and only moderately active. There was no special feature in the trading, the sharpest decline being recorded in Interborough Rapid Transit, which broke three points to 91 on small transactions. Hackensack Meadows sold as high as 18, closing there at an advance of 2. British Columbia Copper was not materially affected by the report of the intended sale of its properties to a British corporation providing there is a sufficient deposit of stock to carry out the plan, and the rest of the group was neglected, except Greene Consolidated, which advanced still further, touching 12½. Standard Oil recovered some of the loss sustained during the past two or three sessions and closed at 663.

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	American Can	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
310	American Can pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
200	Bay State Gas	$8	$7	$8
300	British Columbia Cop.	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
600	Buffalo Gas	6½	6	6½
100	Con. Lake Superior	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Consolidated Refrig.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4	3⅞	4
2,100	Greene Con. Copper	12½	12⅛	12½
900	Hackensack Meadows	18	16	18
340	Interb. Rap. Trans.	93¾	*90¾	91
500	Intern. Mer. Mar. pf.	19⅞	19½	19⅞
648	International Salt	10	9¾	10
150	Light, Fuel & Power	27¾	*27½	27¾
255	Manhattan Transit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Montreal & Boston Cop.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	New Orleans Rys. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	New York Transp.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,100	North Amer. L. & P.	4	3⅞	3⅞
230	Northern Securities	*89¾	89½	89½
35	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	100	99¾	99¾
10	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13
39	Standard Oil	663	*660¼	663
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Tonopah Min. of Mont.	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55
25	Trenton Potteries pf.	82	82	82
100	U. S. R. tr. co. ctfs. w. i.	3½	3½	3½
200	U. S. R. pf. tr. co. ctfs. w. i.	33	33	33

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	†Amer. Writ. Paper 5s.	68	68	68
5,000	†Con. Rubber Tire 4s.	11½	11½	11½
4,000	†International Salt 5s.	37	36½	37
10,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s.	80	80	80

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Dec. 18. Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Dec. 17. Asked.
Am. Banknote, ex div.	46	50	47	50
American Can	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Can pf.	31½	31¾	31½	32¼
American Chicle	95	102	95	102
American Chicle pf.	78	82	78	83
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s.	96	97	96½	97½
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
American Surety	160	170	160	170
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	88½	93	88½	93
American Writing Paper	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	9¾	10¼	10	10½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	67½	68½	67½	68½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	90	90	98
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	116½	117½
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	107	108	107	108
Buff. & Susq. R. R. pf.	..	86	..	86
British Columbia Copper	3¾	4	3⅝	4
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	¼
Camden Land	¼	3-16	¼	3-16
Casein Co. of America	5	8	5	8
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	..	75	..	75
Central Fireworks	17	23	17	23
Central Firework pf.	55	65	55	65
Central Foundry	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf.	8	12	9	11
Central Foundry 6s.	50	55	50	60
Col. Fuel & Iron new 5s. w. i.	65	71	65	71
Compressed Air	¼	¾	¼	¾
Cons. Lake Superior	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	2	3½	1½	4
Cons. Refrigerating	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Con. Rubber Tire	⅞	1¼	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s.	10¾	12½	12	14
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3	4½	..	4½
Cuba Company	..	$54,000	..	$54,000
Cuba R. R. pf.	..	40	..	40
Cuba R. R. 5s.	..	90	..	90
Cuban 6s of 1896	67½	78	68	79
Detroit & Mackinac	32	40	32	40
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	..	90	..	90
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	18
Eastern S. S.	22½	28	22½	28
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	16	22	16	22
Electric Boat pf.	45	55	45	55
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	8	10	8	10
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf.	..	48	..	48
Erie Cons. 4s.	85	88	85	88
Gold Hill Copper	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene Cons. Copper	12⅜	12½	12	12¼
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	97	102	97	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	17½	18	15½	17
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	12	10	12
Hall Signal	85	90	85	90
Havana Tobacco	22½	23½	23	24
Havana Tobacco pf.	29½	30	30	32
Havana Tobacco 5s.	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Houston Oil pf.	15	30	15	30
Inter. Rapid Transit	90¾	92½	93	96
Inter. Mer. Marine	5¼	5½	5	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19½	20¼	19½	20
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s.	97½	100	97½	100
International Salt	9¾	10¼	9	10
International Salt 5s.	36	37	36½	37
Int. Silver 1st 6s.	96	100	96	..
Internat. Silver deb. 6s.	..	65	..	65
Internat. Silver	..	5	..	5
International Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Kitchener Mining	¼	½	¼	½
Lackaw. Steel, 80% paid	..	61	..	61
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	..	70	..	70
Lanston Monotype	7¾	8¾	7¾	8¾
Light, Fuel & Power	27	27½	26¾	27½
Maine Steamship	18	23	18	23
Maine Steamship 5s.	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Marconi W. T. Co. of Ca.	..	3⅜	..	3⅜
Marconi W. T. of Am. tr. co. receipts	..	4½	..	4½
Marconi W. T. of Am.	32	35	32	35
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	5½	6	5½	6
Mont. & Boston Copper	11-16	13-16	⅜	13-16
Nat. Sugar pf. ex div.	96	100	97	101
N. Y. Phonograph	3	6	3	6
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	25	40	25	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	60	72	60	72
N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
North Am. L. & Pulp	3⅜	3⅞	3	4
North Am. L. & P. 5s.	..	25	..	25
Northern Securities	89½	90	89¼	89¾
Otis Elevator	24	25	24	25
Otis Elevator pf.	79	82	79	82
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¼	1	¼	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	½	2	½	2
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Ramapo Water	..	75	..	75
Royal Baking Powder	108	118	105	118
Royal Bak. Pow. pf. ex div.	98¼	100	99¾	100¼
Safety Car Heating	175	182	175	182
Seaboard Air Line	12½	13	12½	13½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21½	22	21½	22½
Seminole Mining	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Simpson-Crawford	..	20	..	20
Simpson-Crawford 6s.	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s.	..	85	..	85
Standard Coupler	26½	32	26½	32
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	3⅜	5	3⅜	5
Standard Milling pf.	17	20	17	20
Standard Milling 5s.	69	71½	69	71½
Standard Oil	663	670	658	664
Storage Power	⅜	¼	..	¼
Tennessee Copper	27	29	27	28½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅝
Trenton Potteries	10	10½	8½	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	75	82	78	80
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	9-16	11-16	9-16	11-16
Union Typewriter	98	100	98	102
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107	105½	107
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	102	105	102	105
United Box Board	3	3½	3	3½
United Box Board pf.	20½	20¾	20	21
United Copper	9	10	9	10
United Copper pf.	..	78	..	78
United Lumber 1st 6s.	20	50	..	48
U. S. Cotton Duck	2½	4½	3⅜	4½
U. S. Light & Heat	..	5¾	..	5¾
U. S. Shipbuilding	½	1	½	1
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	1	2	1	2
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s.	17	..	17	..
U. S. Ship. 5s. ctfs. of deposit	14	..	14	..
U. S. Steel 5s. Series A.	102	103	101½	103
U. S. Steel 5s. Series B. D. F.	102½	103¼	102	103
Universal Tobacco	..	1	..	1
Universal Tobacco pf.	..	3	..	3
Virginia Caro. Chem. 5s.	85	90	85	90
Virginia & Southwestern	20	30	20	30
White Knob Copper	8¾	9½	8⅝	9½
White Knob Cop. cm. 6s.	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Dec. 18. Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Dec. 17. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	240	245	240	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	99	100	99	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d.	100	100½	100	100½
Brooklyn, H. & W. B. 5s.	98	103	98	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240	238	240
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s.	77	79	77	79
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	66	64	66
Con. Traction 5s.	105	106½	105	106½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	383	405	383	405
42d St., M. & S. N. Av. 1st.	105	107	105	107
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	38	48	38	48
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	85
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s.	75	79½	75	79½
Jersey City, H. & P.	16	20	16	20
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s.	65	67	65	67
Nassau Electric 4s.	73½	75½	73½	75½
New Orleans Rys.	9½	11	10	10½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	30½	31	31	34½
New Orleans Rys. 4½s.	80	82	79	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys.	17	21	17	21
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s.	67	68	67	68
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	40½	43	42	43
St. Louis Transit	10¼	11	10	10½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	85	88	85	88
Second Av. R. R. con.	111	112	111	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	165	180	165	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s.	113	116	113	116

Railroads, &c.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Dec. 18. Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Dec. 17. Asked.
Syracuse Rapid Transit	23½	26	22½	26
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	74	79	74	79
28th & 29th St. 5s.	110	116	110	116
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	108	112	108	112
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	53½	58	55	58
United Traction, Prov.	90	92½	90	92½
United Traction bonds	100¾	103½	100¾	103½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10½	11½	10½	11½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	40	41	40	41
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 5s.	71½	72	71½	72

Gas Companies.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Dec. 18. Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Dec. 17. Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	38	43	38	43
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	82	87	82	87
Bay State Gas	¼	3-16	⅛	3-16
Buffalo Gas	6¼	7½	6	6¾
Cent. Union Gas 5s.	105	105½	105	105½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s.	90	96	90	96
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	20	22½	20	22½
Denver Gas 5s.	61	65	61	65
Denver Gas 6s.	86	91	86	91
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s.	102½	104½	102½	104½
Mutual Gas	250	270	260	300
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.	105	105¾	105	105¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s.	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Northern Union Gas 5s.	105	108	106	108
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	13	8	13
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.	93	..	93	..
St. Paul Gas 5s.	86	88½	86	88½
Syracuse Gas pf.	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s.	95	96½	95	96½

Ferry Companies.

	Dec. 18. Bid.	Dec. 18. Asked.	Dec. 17. Bid.	Dec. 17. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	4¼	6½	4¼	6½
East River Ferry	73	75	73	75
East River Ferry 5s.	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s.	105	108	105	108
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s.	101	103	101	102½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s.	93	98	93	98
Union Ferry	32	34	32	34
Union Ferry 5s.	91	93	91	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	106	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
2s, c., 1930	106	106½	K. I. C. pf. ex div.	45	50
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108½	Lacl. G. pf.	90	..
3s, c., 1918	107½	108½	L. E. & W.	28	33
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
4s, r., 1907	109	110	Long Isl'd	52	56
4s, c., 1907	110	111	Man. Beach	8	10
4s, r., 1925	133¼	134¼	Md. C. pf. ex div.	90	..
4s, c., 1925	133¼	134¼	M. W. S. El. Chi.	16	18
5s, r., 1904	101½	..	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	50	55
5s, c., 1904	101½	..	Mich. Cent.	120	..
D. C. 3-65s.	120	..	M. & St. L. pf.	90	100
Adams Exp.	221	227	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	112	118
Alb. & Sus.	230	..	M. & E. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis-Chalm.	7	7½	Mor. & Es.	183	186
Allis-C. pf.	45	60	N. C. & St. L.	107	108¼
Am. Ag. Ch.	13	..	Nat. Bis.	36¾	37¼
A. A. C. pf.	69¼	70¾	Nat. Enam.	21	23
Am. B. Sug.	20	25	Nat. En. pf.	78	83
A. C. O. pf.	81	90	Nat. L. pf.	80	83¼
Am. D. Tel.	24	30	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	38
Am. Exp.	183	186	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18	19
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	7	N. Cent. C.	43	48
A. H. & L.	2⅝	3⅛	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
A. H. & L. pf.	11	15	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Am. Lin. Co.	9	10½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	62
A. L. Co. pf.	29	30	N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
Am. M. Co.	3	4	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	41	46
A. M. Co. pf.	16½	17	N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
Am. Snuff.	107½	126½	N. Y. & N. J. T., ex d.	145	152
Am. Sn. pf.	83	92	Ont. Mining	4	5
Am. St. F.	3	5	Pac. Coast	50½	55
A. St. F. pf.	35	40	P. C. 1st pf.	90	110
A. S. R. pf.	120	121	Peo. & E.	18	20
A. T. & C.	80	82	Pere Marq.	78	83
Am. Tob. pf.	125	140	P. C. C. & St. L.	60	63
Am. W. Co.	8	8½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	93
A. W. Co. pf.	66	75	P. Ft. W. & C.	170	..
An. Cop. M.	75	79	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Ann Arbor	25	27	Pullman Co.	215	218
Ann. A. pf.	55	57	R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs. ex div.	80	90
A. M. 1st pf.	88	93	Ry. St. Sp.	16½	18¾
B. & A. L. pf.	104	..	R. S. S. pf.	74	75½
B. Un. Gas.	205	210	Rdg. 1st pf.	76¾	77¾
Bruns. City	5⅝	6⅝	Rdg. 2d pf.	58½	60¼
B., R. & P.	120	127	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
B., R. & P. pf.	135	150	R. G. M. Co. pf.	71½	82
Butterick Co.	47	50	St. J. & G. Island	10	11½
Canada So.	64½	65	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	40
C. & S. A. Tel.	97	102	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	18
C. B. & Q.	183	200	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	140	185½
C. & E. I. pf.	116½	124	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	227
C. G. W. pf. A.	60⅝	67	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ex div.	[illegible]	68
C. G. W. d. ex div.	85	87	S. R. & T. pf. ex div.	72	82
C. & N. W. pf.	207½	212	Syracuse Lt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., St. P., M. & Om.	144	155	Syracuse Lt. pf.	21	30
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	177	185	T. P. L. Tr.	27	28
C. T. & T.	8½	9	Third Ave.	112	120
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115	T. P. & W.	11	20
C., L. & W.	68	70	T. R. & L.	22½	24½
C., L. & W. pf.	75	78	T., St. L. & W. pf.	32½	35½
Clev. & P.	170	..	Un. Fruit	100	100½
C. F. & I. pf.	..	70	U. S. Exp.	101	103
Com. Cable ex div.	150	165	U. S. Leath.	7¼	7¾
Consol. Coal	60	80	U. S. L. pf.	76¾	76¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	18¼	21	U. S. Realty	4	5
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	130	U. S. Rub.	10	10¾
Det. South.	8	8½	U. S. R. pf.	38½	38¾
Det. U. Ry.	65	68	Va. I. C. & C.	16	21
Dia. Match.	128	130	W.-F. Exp.	202	210
Dist. Sec.	23½	24¾	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
D. S. S. & A.	6	8½	W. & L. E.	16½	18½
Ev. & T. H.	58	65	Wis. C. pf.	38	38½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	73	80			
Gen. Ch. Co.	52	55			
G. C. Co. pf.	98	100			
G. B. & W. T.	150	160			
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	195			
Hock. Val.	74	74½			
Hock. V. pf.	83	84			
Homestake, ex div.	..	51			
Int. P. Co.	10¼	11			
I. P. Co. pf.	62	66			
Int. Power	25	50			
Int. S. P.	28	30			
I. S. P. pf.	72	75			
Iowa C. pf.	38	40			
Joliet & Chi.	175	..			
Man. & M.	28	30¼			
Man. C. So.	19¼	19½			
K. C. S. pf.	35¼	35¾			
K. & D. M.	10	20			

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25⅝d per ounce and in New York at 55⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 42⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 7,600 shares of Phoenix sold at .15@.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Brunswick sold at .05, 500 Comstock at .06¼, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 800 Chollar at .19@.18, 800 Elkton at .42, 200 Gould and Curry at .35, 100 Horn Silver at 1.25, 300 Little Chief at .08, 300 Mexican at 1.10, 100 Ophir at 2.05, 3,110 Phenix at .15@.19, 200 Portland at 1.12, 100 Silver Hill at .80, and 1,500 Work at .05.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.03
Andes	.16	.16
Belcher	.20	.20
Best & Belcher	1.95	1.95
Bullion	.05	.07
Caledonia	.60	.70
Challenge Consolidated	.18	.18
Chollar	.19	.19
Confidence	.85	.85
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross	.44	.42
Julia	.05	.06
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	1.05	1.05
Occidental Consolidated	.38	.38
Ophir	2.05	2.05
Overman	.20	.21
Potosi	.11	.17
Savage	.36	.37
Seg. Belcher	.08	.09
Sierra Nevada	.48	.51
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Consolidated	.46	.50
Utah Consolidated	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.20	.21
Silver bars	.55¼	.55¼
Mexican dollars	.42⅝	.42⅝
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	5	5½	5¼	5¾
American	2	3	2	3
Anaconda	9	11½	9	11½
C. K. & N.	12	12¾	12½	13
C. C. Consolidated	2½	3	2½	3
Dante	1½	2	1	2
Doctor Jackpot	3	4	3	4
Elkton	44	45½	45½	46½
El Paso	50	50½	49½	50
Gold Dollar	2⅛	2½	2½	3
Golden Cycle	55½	56¾	56½	57
Golden Fleece	2	3	2	3
Gold Sovereign	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
Isabella	7½	8	7½	8
Jackpot	5	5¼	5	5¼
Keystone	2¾	3	2¾	3
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	1½	2	1½	2
Little Puck	1	2	1	2
Little Bessie	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Mollie Gibson	2	3	2	3
Mary Cashen	1½	2	1½	2
Moon Anchor	8	10	8	10
New Haven	2½	3½	2	3
Old Gold	3¼	3¾	3	3½
Pharmacist	2	3	2	3
Portland	125	140	125	135
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	80	85	80	85
Work	4	4¼	4	4¼

REPORT ON THE RAILWAYS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Submits Annual Statement.

Freight Discrimination Admitted and Penalty Asked for Roads Failing to Furnish Information.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The seventeenth annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was transmitted to Congress yesterday. The report discusses various features of inter-State traffic and decisions rendered under the inter-State commerce law.

The report says that the preliminary income account for the year ending June 30, 1903, shows railway returns for 201,467 miles of line, approximately 98 per cent. of the mileage in the United States. Gross earnings amounted to $1,880,150,678, or $9,362 per mile of line. Operating expenses aggregated $1,248,520,483, or $6,107 per mile, leaving net earnings of $641,629,196, or $3,165 per mile. Fifty-three million dollars in taxes is not included in this statement of operating expenses. Compared with the previous year, the net earnings are greater by some $34,000,000 and stock dividends are greater by nearly $10,000,000.

Discussing the Elkins law, passed by the last Congress, the report states that the commission feels warranted in saying that this amendatory legislation has proved a wise and salutary enactment. It is believed that never before in the railroad history of this country have tariff rates been so well or generally observed as they are at the present time. Other things, however, have contributed to the improved conditions now prevailing, and among them is the great increase in traffic, which, in most parts of the country, continues to move in unprecedented volume. The test of the law will come when a lessened volume of competitive traffic invites sharp contest for business.

Nevertheless, according to the report, discriminations still exist, as the tariffs themselves are so framed and contain such provisions as to permit preferences. The tariffs are not departed from in such cases, but the things which can be done in accordance with the tariff may be equivalent to the payment of a rebate.

The greatest defect of the law is that it affords no remedy for those injured by excessive or inequitably adjusted tariffs. The commission further points out that the effect of the Elkins amendment has been to bring about in many cases an increase of railroad charges, and, as a result of the maintenance of rates, has operated to intensify whatever was wrong in the tariffs themselves.

Of freight rates, the report says that one of the most significant things in railway operations for the past three years has been the marked and general advance in rates. Six years ago railroad witnesses often insisted that railway rates could not be advanced, but the history of the last three years had discredited these predictions. Such increases apply in almost all sections of the country and to many of the most important kinds of traffic, constituting the bulk of railroad traffic, such as coal, grain, lumber, live stock, dressed meats, and packing house products. Many advances have been worked by changes in classifications. The class rates have generally remained the same, but numerous commodities have been advanced from a lower to a higher class. These advances have been usually, if not always, the result of concerted action by the carriers. It is idle to say that where such a condition exists there has not been an understanding between the carriers. The commission desires to point out clearly and emphatically the fact that such concert of action does prevail as practically eliminates all competition in the tariff rate.

The commission declares that the advance in rates was not brought about by the traffic officials of the railroads, but by the financial heads of the various systems. The commission sees no assurance of a corresponding decline in rates in the future. It is hardly conceivable that if traffic were to fall off, if gross earnings were to decrease, if times were to become less prosperous, that the carriers would for that reason reduce their rates.

It declares that the unification of railway property is such that to-day it is an easy matter to prevent a decrease in rates, except under peculiar conditions and as applied to isolated commodities. It also says that there is now no way in which these advances can be prevented.

The commission further says that railroads are beginning to refuse to furnish in their annual reports information as required by the commission, and it asks that a penalty be attached to such refusal.

The report discusses the evils resulting from the existence of private car companies, particularly refrigerator, tank, and stock cars, the existence of which is said to lead to discrimination against shippers.

During the year 544 complaints were made to the commission covering almost every grievance that can arise out of the relations of shipper and carrier.

Under the safety appliance act complaints have been lodged against ten roads for non-compliance, while certain other roads received extensions of time to comply with certain provisions.

Of railroad accidents the report says: "In the year ending June 30, 1903, the number of passengers killed in train accidents was 164, and of injured, 4,424; of employes killed, 695; injured, 6,440. Casualties from other causes, added to these, make totals of 321 passengers and 3,235 employes killed and 6,973 passengers and 39,004 employes injured. These numbers are larger by a considerable percentage than the corresponding numbers of the year last preceding."

The report says that some railroads have willfully neglected to make correct reports of accidents on their lines. It recommends that no person under twenty-one be permitted to act as telegraph operator, as many disastrous collisions have occurred through the negligence or misconduct of youthful employes.

The report says that the block signal system should be made compulsory in order to prevent the continuance of accidents which are "a disgrace to the American people."

To Open Lackawanna Viaduct.

Unless something unforeseen occurs, the immense viaduct over which Lackawanna trains will pass through Newark will be in operation to-morrow. The work has been in progress for more than two years. It is one of the most costly and important improvements made since President Truesdale assumed control of the road. The new passenger station at Broad Street, Newark, will also probably be ready about that date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
2d week Dec....	264,000	$44,100	......
From July 1....	1,889,500	1,022,100	......
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,044	7,330	7,563
2d week Dec....	832,000	824,000	788,000
From July 1....	23,432,765	20,226,757	17,947,810
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,396	2,378	2,332
2d week Dec....	378,600	337,000	318,500
From July 1....	8,140,000	8,251,100	8,229,200
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Dec....	29,144	32,457	25,340
From July 1....	666,775	614,310	700,655
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Dec....	97,246	94,457	89,092
From July 1....	2,980,236	2,765,583	2,500,158
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	510
2d week Dec....	48,144	48,649	40,462
From July 1....	1,115,880	1,160,055	1,102,191
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week Dec....	29,506	22,311	19,904
From July 1....	781,128	455,215	460,753
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	640
2d week Dec....	68,600	64,068	62,724
From July 1....	1,679,316	1,752,464	1,702,263
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,720	2,592	2,489
2d week Dec....	362,765	334,376	330,072
From July 1....	8,701,836	8,222,656	8,326,022
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,616	5,338	5,388
2d week Dec....	726,000	697,000	668,000
From Jan. 1....	39,807,431	34,468,810	36,064,071
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Dec....	28,000	21,000	17,000
From Jan. 1....	1,682,482	1,068,461	1,261,942
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,195	1,195
2d week Dec....	189,928	185,451	182,768
From July 1....	4,465,125	4,155,855	3,923,761

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,505	1,397	1,323
2d week Dec....	192,206	192,473	158,773
From July 1....	4,835,734	4,367,552	3,806,908
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,064	2,064	1,779
2d week Dec....	199,158	197,727	156,880
From Jan. 1....	10,863,286	10,606,746	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
2d week Dec....	166,897	148,202	153,166
From July 1....	3,636,586	3,469,518	3,503,703
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,754	1,707	1,615
2d week Dec....	294,417	261,436	237,039
From Jan. 1....	11,147,634	10,440,342	10,961,370
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	420
2d week Dec....	68,090	69,569	49,420
From July 1....	1,838,380	1,447,753	1,356,606
DETROIT SOUTHERN for October—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	155,862	132,548	23,314
Op. expenses	129,773	109,199	20,574
Net earnings	27,059	24,349	2,710
Gross, 10 mos....	602,450	505,608	96,842
Op. expenses	469,941	389,751	79,190
Net, 10 months..	132,509	115,857	17,652

LAKE SUPERIOR SUBSCRIBERS.

List of Those in the Speyer Syndicate—Denial That Stockholders Will Suffer.

Receipt of the circular of Speyer & Co. to members of the syndicate which furnished the $5,050,000 loan on which the major portion of the assets of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company were bought in last Tuesday again stirred up the Philadelphia contingent of stockholders in the Clergue promotion yesterday.

As a result there were published here various reports that the properties, or some part of them, would be disposed of on terms unfavorable to stockholders, which were promptly declared to be unfounded.

The circular which made all the discussion provided that the banking house by virtue of the purchase should, with consent of syndicate members, take full title to the security of the loan and exercise all the rights of owners in regard to the properties, incumbering, selling, or otherwise disposing of any of them, or in reorganizing on lines to be determined by them with respect to any of the constituent companies.

In the event of such a reorganization the circular provided that the bankers may "determine the character, priority, and class and amount of any stocks or securities to be issued," and may admit to the benefits, on such terms as they see fit, any of the creditors of the Consolidated Company or of its subsidiary companies.

A list of the subscribers to the Speyer syndicate was made public yesterday as follows:

Fidelity Trust Co., Philadelphia	$500,000
First National Bank, Philadelphia	200,000
Merchants' National Bank, Philadelphia	240,000
Fourth St. National Bank, Philadelphia	200,000
Bank of North America, Philadelphia	200,000
Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia	100,000
Real Estate Trust Co., Philadelphia	100,000
Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000
Girard National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000
Western National Bank, New York	100,000
Morton Trust Co., New York	100,000
Guaranty Trust Co., New York	100,000
Bank of Montreal, Montreal	100,000
Imperial Bank, Toronto	200,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York	100,000
E. J. Berwind, New York	100,000
Henry K. McHarg, New York	100,000
John J. Terry, New York	150,000
Orvis Brothers, New York	50,000
Charles E. Orvis, New York	25,000
Samuel H. Cramp, Philadelphia	5,000
F. H. Dyckman, Philadelphia	10,000
Aaron Fries, Philadelphia	10,000
John W. Moffly, Philadelphia	25,000
Silas W. Pettit, Philadelphia	25,000
Samuel Rea, Philadelphia	15,000
Lynde Harrison, New Haven	10,000
Holmesdale National Bank	25,000
Industrial Trust Company, Providence	50,000

The amounts, irrespective of the contribution of the banking house itself, aggregate $3,490,000.

MAINTAIN STEEL BILLET RATE.

Manufacturers Reaffirm $23 a Ton Schedule—Estimates of Steel Corporation Earnings.

The manufacturers of steel billets held a meeting yesterday at 71 Broadway and formally reaffirmed the established rate of $23 a ton. The meeting was a purely formal one, as the real work had been accomplished the night before at an uptown hotel, when the representatives of the Clairton Steel Company were argued with until they agreed to consent to the maintenance of the schedule. This company is said to have been cutting rates on steel billets and selling them at $21 a ton for some weeks.

Members of the association said they did not think there would be any more cutting of schedule rates. The association hereafter will meet quarterly.

Estimates of the United States Steel Corporation's earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31 are beginning to interest Wall Street. No authoritative figures are, of course, obtainable, as there is still a week of business ahead, but the estimates so far circulated are unanimous in placing the net earnings below $20,000,000. The lowest is $15,000,000 and the highest $18,000,000, and it is generally believed that the earnings will not exceed $20,000,000. This figure is the lowest the Steel Corporation has ever shown since its organization.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Announcement is made to-day of further details regarding the consolidation of the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company, which is one of the most important features in the retrenchment movement started by the big corporation. All business will be transacted by the American Tin Plate Company, and the name will probably be changed to the American Tin Plate and Sheet Company.

George G. McMurtry, whose resignation as President of the sheet steel company was handed in about a month ago, will be Chairman of the Board of Directors. President W. T. Graham of the tin company will continue in office, and will have general charge of the business of the company.

PRAYED WITH STOCKHOLDERS.

Investors in Golden Rule Copper Company Hear How President Lake Conducted Its Affairs.

The effect of opening stockholders' meetings with prayer was discussed yesterday at a meeting of investors in the defunct Golden Rule Copper Company, held in the offices of Thomas Gilleran, 51 Chambers Street. About thirty stockholders were present, including four women. Of the one-million-dollar corporation, in which many church folk placed their money, it is alleged nothing is left but a twenty-five-dollar roll-top desk and a number of ore specimens. The outcome of the meeting was the authorization of the Chairman to appoint a committee to consider "ways and means that justice shall be done."

Edward J. Moore of 216 Front Street was Chairman of the meeting. The terms "robber" and "swindler" were freely used. The workings of the Golden Rule Company were reviewed, as far as the stockholders had knowledge, and it soon became apparent that there were two factions present—those who believed that they had sufficient evidence to go before the Grand Jury and those who thought that they should first have an expert examination to find out the nature of the property in which they had put their money.

Mr. Gilleran told of a meeting held last May, which was called to investigate the actions of the officers. He declared that President Lake asked that it be opened with prayer, and that from being an investigation meeting it became a donation party, at which $19,000 was subscribed to buy a smelter. He declared that he had a report from Montgomery & Co. of Denver that only a small sum was paid toward a smelter. "Last February," he continued, "the bottom dropped out of the company."

Want Lamb's Suit Tried Here.

Application has been made by Lewis Cass Ledyard, counsel for Secretary William McClure of the Stock Exchange, in the suit brought against Mr. McClure for libel by George Alfred Lamb for a change of venue from Dutchess County, where the suit was commenced, to New York County. Mr. Lamb has set up in answer that the move is made purely for delay.

Leave Standard Rope Directorate.

It is announced that Senator John Kean of New Jersey and Col. William Barbour of this city have resigned from the Directorate of the Standard Rope and Twine Company.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Dec. 18, 1903.

Virginia 6s, defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	
5,000	7
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	
10,000	100
10,000	99⅞
1,000	99¾
1,000	99⅝
20,000	99¾
500	100
Atlan Coast L 4s	
5,000	93¼
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	
5,000	95¼
500	95⅛
6,000	95
Gold 4s	
5,000	100⅜
3,000	100¼
7,000	101
6,000	100⅞
500	101⅛
S'w'n div 3½s	
21,000	86⅛
Brooklyn Un El 1st	
10,000	100
2,000	100⅛
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s	
4,000	113¾
Bur, C R & N 1st	
2,000	101⅝
1,000	101½
Canada South 2d	
7,000	106
Cent of Ga con 5s	
1,000	103⅞
2,000	103¾
2,000	103⅝
2,000	104
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
12,000	90⅛
3,000	90¼
42,000	90⅛
25,000	90
Ches & O con 5s	
2,000	114⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s	
10,000	102⅝
1,000	102¾
1,000	102⅝
Chi & Alton R R 3s	
5,000	82
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	
2,000	92⅛
7,000	92¼
13,000	92⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s	
1,000	117¼
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s	
4,000	107¼
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 6s	
10,000	126
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s	
25,000	90
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
10,000	102⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
10,000	69¾
16,000	69½
24,000	69⅝
1,000	69
30,000	69⅛
1,000	69¼
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	
15,000	74
Cin, Day & Ir 5s	
2,000	112⅞
Col F & I conv 5s	
2,000	63
10,000	63¼
21,000	63
30,000	70
Col Mid 1st 4s	
1,000	58
1,000	58¼
Col & South 1st 4s	
2,000	85
Consol Tobacco 4s	
1,000	54⅝
8,000	54½
3,000	54⅜
2,000	54¼
Del, L & W 7s	
1,000	111⅞
Det City Gas 5s	
2,000	96¾
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
25,000	61
Erie 1st con 4s	
5,000	96¼
Erie 1st gen 4s	
7,000	80⅛
2,000	80¼
4,000	80⅛
8,000	80
Flint & P M con 5s	
1,000	107⅛
Gila Val G & N 1st gtd 5s	
2,000	103
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, A	
1,000	75
Deb ctfs, B	
1,000	12¼
10,000	12
Hock Val 1st 4½s	
7,000	106
H, E & W Tex 5s	
4,000	105
Kan City South 3s	
2,000	68¾
Kings Co El 3s	
1,000	85
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	105⅜
L S & M S 3½s	
10,000	100
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
5,000	100⅛
Louisv & N 5s	
1,000	110¼
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
2,000	100⅛
2,000	100
Met Elev 1st 6s	
2,000	110
Met St gen 5s	
1,000	115¾
Mex Cent 4½s	
10,000	62
Mex Cent con 4s	
10,000	70⅛
2,000	70¼
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s	
1,000	97
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
1,000	96¾
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
2,000	77¾
5,000	78
Mo Pac tr 5s	
1,000	105
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
2,000	78½
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	
10,000	99⅞
3,000	100
L S col 3½s, reg	
10,000	86⅞
10,000	86⅝
3,000	86⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s	
1,000	101½
N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s	
2,000	100⅜
Norf & W con 4s	
6,000	96⅞
500	96¾
2,000	96⅝
3,000	96½
500	97⅛
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
1,000	88¼
North Pac 4s	
7,000	102⅜
4,000	102½
North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	70⅜
Ore R & N con 4s	
1,000	98¼
Oregon Sh L 4s & participating	
20,000	91⅞
3,000	91⅝
1,000	91¾
2,000	91⅝
3,000	92
Penn conv 3½s	
5,000	95¼
10,000	95
Reading gen 4s	
6,000	96⅛
5,000	96¼
4,000	96⅛
St L, I M & South gen 5s	
10,000	111⅝
Unify & ref 4s	
6,000	86¼
St L & San F R R 2d 6s, Class C	
2,000	104⅛
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
25,000	84
St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
1,000	93
10,000	92¾
2d inc 4s	
5,000	75¾
St L S'w'n con 4s	
1,000	70
10,000	69⅞
7,000	70
3,000	69¾
8,000	70
5,000	70⅛
5,000	70¼
5,000	70⅛
15,000	70¼
14,000	70⅜
3,000	70¼
10,000	70⅜
8,000	70½
St Paul, M & M 2d 6s	
3,000	110⅝
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s	
3,000	98¼
Gold 4s	
1,000	72½
South Pac of Cal con 5s, stamp	
1,000	106⅜
1,000	106⅜
South Pac 4½s	
5,000	97⅛
South Pac 4s	
2,000	87¾
1,000	87⅞
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
6,000	114
Southern Ry, M & O col 4s	
6,000	92¼
St L div 4s	
2,000	95⅞
Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	35½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	114½
Third Av 1st 5s	
5,000	119
Third Av con 4s	
2,000	96⅞
Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	69¾
1,000	70
Union Pac 1st 4s	
3,000	102⅞
1,000	102⅝
2,000	102¾
Union Pac conv 4s	
40,000	95⅜
1,000	95¼
10,000	95⅛
10,000	95¼
5,000	95⅜
4,000	95½
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
6,000	75¼
1,000	75⅛
10,000	75⅛
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
4,000	66¾
1,000	66⅝
15,000	66¾
45,000	66⅞
5,000	67
70,000	66⅞
34,000	67
16,000	66⅞
10,000	67
165,000	67⅛
30,000	67
25,000	67⅛
125,000	67
12,000	67⅛
10,000	67
15,000	67⅛
45,000	67
5,000	67⅛
10,000	67
125,000	67⅛
1,000	67
10,000	67⅛
Wabash 2d 5s	
14,000	100⅛
Wabash deb B	
5,000	61
6,000	60⅞
11,000	60¾
1,000	60⅝
20,000	60¾
3,000	60⅝
2,000	60¾
West Shore 4s	
1,000	105⅞
Registered	
1,000	105⅛
W U Tel col tr 5s	
1,000	107¼
Total sales	$1,886,000

NEW COPPER CONSOLIDATION.

Plan to Unite British Columbia and Snow Shoe Companies.

The British Columbia Copper Company has issued a circular to its stockholders, in which attention is called to the fact that at the last annual meeting the capital stock of the company was increased to 400,000 shares, with the object of acquiring additional mining properties, enlarging the smelting plant, providing a converting plant, and for other minor purposes. It is also stated in the circular that negotiations pending at the time of the annual meeting to acquire the neighboring property of the Snow Shoe Gold and Copper Mines, Limited, of London, at length resulted in the conclusion that this could be accomplished only by the formation of an English corporation to acquire both the British Columbia and Snow Shoe properties.

It is now proposed to form a British corporation, with a total authorized capital of not less than £1,000,000 in shares of £1 each. All the stock issued is to be full paid and non-assessable and is to be disposed of as follows: For all the stock of the British Columbia Copper Company £615,000 is to be given; for all the properties of the Snow Shoe Company, whose issued capital is about £200,000, another £225,000 is to be given in exchange. The remaining £160,000 of stock of the new company is to be held in its treasury.

Denies Purchase of Trolley Line.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Secretary Evans of the Public Service Corporation to-day denied that his company had purchased the Hudson River Company's line. He said the only deal made was for the transfer of public service passengers from Newark and Paterson over the Hudson River trolley lines to Fort Lee and New York City and back.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Incorporated to-day:

Mutual Stock and Telegraph Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—D. F. Harrington, William Walker, and Peter S. Wering, Buffalo.

The Intermittent Current Cleaning Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. G. Power, W. H. Donnelly, and Frank Hendricks, New York.

The Jamaica and South Shore Railroad Company, Queens Borough, New York, (reorganization of New York and Rockaway Railroad Company;) capital, $500,000. Directors—W. F. Brown and Joseph Kenny, Brooklyn; F. E. Hart, Long Island City, and H. A. Howlett, New York.

The Celtic Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—John McCabe, Michael Keane, and Thomas MacDiarmid, New York.

Virgin Forest Water Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. A. Shortt, Tompkinsville; G. W. Giddings, Brooklyn, and M. A. Warren, South Orange.

The Dormitory Company, New York; capital, $7,500. Directors—J. C. Shaw, J. F. Lee, and J. B. Roe, New York.

The Freund Patent Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. G. Freund and T. W. Beardsley, New Brighton, S. I., and J. J. McDevitt, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Chemical and Mining Company of America, to manufacture chemicals and engage in mining; Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—F. E. Cash, Charles F. Breese, Dandridge Spotswood.

Farnam Cheshire Lime Company, Jersey City; [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS.
54 William St., New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.
Issue International Cheques, Commercial and Traveler's Credits available everywhere.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23D,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consid. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$2,000 Central R. R. Co. of N. J. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$2,000 New York & New England R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 Reading Co. & Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1930.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
100 shs. New York Export & Import Co.
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP IN LIQ.
$1,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co. 1st 4s, 1917
$45 do do 5 p. c. Coupon Serip.
1 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Pfd.
22,000 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co. Prefd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
2 shs. Clinton Hall Association.
$15,000 Union Tale Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
50 shs. New York Phonograph Co.
4,000 shs. Gold Reefs Co., Limited.
3,150 shs. Montreal-London Gold & Silver Devlg. Co., Limited.
$3,000 Detroit, Munroe & Toledo R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
5 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
100 shs. Ann Arbor Rail Road Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
50 shs. Irving National Bank.
$5,000 American Hide & Leather Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
20 shs. N. Y. Natl. Exchange Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice that the partnership of HENRY W. SCHYKE & CO. has this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. SAMUEL L. LEVY retiring from the firm. HENRY W. SCHYKE & CO.
HENRY W. SCHYKE.
SAMUEL L. LEVY.

Mr. H. F. BENJAMIN retires this day from our firm. JOSEPH WALKER & SONS, 20 Broad St.

Bayer Bros., cotton goods, 309 Greene St., dissolved, Samuel and Nathan continue, Meyer I. and Louis withdrawn.

capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Cornelius J. Curtis, Louis Fucht, Edward S. Savage.

Weathered Company, to manufacture and deal in horticultural implements, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Hanley W. Bertram, Samuel Burns, Wilbur H. Brackett.

New York Bottlers' Supply Manufacturing Company, Hoboken; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Jacob Mersereau, Charles L. Rusted, Otho S. Lee, Jr.

Harter Corporation of New Jersey, to engage in contracting and building, Jersey City; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Samuel F. Savage, Geoffrey Parsons, Frederick Rosendale.

The William H. Moffit Realty Company, Passaic; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—William H. Moffit, Ambrose P. Kennedy, Minnie F. Kennedy, Frank X. Reilly.

Kittson Construction Company, Hadden Heights; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—John C. Hagan, C. H. Latta, Charles Runkle.

Houston-Rickards Dredging Company, Camden; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—H. H. Houston, William B. Leon, Joshua B. Rickards, William S. Rickards.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Dec. 18, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,510	Amal. Copper...	47⅞	48⅛	47⅜	48⅛
20	Am. Ice ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Am. Ice pf...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Am. Locomotive	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Am. Smelting	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,220	Am. Sugar	123⅝	123¾	122⅞	123⅛
5,370	A. T. & S. F.	67⅛	67⅝	66⅞	67⅝
70	A. T. & S. F. pf.	92⅛	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞
2,780	Balt. & Ohio	78⅛	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜
11,540	Brook. Rap. Tr.	49⅞	50¼	49⅜	50⅛
170	Ches. & Ohio	32	32⅛	32	32⅛
170	Chi. Gt. West	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
3,800	C., M. & St. P.	141⅜	142⅛	141⅜	142⅛
50	Col. Fuel & I.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
2,550	Erie	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛
140	Ill. Central	129⅝	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝
20	Louis. & Nash.	106	106	106	106
180	Manhattan	141⅛	141⅜	140⅞	141⅜
410	Met. Street	121⅛	122	120⅞	121⅝
100	Mexican Central	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
40	Mo., K. & T.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2,170	Mo. Pacific	93	93⅝	93	93⅝
60	N. Y. Central	118¾	118⅞	118	118⅞
100	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
20	Norf. & West	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
6,780	Pennsylvania	117	117⅛	116⅞	117⅛
50	People's Gas	97⅛	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
10	Pressed Steel C.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
7,480	Reading	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛
20	Republic Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
30	Rep. Steel pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
24,000	Rock Island	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
2,800	Southern Pac.	47⅞	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛
140	Southern Ry.	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
600	Tenn. C. & I.	33⅜	34	33⅜	34
40	Texas Pacific	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
4,150	Union Pacific	78	78⅜	77⅞	78⅜
1,670	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50,540	U. S. Steel pf.	55⅜	56	55⅜	56
20	Va.-Caro. Chem.	30	30	30	30
30	Wabash	20	20	20	20
100	Wabash pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
145,680					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Rock Island 4s..	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
8,000	Third Av. 4s...	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
$34,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$232,344,722
Gold	115,203,145
Silver	1,597,775
United States notes	3,648,446
Treasury notes of 1890	58,643
National bank notes	11,382,062
Total receipts this day	1,380,906
Total receipts this month	29,473,245
Total receipts this year	261,863,125
Total expenditures this day	1,120,000
Total expenditures this month	10,392,000
Total expenditures this year	258,547,308
Deposits in National banks	172,656,224

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$445,961,869
Silver dollars	472,679,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,601,527
Silver bullion of 1890	12,511,473
Total	$934,743,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$445,961,869
Silver certificates outstanding	472,679,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,112,000
Total	$934,743,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$63,222,606
Gold certificates	52,690,450
Silver coin and bullion	1,626,159
Silver certificates	8,701,616
United States notes	3,640,466
Other assets	15,774,470
Total in Treasury	$145,634,856
Deposits in National banks	172,650,224
Total	$318,284,080
Current liabilities	85,939,356
Available cash balance	$232,344,722

FINANCIAL.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY
To the Holders of
Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures of the Company

At the request of holders of debentures the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to assist in placing the affairs of the company on a permanent financial basis. The committee now represents a majority of all the outstanding debentures.

We have conferred with officers and Directors of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and are acting in harmony with them.

We have also conferred with persons representing a majority of the stock of the company, and are acting in harmony with them.

We find that the company, in undertaking extensive enlargements of its plants and improvements to its property two years or more ago, incurred obligations for labor, material, and construction which have proved to be far in excess of its cash resources; that in order to meet its financial requirements as they have arisen it has been necessary for the company to sell a portion of its property; that it is possible to recover the property sold at the selling price, with reasonable interest; that so to do, and at the same time to provide sufficient money to complete improvements begun, to fulfill the obligations of the company, and to place it in a position where it may conduct its business with reasonable economy, will require about $13,600,000.

A plan has been formed for the creation of a funding mortgage to be made by the Fuel Company, or by another corporation, to secure an issue of bonds which, with the stock hereinafter mentioned, will be used to provide these necessary funds, and also in exchange for the present debentures. The new security will be a five per cent. gold bond, supported by a consolidated first mortgage directly upon all the properties recently sold by the Fuel Company, as above mentioned, and upon all the remaining property of the Fuel Company directly or by pledge of debentures, subject only to the prior liens now existing on a part of the property which were liens at the time of the issue of the debentures. The bonds to be exchanged for debentures will be convertible into stock of the company on terms similar to those by which debentures are now convertible.

The stockholders will be asked to authorize the increase of the existing common capital stock of the company by about $6,200,000. The increased stock to be used with the bonds in procuring the moneys necessary for the purpose of the company, and for the other purposes, as provided in the plan.

"HOLDERS OF DEPOSITED DEBENTURES WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR HOLDINGS 100 PER CENT. IN NEW BONDS AND 20 PER CENT. IN NEW COMMON STOCK, INTEREST ON DEBENTURES BEING ADJUSTED."

A syndicate representing a majority of the stock of the company which has hitherto assisted the company to meet its financial obligations by purchasing portions of its property has agreed to convey these properties to the Fuel Company or to this committee, or as the committee may direct, for the price at which they were acquired, with reasonable interest.

THIS SYNDICATE HAS ALSO AGREED TO UNDERWRITE, WITHOUT COMMISSIONS, AS MUCH OF THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF BONDS AND STOCK ABOVE MENTIONED AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE CASH REQUIREMENTS OF $13,600,000, OR THEREABOUTS, RECEIVING ONE $1,000 BOND AND $200 OF STOCK FOR EACH $900 PAID.

The syndicate has further agreed to offer the bonds and stock thus underwritten to the stockholders of the company at the underwriting price, waiving for its members as stockholders the right to participate.

The syndicate further agrees to offer such part of said bonds and stock thus underwritten as are not taken by the stockholders to the depositing debenture holders in the proportion of their holdings at the underwriting price to the syndicate, waiving for its members as debenture holders the right to participate.

Any of the bonds and stock so underwritten not taken by stockholders or debenture holders will be taken and paid for by the syndicate at the price named.

THE PLAN CONTAINS PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OF THE NEXT MATURING COUPON ON THE DEBENTURES DEPOSITED HEREUNDER, IN CASE SUCH PLAN SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE.

A plan and agreement are now on deposit with the
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, 26 Broad Street,
where copies may be procured.

In view of the urgency of the situation, holders of debentures are requested forthwith to deposit their debentures with the Trust Company under said plan and agreement.

Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company on receipt of such securities, and application will be made in due course to list the same on the New York Stock Exchange.

NO DEBENTURES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER DECEMBER 31ST, 1903,
except in the discretion of the committee and upon such terms as they may impose.

JAMES A. BLAIR,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
JOHN E. BORNE.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Of Counsel.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1903.
M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of New Rochelle, up to 8 o'clock P. M. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1903, at the Common Council Chambers, in the City Hall Building, corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, in said City, for thirty-five sewer certificates of indebtedness of $1,000 each, to be issued pursuant to Section 209 of Chapter 128 of the Laws of 1899.

The said certificates to be numbered from one to thirty-five, inclusive; and will bear interest at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum, and will be sold to the person, firm or corporation offering the highest premium, and will be dated December 22, 1903, and each of the said certificates shall be payable five years from its date, but shall upon its face contain an option of the City of New Rochelle, to pay in one year from the date of its issue, if the Common Council of the City of New Rochelle shall so elect. The interest on these certificates will be payable on the 1st days of January and July in each year.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check on a National Bank for $1,000, payable to the order of the City Treasurer of the City of New Rochelle, N. Y., such deposit to be forfeited to the City if the party or parties to whom the certificates shall be awarded fail to take and pay for the same in accordance with the terms of sale. The certificates to be delivered at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, City of New Rochelle, N. Y., on December the 29th, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

No bids will be received for less than par.

Purchasers will be required to pay accrued interest.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All bids to be addressed to Charles Kammermeyer, City Clerk, and marked as such.

By order of the Common Council of the City of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dated, New Rochelle, N. Y., December 4th, 1903.

CHARLES KAMMERMEYER,
City Clerk.

$229,000
REFUNDING CITY BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 3 P. M. December 29, 1903, for the purchase of $229,000 4 per cent. bonds of the City of Altoona, Pa., issued for the purpose of refunding a like amount of 6 per cent. improvement bonds now outstanding. Bonds to be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, to be dated January 1, 1904, and to mature thirty years after date, with option of redemption after ten years, interest payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, both principal and interest are payable at the office of the City Treasurer of Altoona, in Altoona, Pa. Bonds to be delivered January 12, 1904. A certified check on a National bank for 2 per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer of Altoona, Pa., must accompany each bid. No bids will be considered at less than par and accrued interest. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York City. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

S. M. HOYER,
Mayor.
WM. M. KELLY,
President of Common Council.
DR. GEORGE F. TATE,
President of Select Council.
HENRY D. ALEXANDER,
Chairman Joint Finance Committee.
Committee appointed by Councils to sell and deliver the bonds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1903	$18,582,340.00

BONDED DEBT.

Total, including this issue	$1,138,000.00

SINKING FUND, MARCH 31, 1903.

Bonds	$91,100.00
Cash	61,607.34
	$152,707.34

POPULATION.

Census, 1900	38,973
Estimated, 1903, over	52,000

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF OBSOLETE CLOTHING.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dept., 1428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Nov. 20, 1903.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Monday, December 21, 1903, for the purchase of any or all of 31,878 Cork Helmets and 6,278 pairs Arctic Overshoes, one buckle. Representative samples of the articles can be examined at Schuylkill Arsenal. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles bid for must accompany all proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS will not be considered. Blanks for proposals will be furnished upon application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for purchase of Clothing," and addressed to COL. J. M. MARSHALL, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,600,740.62
OFFICERS.
Jno. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Jno. Ross Curran, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles F. Farnes, Frank R. Lawrence, Albert R. Boardman, Henry Hentz.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 11th, 1903.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of shareholders has been called and will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1904, at the offices of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, Nassau and Pine Streets, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to authorize an increase in the maximum number of Directors of the said bank and to amend the Articles of Association accordingly, and upon such other matters as may properly be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 11th, 1903.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

New York, December 10th, 1903.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, New York, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

NOTICE.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway is hereby called to be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 67 Sycamore Street, in the City of Petersburg, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.
The object of said meeting is to amend the by-laws, to elect Directors, to ratify and approve the acts of the Directors, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
Petersburg, Va., Nov. 27, 1903.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Established 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
48 WALL STREET.
New York, Dec. 10, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1904.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 11th, 1903.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, December 10th, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the company's office, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of December, 1903, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Brewing Company of New York for the election of Officers and Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Thursday, January 28th, 1904, at 3 P. M., at the Brewery, 68th St. and East River.
R. T. KEARNS, President.
C. W. KNOCHE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 12th, 1903.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 214 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF TWENTY MANAGERS OF the New York Institution for the Blind and of three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Institution, 34th Street and 9th Avenue, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Dec. 30th, 1903.
CHARLES E. MARSHALL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—BANK BOOK No. 160, the Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, Special Deposit Department. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Gold seal ring, initials "D. L."; reward. 11 East 127th St.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 8th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) Per Cent. upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Friday, January 15th, 1904, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M., Tuesday, January 5th, 1904.
Also a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) Per Cent. upon the COMMON Stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Monday, February 15th, 1904, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M., Friday, February 5th, 1904.
Checks for above dividends will be mailed on the due dates to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS' COMPANY.
300 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.,
December 16, 1903.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held to-day a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending January 15, 1904, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, issued October 15, 1903, or earlier, payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record January 11, 1904.
The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record January 11, 1904.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., Dec. 16th, 1903.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 24th, 1903. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books will close on December 24th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 2d, 1904, at 10 A. M.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY,
Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3, 1903.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 2, 1904. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
Transfer books will be closed from Thursday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., until Wednesday, January 20th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., covering the annual meeting to be held on January 19th, 1904.
G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO., (NEW YORK.)
December 18, 1903.
Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the quarterly rental of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, to be received from the Interurban Street Railway Company, will be distributed on January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on December 26th, 1903.
The transfer books, to be closed on that date, will be reopened on January 16, 1904.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.00.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)
4% PER ANNUM, JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR. BEGINNING ANY TIME.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
New York, December 15, 1903.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1903. Transfer books will be closed December 31, 1903, and reopened January 16, 1904.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
Eleventh Dividend.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15th, 1903.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1904, to stockholders of record of Dec. 19, 1903. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 M. Dec. 19, and remain closed until January 2, 1904. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.
WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 31.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent. was declared out of earnings, payable on January 2d, 1904.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on December 26th, 1903, and reopen at 10 A. M. on January 4th, 1904.
Dated New York, December 9th, 1903.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
330 Bowery, Cor. Bond St.,
New York, Dec. 18, 1903.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the earnings of the past six months, free of tax, on the stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Minneapolis, Minn., 8th Dec., 1903.
The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company is payable on 2d January, 1904. The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will close on 19th of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on 4th January, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
All dividend checks will be mailed.
C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

CORPORATION LIQUIDATING COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The 7th semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable January 1st, 1904, to all stockholders of record December 24th, 1903. Transfer books will close December 24th, 1903, and reopen January 2d, 1904.
JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17th, 1903.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 M. on January 2, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from January 2, 1904, at 12 M., until January 16, 1904, at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 9, 1903.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1903. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE GARVIN MACHINE COMPANY.
Spring & Varick Sts., New York City.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.
The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% has been declared, payable on January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will close December 21st, 1903, and will reopen January 4th, 1904.
GEORGE MACLAGAN, Treas.

The National Park Bank of New York.
December 15th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three (3) months, payable on and after January 2d, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from December 19th to December 31st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, Dec. 10th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on January 2d, 1904, to shareholders of record.
Transfer books will be closed from December 24th until January 14th.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
25 Broad St., New York, Nov. 30th, 1903.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 2d, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Dec. 21st, 1903. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st, 1903, to Jan. 4th, 1904. JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
33 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 17, 1903.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable January 2d, 1904, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

W. E. Woodend & Co.
Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Broad Exchange Bldg., 25 Broad St.
City Branches: 28 West 33d St., Hotel Endicott, 101 West 81st St., 415 Broadway, Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn.
NEWARK OFFICE, 800 BROAD ST.
Issues Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

JUMP IN COTTON FUTURES

Options for Months from March to July Cross 13-Cent Mark.

Strong Liverpool Cables and Renewed Outside Buying Cause Rise Which Bears Dare Not Oppose.

Cotton futures for all the months from March to July, inclusive, crossed the thirteen-cent mark yesterday. It was expected that following the big rise on Thursday there would be a reaction yesterday, especially as the crop movement continued heavy, with the total amount brought into sight this year exceeding the last year's movement by 30,000 bales.

These expectations proved erroneous, for Liverpool cables came strong, and the outside buying was renewed, while none of the bears seemed to have courage enough to sell in the face of such a strong upward tendency.

The opening was considerably above the level of Thursday's close, and although heavy realizing sales gave quotations a setback, the opening prices were soon left behind and the market kept climbing until January had reached 12.80, March 13.04, May 13.18, July 13.25, and August 12.90.

Spot cotton also advanced. The close was strong at nearly the highest prices, with a net advance of 16 to 31 points. These prices are the highest in a generation at this time of the year.

Speaking of the cotton situation Bradstreet's said yesterday:

Cotton easily leads the speculative markets. The shorts have again been twisted and the highest prices since last Summer have been reached. Upland cotton is now over 4 cents higher than a year ago and only ½ cent below the highest of the year. The squeeze of shorts was engineered from Liverpool, where many Continental spinners and speculators were disappointed by the failure of Southern sellers to deliver on contracts. This "laying down" of sellers, variously estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 bales, is credited to their inability to deliver, owing to absence of actual cotton or to larger profits obtained by selling the cotton to others at enhanced prices.

On the same subject Dun's Review said:

At last it is possible to chronicle a substantial advance in quotations for cotton goods, although the market is still far below a parity with current prices for the raw material. Purchases are still restricted to immediate requirements, and even on urgent business it is difficult to secure the fractional advances asked by the mills. In no department of this industry is there a disposition to operate on any but a limited scale, and contracts for distant delivery are rare. Buyers refuse to abandon their conservative position, notwithstanding the curtailment of output and uncertainty regarding the future. Exporters are not in the market at present prices. More sensational fluctuations have [illegible] during the past week, and cotton is maintained at a point which is not calculated to stimulate activity at the mills.

It is predicted that cotton will go to 14 cents before Feb. 1.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON REPORT.

Secretary Hester's Weekly Statement Shows a Big Increase.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued to-day, shows for the eighteen days of December an increase over last year of 170,000 bales. For the 109 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the same days of last year 102,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 408,427 against 347,629 for the same seven days last year.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports 4,649,944, against 4,258,225 last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to Northern mills and Canada, 253,408, against 484,586 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year, 467,937, against 466,675 last year; Southern mill takings, 785,000, against 737,643 last year.

The total movement since Sept. 1 to date is 6,146,284 against 6,044,049 last year. Foreign exports for the week have been 202,853, against 224,717 last year, making the total thus far for the season 3,357,877, against 3,036,868 last year. The total takings of American mills, North and South and Canada, thus far for the season have been 1,559,720, against 1,597,155 last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centres have decreased during the week 23,454 bales, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 8,662. Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 6,314,063, against 6,270,123 for the same period last year. speculators.

MEMPHIS BREAKS COTTON RECORD.

General Jollification Over Unprecedented Prices on the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The cotton market to-day, under stimulus of large supporting orders from the bull contingent and further covering on the part of shorts, together with a broadening amount of speculation all over the country, sold up to the highest point of the present season, with March and May in New York both above the 13 cent mark and to the highest point at this time of the year for twenty-two years.

There was general jollification in this section and small fortunes were won by

ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION RULING.

Goods Not So Taxable When Alcohol Is Only Used as Preservative.

Fresh leaves of aconite and belladonna and fresh roots of bryonia immersed in alcohol as a preservative, and imported in kegs, are not alcoholic compounds, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court, who fixed the duty at 10 per cent. The appeal was on merchandise imported by the Boerick & Runyon Company.

Judge Platt yesterday heard arguments and made decisions in these cases:

R. J. Williams & Son, appeal from Appraisers' assessment on lumber; Appraisers' decision affirmed.

Perth, Levy & Co., appeal from Appraisers' assessment on velvets and other fabrics; Appraisers' decision affirmed.

J. Raift's protest against duty levied on bridle tape imported for use on pianos of the Steinway Company was sustained.

REBUKES CABLE COMPANY.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers administered a rebuke to the Commercial Pacific Cable Company yesterday in overruling its claim for free entry for the cable from Hawaii to the United States, which was brought to Honolulu from England. The claim was made on the ground that the laying of the cable was a work of great public benefit.

Such a claim, Judge Somerville said, might with propriety be made to Congress, but not to a judicial tribunal, which has no duty but to interpret the law as it finds it.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,872,085, as against $2,368,878 for the previous week and $1,888,510 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,870,561, as against $2,064,788 for the previous week and $2,530,268 in the corresponding week last year.

Foundry Combination Effected.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—A mortgage for $281,000, covering the entire plant and assets of the Universal Caster and Foundry Company, in favor of the Fidelity Trust Company of this city, was placed on file at the County Register's office to-day. The process marked the formal consummation of a deal by which the John Toler, Sons & Co. plant, at Adams and Ferry Streets, is combined with two other concerns—one in New York and the other in Brooklyn. The plants of the latter two firms will be moved to this city within six weeks, it is expected.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Classification of Retort Carbon and New Zealand Hemp—Collector's Powers Defined.

Several decisions were handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The one of most general interest was by Judge Henderson M. Somerville dismissing a protest by the Carriage Supply Company against the Surveyor at Cincinnati. The protest was accompanied by a statement by the Surveyor that the requirements of the law as to filing the protest had been complied with. It was learned, however, that the protest had been filed before liquidation of the entry and Judge Somerville ruled that the Collector was without legal authority to waive any requirement of the law.

General Appraiser Hay handed down a decision on the classification of retort graphite and retort carbon, which are by-products in the manufacture of gas from bituminous coal. They had been assessed at 35 per cent., as articles in chief value of carbon, but Mr. Hay sustained the contention of E. P. Earle of New York, the importer, for classification as coke at 20 per cent.

General Appraiser Fischer sustained the claim for free entry as a fibrous vegetable substance not dressed or manufactured for "New Zealand hemp." It had been assessed as hemp at $20 a ton. The importer was F. H. Shallcross of Baltimore.

Other protests sustained were by James F. White & Co. and William Meyer & Co. of New York.

Protests overruled were by James F. White & Co. of New York, O. G. Hempstead & Sons and others, and F. L. Lavanburg and others of Philadelphia; G. W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago, and the Meyer Brothers Dry Goods Company and others of St. Louis.

Boston Electric Increases Capital.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, at a special meeting to-day, voted to increase the capital stock to 104,401 shares by issuing 9,500 additional shares at $200 a share, as authorized by the Gas Commissioners.

DRESSER FIRM'S TROUBLES.

Creditors Who Oppose Discharge in Bankruptcy File Specifications of Their Objections.

Specifications of objections to the discharge in bankruptcy of Daniel Le Roy Dresser and Charles E. Reiss, who composed the firm of Dresser & Co., commission merchants in hosiery, silks, and webbing at 15 Greene Street, were filed yesterday by two creditors, the First National Bank of Boston, $10,000, and the Cambridge Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., $4,890.

Both creditors state that they purchased drafts drawn by the American Tubing and Webbing Company upon Dresser & Co., which drafts were accepted by Dresser & Co., but were not paid.

They say they bought the drafts on the strength of a statement of the firm's condition dated Dec. 1, 1902, which statement was delivered to Wheeler & Jones, note brokers, of Boston, with the consent of Mr. Reiss, with intent upon the part of Messrs. Reiss and Dresser that the same should be used to obtain money and induce the purchase by banks and trust companies of negotiable drafts drawn and accepted by Dresser & Co. The statement showed assets of $1,122,069, liabilities of $396,894 in accounts and bills payable, and surplus of $726,075.

The objecting creditors allege that this statement was false, in that Dresser & Co. did not have cash on hand $152,240, but had less than $8,000 cash; that the liabilities greatly exceeded $396,894, the bills payable having then been in excess of $750,000 and accounts payable in excess of $440,000, and that the total liabilities of Dresser & Co. exceeded $1,190,000.

They allege that the firm did not have a surplus of $726,075, but, on the contrary, had no surplus, and the liabilities exceeded the assets.

CREDITORS HEAR PROPOSITIONS.

Bankrupt Massachusetts Street Railways Seek to Reorganize Lines.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The creditors of the bankrupt Worcester and Southbridge and Worcester, Rochdale and Charlton Depot Street Railways met here to-day to consider propositions for a settlement of the existing difficulties.

The liabilities include $968,000 in secured and $100,000 in unsecured notes and $200,000 in unpaid bills. Boston banks hold about one-third of the debts.

The plans considered were first that the failed companies pay 30 cents on the dollar and 70 cents in securities of a reorganized property, and, secondly, an offer of 50 cents on the dollar, with a mortgage of $650,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 230 failures in the United States during the week, against 241 for the previous week and 225, 282, 262, and 211 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 64; New England, 48; Southern, 36; Western, 32; Northwestern, 20; Pacific, 17, and Territories, 2. Canada had 22, against 7 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Bankruptcy Referee's Decision Reviewed

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 18.—Attorney Abe Gruber, counsel for the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York, to-day filed an application for a review of the decision of Bankruptcy Referee Banks, by which the claim of the bank for $44,667.33 against the bankrupt estate of Sturgis Whitlock of Shelton was ruled out of court. Referee Banks granted the application, which takes the matter before Judge Platt in the United States District Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARK J. STRAUS.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $72,537.91 against Mark J. Straus in favor of A. A. Housman & Co., stock brokers, on a note made by Straus on Sept. 20, 1900, payable nine months after date.

GROCERS' SUPPLY COMPANY.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Grocers' Supply Company, manufacturers of maple syrup and grocers' specialties at 46 Horatio Street, pending a suit brought by Richard Rock, a stockholder, for a dissolution of the corporation. George W. Leavitt will be appointed receiver for the corporation on filing a bond of $5,000. The company was incorporated on Nov. 4, 1898, with a capital stock of $3,000.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court has appointed Herbert K. Blanchard receiver of the Federal Tool and Light Company, on application of A. T. Johnson, a creditor to the amount of $2,500. The total indebtedness of the company is placed at $12,500 in the bill. The company deals in machinery and other equipment connected with heating and lighting.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES J. SULLIVAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of James J. Sullivan, salesman, of 311 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, show liabilities $1,023 and assets $13 cash in bank.

HERMAN GERSTEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Gersten of 220 Henry Street, who resides at 1,652 Lexington Avenue, by the following creditors: Market and Fulton National Bank, $1,850; Leib Tachna, $147; Wallace Stevens, $361, and Herman Lubetkin, $161. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Oct. 24 assigned to Samuel Reimer his interest in fire insurance moneys to be paid on a loss from the burning of his stock in trade, and allowed various creditors to take judgments against him. He was formerly a cloak manufacturer at 175 Greene Street, where he was burned out on June 28 and was insured for $22,000.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL H. FOLKOFF.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Samuel H. Folkoff of Samuel H. Folkoff & Co., formerly cloak manufacturers at 686 Broadway. His liabilities were $61,725 and assets $2,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACCONCIA, Andrea—A. Ferrara	$106
ALPI, Angelo—S. Sachs	744
BULLARD, Emanuel G., Trustee—D. H. Schmidt and another, costs	98
BRADY, James W.—F. Hasbrouck and another	681
BELL, Mary—Acker, Merrall & Condit	51
BAUMANN, Jacob—Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company	171
COHEN, Abraham and Minnie—C. A. Schlatzius and another	1,122
CASE, David K.—L. Whittlesey	124
CONKLIN, Harry R.—W. L. Frank	224
CAMPBELL, Hattie A.—New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association	1,141
CALDWELL, William L.—Siegel-Cooper Company	302
CARLUCCI, Frank, and John Caggiano—C. Jennings	1,432
CHAPLIN, Walter R.—C. C. Sibley and another	77
DEMAINVILLE, Ludovic A.—M. B. Dun and another	429
DAVIS, Owen W.—H. L. Pierson and another	2,046
FOLGER, Lawrence S.—P. S. Baylor	273
FRANK, Hyman—G. Mann and another	331
GREENSPAN, Elias M.—J. Kornweiss	638
GLAUBACH, Charles—Crescent Chemical Manufacturing Company	38
GILBERT, Wayland—S. M. Severance and another	237
HAIGH, Samuel—N. Spear and another	230
HAIGHT, Theme S.—T. Fahey	479
HATTON, William O.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	32
HEMPIL, Hugo—Wood & Selick, Inc.	45
KUTNER, Jacob B.—T. Sullivan and another	72
KAHN, Joseph—J. McGregor	150
LOEWY, Isaac—M. Rosenfield and another	130
J. W. BOYLE OYSTER COMPANY—Albert Busch Company	111
THE BATES REALTY COMPANY—C. Burkelman	91
NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE Transportation Company and J. F. Otto Meyer—I. E. Bopp, by guardian, costs	109
CATAWISSA CAR AND FOUNDRY Company—J. Edward Ogden Company	235
HARRIS, SHULBERG & CO.—M. Katz	40
THE MERCHANT MARINE HOSPITAL Service—J. Ellwood Lee Company	274
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Shields and another	2,126
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—P. C. Ekhardt	1,201
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—J. A. Weekes, Jr.	1,715
MURPHY, John H., and William R. Bollmer—Perpetual Account Book Company, costs	68
MORGAN, Mae—J. L. Reynolds	38
MERENNA, Louise and Giovanni—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	777
MEYER, J. F. Otto—I. E. Bopp, by guardian, costs	109
McGOVERN, Edward—S. S. Glauber	170
OLCOTT, Jacob Van V. and Laura L.—B. Mackall and another	10,062
PERRY, James A.—G. M. Beebe, administrator	87
REILLY, James M.—H. H. Vought and another, costs	70
ROBERTSON, John H.—A. McKinney and another	737
ROCKWELL, Benjamin F.—H. W. Jordan & Co.	66
STURCKE, John—Allman Gas Engine Machine Company	73
SCHMIDT, Sigmund A.—D. Lauferty	3,843
SCHOEBER, William F.—American Hay Company	152
THOMPSON, Edward H.—F. L. Slade	579
WILLARD, William A. P., Jr.—Siegel-Cooper Company	49
WALLACH, John—W. B. Brown	28
WEBER, Joseph—German-American Insurance Company of New York	65
WEAVER, Charles A.—Weaver Coal and Coke Company	424
YOUNGMAN, Christopher W.—G. W. Bristol	34

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; Gov. M. A. Otero, New Mexico, and ex-Gov. Morgan J. Bulkley, Connecticut.

IMPERIAL—A. Burlingame Johnson, ex-Consul General at Hongkong, and Col. Duncan N. Hood.

CAMBRIDGE—R. Aspiroz and Mme. L. A. de Perez, Washington.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; Dr. E. P. Hale, Lenox, and H. H. Hewes, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany, and Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse.

BARTHOLDI—Dr. S. B. Bain and Dr. J. B. Moore, Washington, and Judge J. E. Brady, Appalachicola, Fla.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Nathan & Wertheimer, Portland, Oregon; S. E. Wertheimer, clothing; 17 West Third Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, A., Son & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; A. P. Strong, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Neal, silks and dress goods; 73 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kilduff, E. G., & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; E. G. Kilduff, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing; J. B. Lyons, hats; 6 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Randler Manufacturing Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; C. D. Randler, piece goods; 517 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dayton Clothing Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. E. Richards, piece goods; L. E. Boehm, piece goods; Belvedere House.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The disturbance that was over the middle plateau Thursday night has moved eastward to Southeast Nebraska with increasing energy and is causing snow or rain in the Mississippi Valley and Eastern Texas. There were also light snows in the lower lake region and locally in the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Temperatures have risen considerably in the slope region, central valleys, and upper lake region, and have fallen in the Middle States and New England. West of the Rocky Mountains snows and rains have been quite general, with somewhat lower temperatures. The Ohio River is gorged with ice at various points between Catlettsburg, Ky., and Cincinnati. The situation is somewhat critical and there are apprehensions of much damage to property should a general break-up suddenly occur.

The disturbance in the Lower Missouri Valley will move east-northeastward and there will be rain or snow Saturday in the slope and Central Rocky Mountain region, the central valleys, East Gulf States, the upper lake and west portion of the lower lake region, and by Saturday night or Sunday in the east lower lake region and the Atlantic States generally. It will be warmer Saturday in the lower lake region, in the Ohio Valley, and Atlantic States, and colder in the slope and Central Rocky Mountain region and Missouri Valley. It will be colder Sunday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and South Atlantic States.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk north to northeast, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northeast, on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk south to southeast, on the Gulf Coast fresh to brisk south, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high southeast to south, shifting to north Saturday night.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Farallon Islands to Eureka.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Fair and not so cold Saturday. Sunday snow; fresh brisk north to northeast winds.

Maryland—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion at night and Sunday. Colder Sunday; fresh northeast to southeast winds Saturday.

District of Columbia—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, rain or snow at night and Sunday. Colder Sunday; fresh northeast to southeast winds Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; fresh northeast to southeast winds. Rain or snow at night and Sunday.

Virginia—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, fresh to brisk northeast to southeast winds on the coast. Rain at night and Sunday, except probably snow in extreme west portion.

Eastern New York—Fair and not so cold Saturday. Sunday rain or snow; fresh to brisk northeast to southeast winds Saturday.

Delaware and New Jersey—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; fresh to brisk northeast winds. Sunday, rain or snow.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair, warmer Saturday, rain at night or Sunday; fresh to brisk northeast to southeast winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; warmer; fresh to brisk northeast to southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	32	28	30
6 A. M.	31	26	29
9 A. M.	33	24	29
12 M.	38	24	29
4 P. M.	40	23	28
6 P. M.	38	19	24
9 P. M.	37	16	22
12 P. M.	37	15	19

(THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 305 feet above the street level.)

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25¾
Weather Bureau	21
Corresponding data, 1902	36
Corresponding date for last 20 years	33

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:34	Moon rises	5:40

High Water This Day.

	A. M.				A. M.
S. Hook	7:41	Gov. Isl'd	8:10	H. Gate	10:03
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:11	Gov. Isl'd	8:35	H. Gate	10:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bolivia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee		6:00 P. M.
Hypatia, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Kingston, Savanilla, and Port Limon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Umbria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Zulia, La Guayra and Maracaibo	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, DEC. 21.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 22.		
City of Washington, Colon	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Micmac, Swansea		
Talisman, Demerara		
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.		
Colorado, Hull		
Fontabelle, Demerara		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §11:30 P. M. on Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shawmut. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mails close at 6:30 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 19.

Alberta, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 5.
Antillian, Antwerp, Dec. 5.
Arkansas, Stettin, Dec. 1.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 6.
Captain W. Menzell, Seville, Nov. 30.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Dec. 13.
Città di Milano, Naples, Dec. 2.
Corinthia, Algiers, Dec. 2.
El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 12.
Florida, Stettin, Nov. 28.
Havana, Havana, Dec. 15.
Indradeo, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Ixia, Madeira, Dec. 2.
Koeln, Bremen, Dec. 5.
Queenswood, Huelva, Nov. 30.
Santiago, Tampico, Dec. 10.
Satsuma, St. Michael's, Dec. 7.
Shimosa, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 12.

SUNDAY, DEC. 20.

Armstrong, Cherbourg, Dec. 6.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 5.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 5.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 12.
Maraval, Trinidad, Dec. 12.
Marienfels, Algiers, Dec. 5.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 10.
Prins Oskar, Naples, Dec. 7.
Zeeland, Queenstown, Dec. 13.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

El Dorado, Galveston, Dec. 15.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 14.

Arrived.

Curtis, Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 14.
Lyderhorn, Newcastle, Nov. 23.
El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 12.
El Cid, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Northwestern, Sabine Pass, Dec. 12.
Jefferson, Newport News and Norfolk.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 12. In communication with Nantucket Lightship at 11:50 A. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa, Nov. 30.
Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 15.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 11.
Corinthian, Glasgow, Dec. 5.
Kong Haakon, Pilleys Island, N. F., Dec. 11.
Passed in Sandy Hook at 3:06 P. M.
Havana, from Havana. South of the Highlands at 10:15 A. M.

Sailed.

Bergenhuus, for Hongkong.
Monviso, for New Orleans.
Yumuri, for Tampico.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

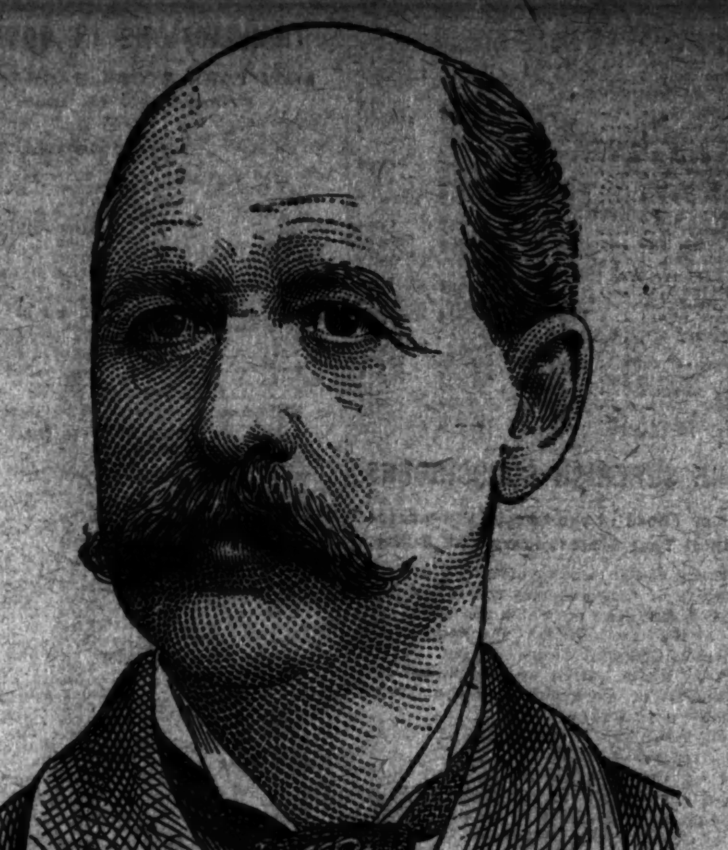
Indra, at Havre, Dec. 18.
Sluterdyk, at Rotterdam, Dec. 16.
Nollsmeni, at Dunkirk, Dec. 17.
Pinna, at Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Soestdyk, at Ymuiden, Dec. 17.
Arabic, at Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Campania, at Queenstown, Dec. 18.
Carpathia, at Trieste, Dec. 14.
Lombardia, at Naples, Dec. 15.
Sicilia, at Barcelona, Dec. 15.
Fulwell, at Bremen, Dec. 16.
Platea, at Swansea, Dec. 16.
Anselma, at Manchester, Dec. 17.
Alcides, at Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Alicante, at Suez, Dec. 18.
Moltke, at Plymouth, Dec. 18.
Bolte, Gibraltar, Dec. 18.
Cretic, at Queenstown, Dec. 18.

Passed.

Elswick, the Lizard, for Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Nutfield, Prawle Point, for Rotterdam, Dec. 18.
Belgian, Kinsale, for Liverpool, Dec. 18.
United States, Dunnet Head, for Copenhagen, Dec. 18.
Washington, Isle of Wight, for Washington, Dec. 18.
Noordam, the Lizard, for Rotterdam, Dec. 18.
Victorian, Kinsale, for Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Prins der Nederlanden, Ponta Ferraria, for Amsterdam, Dec. 18.
Palatia, Sagres, for Naples and Genoa, Dec. 18.
St. Louis, the Lizard, for Southampton, Dec. 18.

Sailed.

Città di Messina, from Marseilles, Dec. 18.
Liveland, from Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Montcalm, from Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Dictator, from St. Lucia, Dec. 14.
Bovic, from Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Pennine, from Manchester, Dec. 17.
Thistle, from Shields, Dec. 17.
Hobert, from Barbados, Dec. 18.
Malin Head, from Swansea, Dec. 18.
Hercules, from Barry, Dec. 17.
John City, from Gravesend, Dec. 18.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE WORTH $5.00

AMERICA LEADS THE SHOE FASHIONS OF THE WORLD.

The leading styles originate in Brockton, the manufacturing center of men's fine shoes in this country.

Styles Originated by My Expert Model Maker are Copied Everywhere.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any $3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you $5 to $7—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe in the market to-day.

There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere.

My own secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tannage.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes. *Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.*

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes $2 and $1.75. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

15 DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.
142 E. 14th St.
250 West 125th St.
974 Third Ave.
345 Eighth Ave.
95 Nassau St.
356 Sixth Ave.
520 Willis Ave. (Bronx)
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av.
421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY, 18 Newark Av.
NEWARK, 785 Broad St.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. red	.92½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.52¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.42
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.80
Cotton, middling	13.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—No. 2 Spring wheat, [illegible]c; No. 3, 77@81c; No. 2 red, 82@86c; No. 2 corn, 42¼c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 oats, 35¼@35¾c; No. 3 white, 36@37¼c; No. 2 rye, 52@52½c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $11.45@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.37½@$6.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6@$6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.25.

COTTON.—Yesterday witnessed a continuation of the excitement and strength of the previous day in the cotton market. From the very start the market showed the semi-panicky condition of shorts and the unyielding attitude of the bull leaders. There was a slight period of hesitation rather than weakness immediately following the call, but this soon gave way before the continued flood of bullish news from Southern spot centres and in spite of talk concerning the Far Eastern situation, the market ruled generally strong all day, closing within a few points of the top and strong at the advance.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	12.57	12.73	12.53	12.69@12.71
January	12.60	12.82	12.63	12.77@12.79
February	12.70	12.86	12.70	12.89@12.92
March	12.85	13.04	12.75	13.01@13.02
April	12.92	13.15	12.85	13.14@13.15
May	12.96	13.17	12.87	13.17@13.18
June	12.94	12.98	12.94	13.18@13.20
July	12.92	13.25	12.87	13.19@13.21
August	12.81	12.90	12.85	12.87@12.90

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE. WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	306,523	262,524
Overland to mills and Canada	37,499	46,122
South'n mill takings, estimated	61,000	54,500
Gain of stock at interior towns	5,990	2,232
Brought into sight for week	411,021	366,379

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	4,651,840	4,445,050
Overland to mills and Canada	295,947	480,053
South'n mill takings, estimated	700,000	704,500
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	465,776	457,860
Brought into sight thus far for season	6,112,563	6,086,663

The total crop movement is for 109 days this season against 110 days in 1902-1903.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 7d. Futures opened steady, 20 points advance. Closed feverish, net 6 to 7½ points higher. December, 6.86; December-January, 6.81@6.82; January-February, 6.77@6.78; February-March, 6.76; March-April, 6.74; April-May, 6.73; May-June, 6.72; June-July, 6.70; July-August, 6.66@6.67; August-September, 6.53. Manchester yarns irregular. Cloths, offers too low.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Pretty much all of the news affecting wheat was of a bullish nature, and the market in responding made sharp advances throughout, but in no option so much as in December, which closed 1⅛c net higher, whereas May was only ⅝c up for the day. Most of the December strength came during the last hour, when shorts made an attempt to cover and found very little for sale. One of the most important influences in the general news was the export business, which equalled that of the previous day, aggregating 75 loads at outports and 1½ loads here. Its effect on sentiment was increased by reports that the Argentine crop had suffered 25 per cent. damage by reason of the persistent rains this week. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94⅛c; No. 2 hard, New York, 88⅜c, and No. 2 red, New York, 92½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Wheat—December, 91¼c; May, 81⅞c; July, 75¾@75⅞c; No. 2 hard, 75@78c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 43c; December, 43c; May, 42@42⅛c; July, 41⅞c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; December, 36c; May, 38c; No. 2 white, 39c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 85⅛@84c; No. 2 Northern, 81@82½c; May, 82⅛@82¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 57c. Barley unchanged; No. 2, 64c; sample, 48@58c. Corn quiet; No. 3 yellow, old, 46c; May, 43⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Wheat—December, 79⅜c; May, 81¼@81⅜c; July, 81⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 82⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 79⅞c; No. 3 Northern, 76@77⅞c.

DULUTH, Dec. 18.—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅞c; December, 79⅞c; May, 81⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@$5; Winter straights, $4@$4.10; Winter patents, $4@$4.35; Spring clears, $3.70@$3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.20; Red Dog, $21. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.90@$2.95, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1@$1.01. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $19.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50@$19.60; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@$24, in 200-lb sacks; Standard do., $18.75@$19; December; hominy chop, $21 bulk, $22.50 sacks; oil meal, $25.

FUTURES. NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	90 11-16	91½	90½	91½
May	85 3-16	85¾	85 3-16	85⅝
July	81⅝	81⅞	81⅜	81⅞
Corn—				
December	52	52	52	52
May	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
July	..	..	..	49⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79¼	79⅝	78⅞	79⅝
May	81⅝	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛
July	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞
Corn—				
December	41⅞	42	41⅞	42
May	43⅝	43 13-16	43⅛	43¾
July	43⅜	43⅝	43 3-16	43⅝
Oats—				
December	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
May	36⅝	36 15-16	36⅝	36⅞
July	33 15-16	33 15-16	33⅝	33⅞
Lard—				
January	$6.35	$6.35	$6.32½	$6.35
May	6.55	6.57½	6.52½	6.52½
Ribs—				
January	6.07½	6.07½	6.05	6.05
May	6.25	6.27½	6.22½	6.27½
Pork—				
January	11.35	11.55	11.35	11.42½
May	11.72½	11.82½	11.72½	11.80

COFFEE.—The advance in coffee was continued yesterday, and the market at the close had recovered almost all of the recent losses. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 10 points, and during the day the market ruled fairly active and generally firm, with prices finally net 15 to 25 points higher and sales of some 114,000 bags. The advance was due in a large measure to better buying from commission houses, sources indicating apparently a bettering of outside speculative demand, while there was also considerable covering by shorts and buying by houses with European connections, these latter purchases being presumably undoing of hedges. The spot market was firm with quotations on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
January	6.30	6.50	6.30	6.40@6.45
February	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.60@6.65
March	6.60	6.80	6.60	6.75@6.80
May	6.90	7.10	6.90	7.00@7.05
July	7.05	7.25	7.05	7.20@7.25
August	7.15	7.35	7.15	7.35@—
September	7.25	7.45	7.25	7.40@7.45
October	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.45@7.50
November	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.50@7.55

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $15.25@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15.50. BEEF—Dull; mess, $8@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 6⅜c; 180-lb, 6⅛c; 160-lb, 6¾c; 140-lb, 6⅝c; pigs, 6⅞@7⅛c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; 10-lb, 9c; 12-lb, 8¾c; 14-lb, 8¼c; pickled shoulders easy, 5¾@6c; pickled hams dull, 10@10½c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅝@4¾c. LARD—Easy; $6.90; city lard steady, 6@6¼c; refined lard easy; South America, $7.75; Continent, $7; Brazil, kegs, $8.75; compound steady, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 7⅜c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin was 2s 6d higher in London at £125 12s 6d for spot and £126 12s 6d for futures. Locally tin was easy in tone, with the price, however, nominally unchanged at $27.50. COPPER—Copper was lower in London, spot declining 7s 6d, to £56 15s, while futures lost 10s, closing at £56 5s. Locally copper was quiet. Lake is quoted at $12.37½@$12.62½; electrolytic at $12.25@$12.50, and casting at $12.12½@$12.37½. LEAD—Lead advanced 1s 3d, to £11 6s 3d, in London, but was unchanged here at $4.37½ for small lots. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged at £21 10s in London, but ruled rather irregular here, with spot quoted nominally ⅛c lower, at 5 cents, while supplies for December delivery were advanced 10 points, to $4.85. IRON—Iron closed at 43s 9d in Glasgow, and at 41s 6d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was unchanged. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $13.50@$14.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 56½@60c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.70@$2.80; oil bbls, $4.75. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.55; D, $2.55@$2.60; E, $2.60@$2.65; F, $2.75@$2.80; G, $2.80; H, $2.90; I, $3.15; K, $3.40; M, $3.70; N, $3.85; WG, $3.90@$3.95; WW, $4.25.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Turpentine—56½c; sales, 177 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 4,418 bbls; sales, 1,767 bbls; exports, none. A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.25; G, $2.30; H, $2.35; I, $2.55; K, $2.80; M, $2.90; N, $3.05; W G, $3.35; W W, $3.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Turpentine—Steady, 55½c. Resin—Steady; A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.15; G, $2.20; H, $2.25; I, $2.45; K, $2.70; M, $2.80; N, $2.95; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers active; prices steady to a shade lower; bologna bulls steady; medium to good fat do. 10@15c off; cows steady to 15c higher; all sold. Native steers, $4@$5.15; Christmas beeves, $5.75; oxen, $2.50@$3.35; bulls, $2.85@$4; cows, $1.25@$3.40. Dressed beef steady. Calves slow to 25c lower. Veals, $4@$8.50; barnyard calves, $3; no Westerns. City-dressed veals, 7½@12½c per lb; country dressed, 6@11c; extra, 11c; dressed barnyard calves, 6@8c. Sheep steady; lambs firm to 15c higher; all sold. Sheep, $2.50@$4; lambs, $4.25@$5.85; culls, $3. Dressed mutton steady at 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs higher at 6½@11c. Hogs lower. Good Jersey hogs, $4.80; mixed Western do., $4.85. Country-dressed hogs steady at 5@7½c per lb.

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BUSY SEASON IN HOCKEY

Match Games in Amateur League Series Begin Next Week.

Intercollegiate and Interscholastic Contests Will Be Played at St. Nicholas Rink—Many Events for Clermont.

All of the big hockey leagues in this city and Brooklyn have completed their schedules for the year, and the games as arranged for both the St. Nicholas and Clermont skating rinks will keep the competitive season busy from next week until nearly the end of March. The American Amateur Hockey League presents the largest array of games, twenty in all, and the first regular match will be played on Tuesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink between the New York Athletic Club and the Wanderers Hockey Club.

There are five clubs in the hockey league, the others being the Brooklyn Skating Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Hockey Club. The Wanderers is a new club, but it is composed of old players, chiefly from the St. Nicholas Skating Club, whose place it takes in the list of games this season. One of its star players will be Howard, the ex-New York Athletic Club player. He, however, is barred from playing on the St. Nicholas rink until Jan. 12, a penalty inflicted upon him at a meeting of the league a week ago, when the charges that had been brought against him were virtually dropped. Of the twenty games to be played by the league, twelve will be at the St. Nicholas Rink and eight at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn. The final game will be March 9.

The Intercollegiate and Interscholastic Hockey Leagues will play all their games at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Interdoublegiate Association contains the same five universities as last year—Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Harvard, and Brown. The first game will be Jan. 9 between Brown and Princeton and the schedule contains ten events.

The Interscholastic Hockey League this year consists of Columbia Grammar, Cutler, Berkeley, and De La Salle Schools. There will be six games, all in the month of March, the first being on March 2 between Cutler and Columbia Grammar. The schedule of games for these leagues is:

American Amateur Hockey League.—Dec. 22, Wanderers H. C. vs. N. Y. A. C., St. Nicholas Rink; 23, Brooklyn S. C. vs. Crescent A. C., Clermont.

Jan. 5, N. Y. C. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C., Clermont; 7, Wanderers H. C. vs. Hockey Club, St. Nicholas; 13, Wanderers H. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C., St. Nicholas; 14, Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club, Clermont; 16, Hockey Club vs. N. Y. A. C., St. Nicholas; 21, N. Y. A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., St. Nicholas; 28, N. Y. A. C. vs. Hockey Club, St. Nicholas; 29, Crescent A. C. vs. Wanderers H. C., Clermont.

Feb. 4, Wanderers H. C. vs. N. Y. A. C., St. Nicholas; 5, Crescent A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C., Clermont; 9, Hockey Club vs. Wanderers H. C., St. Nicholas; 10, N. Y. A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C., St. Nicholas; 14, Brooklyn S. C. vs. Wanderers H. C., Clermont; 16, Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club, St. Nicholas; 24, Brooklyn S. C. vs. Hockey Club, Clermont; 26, Crescent A. C. vs. N. Y. A. C., Clermont.

March 3, Wanderers H. C. vs. Crescent A. C., St. Nicholas; 9, Hockey Club vs. N. Y. A. C., St. Nicholas.

Intercollegiate Hockey League.—Jan. 9, Brown vs. Princeton; 16, Yale vs. Columbia; 23, Harvard vs. Brown; 27, Yale vs. Brown; 30, Harvard vs. Columbia.

Feb. 6, Brown vs. Columbia; 13, Yale vs. Princeton; 17, Columbia vs. Princeton; 20, Yale vs. Harvard; 27, Harvard vs. Princeton.

Interscholastic Hockey League.—March 2, Columbia Grammar vs. Cutler; 10, Berkeley vs. De La Salle; 12, Cutler vs. De La Salle; 15, Columbia vs. Berkeley; 17, De La Salle vs. Columbia Grammar; 19, Cutler vs. Berkeley.

The Intermediate Hockey League, composed of Heffley School, College of the City of New York, Charles Commercial School, and Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, has adopted its schedule for the season, which will be twenty games, and the season will open on Christmas Eve with Charles Commercial School meeting Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, and all the games will be played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Outside of these games the teams will also play extra exhibition games with some of the best local teams. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 24, Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, vs. Charles Commercial School; Dec. 30, College City of New York vs. Charles Commercial School.

Jan. 7, College City of New York vs. Company A, Twenty-third Regiment; Jan. 12, Heffley School vs. Company A, Twenty-third Regiment; Jan. 14, Heffley School vs. Charles Commercial School; Jan. 28, Heffley School vs. College City of New York.

Feb. 2, Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, vs. Charles Commercial School; Feb. 11, College City of New York vs. Company A, Twenty-third Regiment; Feb. 18, Heffley School vs. Charles Commercial School; Feb. 25, Heffley School vs. College City of New York.

March 3, College City of New York vs. Charles Commercial School; March 5, Heffley School vs. Company A, Twenty-third Regiment.

Columbia's Freshmen Win at Hockey.

Columbia's freshman hockey team played its first game of the season at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday, defeating the team of Berkeley School by a score of 7 to 1. The freshman scores were made by Miller, Hart, Jackson, Harrington, and Guggenheim. Berkeley's only goal was tallied by Sturgis. The game was rough, especially during the second half.

Ice Yachting on North Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 18.—The ice boating season on the North Shrewsbury River was formally opened to-day by several yachts of the mosquito fleet. The ice is better than it has been for years. It is four inches thick, and there is a continuous ice yachting field from this place to Oceanic, a distance of four miles. The second and third class yachts will be launched to-morrow, and it is probable that there will be races between the third and fourth class boats. Among the new third-class yachts that will make their first appearance will be Henry Grant's Tyro, Newton Doremus's Atlanta, and George J. Gillig's Wizard. Most of the old yachts have been overhauled, and the North Shrewsbury fleet is now one of the largest in the country.

A number of important races are scheduled for the Winter, including contests for the third-class pennant of America, the championship pennant of New Jersey, and the club cup race for third-class yachts.

Gymnastics and Relay Race at N. Y. U.

The annual midwinter exhibition of the New York University gymnastic team was held last evening in the gymnasium. The exhibition was followed by a relay race of a mile between the sophomore and freshman class teams, which the sophomore team, composed of Craigin, Tippett, Hulsart, and Bauermann, won in the fast time of 3:52. The gymnastic team showed in fine form for the hard work of the season, which includes meets with Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania.

The students who took part in the exhibition were:

Parallel Bars—W. C. Belcher, 1904; G. W. Bartelme, 1905; E. C. Delaporte, special.

Side Horse—W. C. Belcher, 1904; E. S. Peck, 1904, Captain; S. M. Smith, 1905.

Tumbling—L. E. C. Hanson, 1904; C. R. Hartley, 1905; S. C. Ketcham, 1906.

Horizontal Bar—W. C. Belcher, 1904; G. W. Bartelme, 1905; E. C. Delaporte, special.

Club Swinging—A. E. Stevenson, 1904; S. M. Smith, 1904; G. P. Meade, 1906.

Flying Rings—G. S. Frenzelka, 1904; E. S. Peck, 1904; C. Cabellero, 1904; S. C. Ketcham, 1906.

Hard Football Season for Minnesota.

The University of Minnesota, which played the University of Michigan a tie game last season, is arranging a football schedule for next year's campaign on the gridiron which will be the hardest ever undertaken by representatives of a university in the West. So far, Dr. Williams, Minnesota's coach, has games scheduled with five members of the "Big Nine," and is negotiating with a sixth. The contests definitely fixed are with Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

With so many big games the Minnesota players will be got in form early in the season, and be kept in perfect trim to the end. Games with so many strong teams are generally considered ill-advised by football coaches, as it is practically impossible for any team to escape defeat in a period, and to recover from injuries in time to be fully prepared for the game following.

CANE SPREES AT COLUMBIA.

Sophomores Defeat Freshmen in Five Bouts Out of Six in Gymnasium on Morningside Heights.

Columbia's annual cane sprees were held in the university gymnasium yesterday, and resulted in a sweeping victory for the sophomores over the freshmen. They won five of the six sprees. The bouts were fought on a thirty-foot mat in the centre of the gymnasium, the first of which was between Hopkins, a freshman, and Peters, a sophomore, in the lightweight class. Hopkins had all the better of it, and won in the second round. This was the first and last of the freshman victories.

John Thorpe of the football team and the freshman science representative in the middleweight class made things quite interesting, and it required three rounds to defeat him. The other middleweight bout gave victory to Korn, a sophomore, over Collins, a freshman. Kruger, 1906, and Algelthinger, 1907, had a desperate struggle in the heavyweight class, and Kruger finally won by a clever trick. The last bout was between Spenser and Rejall, the former winning.

As a result of their defeat the freshmen may not smoke pipes or carry canes on the campus this year.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Montebank and Sarah Maxim were the winning favorites to-day. Sadducee was well supported in his race. The suspension of C. E. Burnett & Co., Jockey Livingston, and the horse Bengal has been raised. Livingston will not, however, be permitted to ride Bengal in the future. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; Montebank, 115 pounds, (W. Fisher,) 1 to 4, won; Talhouse, 110, (Niblack,) 12 to 1, second; Jim Ferris, 115, (Landry,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Cayton, Established, Bill Rye, and Tamarix also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five and one-half furlongs; Sadducee, 114 pounds, (Cochran,) 4 to 1, won; Palmist, 107, (Robbins,) 9 to 2, second; Tommy Foster, 115, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:07 1-5. Sid Silver, Belle Mahone, Sly Boots, Gus Lesnia, Carraher, Rengaw, Lovable, Tally Ho, and Khaki also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Sarah Maxim, 108 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 5 to 5, won; Begone, 98, (W. Heimsoth,) 40 to 1, second; Sly Boots, 107, (Pullak,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Calcutta, Royal Pirate, Stonewall, Medal, Airlight, Treacy, Brape, Shogun, and Bodul also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Dr. Stephens, 107 pounds, (C. Irving,) 28 to 1, won; Van Ness, 105, (W. Fisher,) 4 to 1, second; Travers, 100, (Crawford,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Ascension, Sharp Bird, Stand Pat, Demurrer, and Sisli also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; One mile and a quarter. The Derby, 110 pounds, (Minder,) 4 to 1, won; Mary Moore, 102, (Ambuchon,) 100 to 1, second; Hayward Hunter, 103, (R. Johnson,) 11 to 5, third. Time—2:10. Jack Doyle, Charles D., Seddons, Ravine, Ida Penance, Water Tower, and The Wasp also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Footlight Favorite, 101 pounds, (Higgins,) 8 to 1, won; Mordelle, 100, (W. Fisher,) 7 to 2, second; Overhand, 109, (Robbins,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Miss Orope, Ethel Norman, Silver Meteo, Rachael Wright, Stop Aside, Algunquin, Echinate, Pilgrim Girl, and Maud Maid also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Van Ness, Neither One, Joe Goss, Hands Across, Mayor Johnson, Frank Bell, Ascension, and Major Mansfir. 107 pounds each, and Locket and Over Again, 104 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Over Hand, Byevale, Always Faithful, Sextetta, Ora McKinney, and Short Cake, 104 pounds each; Exclamation, 102, Lady Walton, Cyrtle, Lady Pistol, 104 each; Montebank, 110, and Foresight, 113 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; purse. Sweet Nell, Latuka, Hymettus, Mary Annetta, Dear Mac, Ithan, Appleblossom, Style, Georgie West and Goody Two Shoes, 107 pounds each, and Miss Doubt and Jocelyn, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; Crescent City Handicap, Safety Light, 99 pounds; Capt. Arnold, 96; Little Elkin, 102, Aladdin, 104; Bondage, 106; Potheen, 108; Ethics and Wilful, 114 each; Little Scout, 115, and Tribes Hill, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; handicap. Mauser, 90 pounds; Our Nugget, 99; Class, 99; Lev Dorsey, 101; De Reszke, 103; Hurxah, 105, and Equalize, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Lou King, 95 pounds; The Wizard, 97; Ard-Trust and Eugenia S., 99 each; Fast, 99; Oolawaha, 100; Badger, Joe Doughty, and Felix Rard, 103 each; Gimpsey, 104; Brocadero, 107, and Meistersinger, 108.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States:

110—Commercial National Bank of Portland, plaintiff, vs. George H. Williams.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

115—The Wabash Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. W. N. Pearce et al., executors, &c.—Submitted.

116—The Wabash Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Alexander Flannigan et al.—Submitted.

117—George W. Crossman et al., plaintiffs, vs. Theodore G. Lurman et al.—Argued.

12, Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Herman Frasch, petitioner.—Argument on return to rule commanded for the petitioner.

583—United States ex rel. Charles P. Steinmetz, plaintiff, vs. Frederick I. Allen, Commissioner of Patents.—Re-assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 4, after the cases already set for that day.

Adjourned until Monday. No call was announced for that day.

STATE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Greve D. Curtis et al., respondents, vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Loughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Louisa Braun, appellant, vs. Charles A. Vollmer et al., as executors, &c., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Lewis Proidman, appellant, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, Laughlin, and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Bartholomew Donovan, respondent, vs. Jacob Canton, &c., et al., appellants.—Order reversed and writ quashed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin, O'Brien, and Laughlin, JJ., (Patterson and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

George A. Trendwell, respondent, vs. William C. Greene, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories settled as indicated in opinion. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Elenor K. Griffin vs. Seth Low, as Mayor, &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Frank J. Rush vs. Edward S. Peck.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William G. Lemon vs. the City of New York.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Belle of Bourbon Company vs. John Leffler et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Joseph J. Madden vs. John N. Partridge, &c.—Motion granted.

Lillian C. Morrison vs. Ormond G. Smith et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John F. Austin vs. St. Louis Stamping Company.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Charlotte F. Harrison et al. vs. George Wilson et al.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

John Langley vs. James P. McKerrow.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Alexander F. Irvin, deceased.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.—Motions to appoint Commissioners granted. See memorandum.

Calendars for Saturday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Elizabeth Lerner.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. To fix a day for trial—1—Della Lupo. 2—Amadeo Botta. 3—Frederick Wittmer. 4—Patrick Quinn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawentritt, J.—Isabella B. Sheldon vs. Meyer L. Sire et al.—John A. Walsh. In re Richard Rock—George W. Lewitt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawentritt, J.—Kirchner vs. Albert—Emil Goldmark. In re Hunt—Wilkie Lawrence. Townsend vs. Sweet—James W. Gerard. Mandeville vs. Sullivan—Sol. Rosenbloom. Mandeville vs. Sullivan—M. Sammis.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Hagan vs. Mahill—Alfred Lindenbaum.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys Manhattan Street Properties—Old Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse Transferred—Brokers' Sales and Auction Dealings.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought 121 to 127 Manhattan Street, old buildings, on plot 100 by 76.3, at the northwest corner of Old Broadway, and extending to within 47 feet of Broadway. Mr. Freedman has also bought from the O'Brien estate 25 Manhattan Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 100. His purchase of 5 Manhattan Street was reported only a few days ago.

Transfer of Old K. A. C. House.

There were recorded yesterday two deeds affecting the old Knickerbocker Athletic Clubhouse, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Ernest Isalin conveyed the property to Edward G. Aladorf, who, after mortgaging it to Oscar Grisch for $400,000, transferred it to the Helvetia Realty Company, the considerations in both cases being nominal. The Helvetia Realty Company was incorporated at Albany a week ago, with Adrian Iselin, Jr., Rudolph Hesser, and C. O'D. Iselin as Directors. The property has been the subject of much negotiating during the last year, and at one time a sale of it was reported to parties whose identity has never been disclosed, but who, it was said, would convert the structure into a hotel. One of those who was identified with this project said last evening that it had not been abandoned and that work upon the building would probably be begun soon after Jan. 1.

Bernheimers Buy on 116th Street.

Simon E. and Max E. Bernheimer have bought from David Rothschild 68 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 60 by 100.11. The buyers own the adjoining Lenox Avenue corner, and will make alterations to both buildings.

Charles Wyane has sold to Charles Strauss the five-story brownstone front flat 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 65 by 100, and has bought from Isaac May the five-story double flat 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 50 by 100.

Robertson & Gammie are reported to have sold to a Mr. Feinberg the two five-story flats 6 and 8 St. Nicholas Terrace, on plot 77.2 by 70.

Flats to be Made Out of Dwellings.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Jacob Bluestein 100, 104, and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, each 17 by 100, No. 100 being at the southeast corner of Park Avenue. The price were $40,750 for the corner house and $8,500 each for the other two. The houses will be altered into flats by their new owner.

Purchasers for Harlem Dwellings.

George Ranger has sold for Lena Wiedman of Great Neck, L. I., to Henry Howell, the three-story brick dwelling 321 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 15 by 55 by 100. The buyer intends to occupy the house.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Elisa Van Namee and others to Charles H. Smith, the dwelling 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on lot 16.9 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Miss Mary H. Mayer, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 127 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Deal on West 185th Street.

M. Kelly has sold to Henry Doscher the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, giving the buyer control of a frontage of 75 feet.

West 29th Street Buildings Sold.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold, through D. Cohn, to Walter Hirschberg, the six-story front and five-story rear buildings at 155 West Twenty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 117. The purchase is made as an investment.

Addition to Woodbridge Building.

Plans have been filed for the enlargement of the thirteen-story office building at 100 William Street, owned by the Woodbridge Company, by the addition of a sixteen-story annex fronting on John and Platt Streets. The present building has a frontage of 96.7½ feet on William Street. The annex will be about 120 feet deep, with a frontage of 65 feet on Platt Street and 48 feet on John Street. The façades are to be of brick, stone, and terra cotta, to match the present structure. Two new elevators are to be installed, a new staircase constructed, and the interior otherwise remodeled. The improvement will cost about $400,000. Howells & Stokes are the architects.

Operator Sells on Ninety-ninth Street.

Samuel Wacht has sold 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Buyers of 103d Street Lots.

Schmeidler & Bachrach are the buyers of the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 105 feet west of Park Avenue, recently reported sold.

Joseph Bierhoff has sold for J. Emery Douglass 1,497 Park Avenue, a four-story flat, 20 by 75.

David Untermayer has sold to Mr. Klingenstein 103 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story tenement, 20 by 85.

Adolph Stark has sold to H. Kohn the five-story flat 246 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Martin & Schmonsees have sold for Cecelia Viehmann to John Schnier the four-story double tenement 450 West Fifty-third Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

G. W. Thedford has sold to C. A. Dietrichs 111 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.5.

May Hart has sold to J. Frederick Ewts the five-story flat 338 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Builder Buys on Houston Street.

Goodman & Simon have sold the southeast corner of Houston and Cannon Streets, a plot 50 by 100, to S. Michaelson, who will erect thereon a six-story tenement. The same firm has bought, for improvement, a plot, 40 by 90, on East Fourth Street, 100 feet east of Avenue B.

Lefkowitz Brothers have bought the two six-story tenements 408 and 410 Cherry Street, on plot 61.10 by 97.6.

Investor Buys in the Bronx.

H. Weisstock has sold for George Alexander Macdonald to an investor for $54,000 the four-story single flats 592 to 598 Eagle Avenue.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the plot, 50 by 92.6, on the north side of the Southern Boulevard, 50 feet west of Valentine Avenue, with two detached dwellings, for Bertha Kheiff to Max Just; also, the lot, 25 by 85, on the east side of Marion Avenue, 180 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, for Emma De Voe to Anna Partsch, for improvement.

Jacob A. Kling has removed his main office from 144 Broadway to 594 and 596 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2,000 seventh Avenue, west side, 79.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 40 by 100, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. S. Brightman.....$76,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 426 to 448 East Twentieth Street, for a six-story brick wagon shed, 44 by 64; Consolidated Gas Company, of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce, of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 437 to 441 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a three-story brick theatre, 74.8 by 100.8; A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company, of 1,261 Lexington Avenue, owner; G. Kelcey, of 11 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 118 and 120 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50.11 by 97.6; W. M. Walker, Bayville, L. I., owner; C. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $36,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, for a two-story brick store and office, 8.9 by 81; W. H. Harden of 1,066 Prospect Avenue, owner; Arthur Arciander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Jerome Avenue, junction of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a one-story music pavilion, 13 by 18; city owner; Martin Schenck, Park Department, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, north side, frontage to Creston Avenue, same as the foregoing; cost, $1,000.

Tremont and Sherman Avenues, same as the foregoing; cost, $1,000.

Morris Park Avenue, northwest corner of White Plains Avenue, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 67; George W. Schmitt, of 812 East Twenty-fifth Street; E. Smith, of 2,416 Crotona Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 426 to 442 East Twentieth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; H. Bruce, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 980 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; C. Kepke of 116 East Ninety-second Street, owner; C. Reimmann of 50 First Street, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 308 and 314 West Forty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements; F. Gebhardt of 33 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; J. G. Pelsler of 2,064 East Eighty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 128 East Twelfth Street, to a one and two story brick stable; E. W. Kearney of 128 East Thirteenth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

Columbus Avenue and One Hundredth Street, northwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement with stores; E. Buchler of 320 Riverside Avenue, owner; Thum & Prague of 4 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 100 William Street, 16 and 18 John Street, and 15 to 23 Platt Street, to thirteen-story brick offices; Woodbridge Company of 100 William Street, owner; Howells & Stokes of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $400,000.

New York Club Borrows $25,000.

The New York Club has mortgaged its property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street to the Union Dime Savings Institution for $25,000. The mortgage falls due May 1, 1904, and bears 4½ per cent. interest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 104th St, 47.10x100; Franklin Bart to Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. (mtg $30,000.) other consideration and..... $100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 3d St, 40x78; integer lot, adjoining s. rear of above, being rear part of 11 Avenue C, begins at a s w l 3d from Avenue C, runs n e 30 x s e 28 x s w 30 x n w 28; Jacob Lefterman to Israel Wien. (mtg $70,000.) other consideration and..... 100

BARGATE AV, s e part of Lot 1, map of Upper Manhattan, 12x75x12x82; Walter L. O'Brien to Mary F. O'Brien. (mtg $8,500)..... Gift

BROADWAY, s w corner of 116th St, 100.11x100; Samuel J. Huggins and another, executors, to Atlantic Realty Company..... 135,000

BROADWAY, s e, 150 ft n of Hawthorne Ct, 24x41.8x24x41.8; William G. Chittick to Harriet A. Chittick..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Bird M. Robinson, as receiver, and others to John E. Hayward. (mtg $180,000)..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; John E. Hayward to William H. Russell and another. (mtg $180,000)..... 80,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x99; Adolph Hollander to Frederick Holzenberg. (mtg $55,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x99; Frederick Stolzenberg to Anna M. Steisenberg. (mtg $55,000)..... Gift

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 76th St, 42x85; Charles H. Becker to Cohn & Levy. (mtg $48,000)..... Nom.

LOT 40, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Gothardt A. Litthauer, referee, to Henry H. Vought..... 9,000

LOTS 22 and 23, map of William Scofield at City Island, runs s 110x w bet n —x s 135; Prospect St, s n, 117.6 ft s from w shore of said island, runs s 110x w 84.8x n —x s 117.6; Adirondack Realty Company to Samuel McMillan..... Nom.

LOTS 23 and 30, map of 126 lots of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Julius Voges..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 45th St, runs s 100x e 100.8x w 25x s 25x w 100 x n 125.5; Ernest Isalin to Edward G. Aladorf..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 45th St, runs s 100x e 100.8x w 25x s 25x w 100 x n 125.5; Edward G. Aladorf to Helvetia Realty Company. (mtg $40,000)..... Nom.

MOTT AV, s w s, and part map of Mott Haven, 100x247x100x252.2; Jane R. Roberts to Mary A. Street. (mtg $2,000). Nom.

NORFOLK ST, s s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25.5x100x25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Benjamin Gruenstein. (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

NORFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25.2x100x25x100; Benjamin Gruenstein to Jessie Katz and another. (mtg $17,000.) Nom.

PLEASANT AV, n e corner of 115th St, 25x100; Mary Ann Lynch to Ellen Lynch..... Gift

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Leggett Av, runs s 116.8x e 100x n 100x e 100x s 100x s 500x w to beginning; George F. Johnson to Emil E. Gabler. other consideration and..... 100

SOUTH ST, 18, 23.6x130; William F. Dinst and another, executors and trustees, to Michael J. Ahern..... 25,000

SOUTH ST, 22, 24.2x130; Martin F. P. Colford to Michael J. Ahern; quitclaim. Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of St. Agnes Av, runs n 100 x e 100 x s 100 x w 100; Westchester Av, n s corner of Pelham Av, runs n 100 x e 75.4 x s 100 x w 150; John R. Honeycomb to Winifred T. Johnes, quitclaim..... Nom.

WHITE ST, n e corner of Church St, 25x95; Henry F. C. Watson to Max Marx. (mtg $40,000.) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 49th St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Esther Isenberg. (mtg $48,000)..... Nom.

8D AV, n s, 173 ft e of 172d St, 27x135; Philipp Holing to Abraham H. Lyon. (mtg $17,450)..... Nom.

8D ST, n s, Lot 332, map of Laconia Park; 25x114; Matilda G. Mace to Samuel Taylor..... 600

8TH AV, w s, 25.6 ft s of 17th St, 9.6x 84, and 5th Av, w s, 46 ft s of 17th St, runs w 100 x n 46 x w 10 x s 92 x e 41 x s 9.6 x e 69 x n 46.6; Vienna D. Gane and others to Charles S. Conklin..... Nom.

8TH AV, w s, 49 ft s of 17th St, runs w 46 x n 46 x w 10 x s 92 x e 41 x n 46; Charles S. Conklin to Vienna D. Gane and others. (mtg $100,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, w s, 92.6 ft s of 17th St, 9.6x 84; Hilliard Shafer and another to Vivenna D. Gane and others; quitclaim..... Nom.

9TH AV, e s, 205 ft w of 8th St, 100x114; Wakefield, William S. Campbell to Fannie Cannon..... 285

9TH AV, e s, 205 ft w of 8th St, 100x114; Wakefield; Catherine Close to Fannie Cannon; quitclaim..... Nom.

9TH AV, e s, 305 ft w of 8th St, 100x114; Wakefield; Fannie Cannon to Howard S. Meighan, ½ part of 3., T. & 1. (mtg $250)..... Nom.

9TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 25x75; Thomas Brown to Leopold Rothschild and another, other consideration..... 100

17TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 63; Richard H. Henry, referee, to John Parker..... 10,000

30TH ST, s w s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 20.8x82; interior lot at centre line of block, between 19th and 20th Sts, 180 ft e of 4th Av, runs w 100 ft to Lot 28, s 20.8x n 82 x e 100 x n 17 x n 20.8; Richard S. Grant and another, individually and executors, to the St. Vrain Realty Company..... 60,000

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 20.8x92; James B. Smith to Andrew E. Smith..... 47,500

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 60x 100.8; George L. Felt to Henry L. Felt. (mtg $32,000.) other consideration and..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John W. Mark to Margaret W. Mark..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Caroline F. Foley. (mtg $34,000)..... 6,725

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 27.6x 103.2x irregular; Samuel Shapiro to Benjamin R. Goodman. (mtgs $21,000)..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x 76.7; Samuel Shapiro to Benjamin R. Goodman. (mtgs $17,000)..... 100

86TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Henry Adler to Samuel Harris. (mtg $18,000.) other consideration and..... 100

90TH ST, 208 West, 25x76.11; Mary K. Bierhorst to Charles Schmidt, jr., (mtg $12,000.) other consideration and..... 100

104TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Isidor Binnenkrohn to Harry Simons. (mtg $24,000.) other consideration and..... 100

110TH ST, 61 and 63 East, 33.6x100.11; Margaret G. Swanton to Charles Nedbrick. (mtg $80,000.) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, 230 East, 25x100; Bertha Rauth to Max Borck. (mtgs $22,000.) other consideration and..... 100

125TH ST, s s, 40 ft e of Lenox Av, 24x 90.4; the Harlem Library to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

132ND ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Pauline D. Walker to William M. Walker..... Nom.

137TH ST, 106 and 108 West, 33.8x99.11; Ernestine Marks and others to Wolf Sprung. (mtgs $68,000.) other consideration and..... 100

138TH ST, 240 West, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Roberts to Thomas Lemon..... Nom.

139TH ST, 242 to 248 East, 75x100; Frances Chapman and another, executors, to Bernhard Lederer..... 37,750

139TH ST, 250 to 256 East, 75x100; Bernhard Lederer to Jonas Weil and another. (mtg $64,000.)..... Nom.

140TH ST, 241 West, 16x99.11; Louis

Wielemann to Emma F. Howell. (mtg $7,000.) other consideration and..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 261.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100; Peter Rasner and others to Samuel Dessler, ½ part, all title (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Spring St; George R. Leake to Henry Schlesinger, 5 years..... $1,800

MANHATTAN ST, 116; May Deering to George G. Clarke, 3 1-12 years..... 1,500

MONROE ST, 370; the New York O. K. Model Baking Company to Henry Fundt, 5 years..... 1,800

WESTCHESTER AV, 440; Scott St, 149 East; Henry Dattweyler to George Hohnhorst, 3 years..... 900

157TH AV, 183; Margaret C. Devereaux to George S. Hunt, 3 years..... 1,800

3D AV, 1,854; Mary A. Cassilly and others to William Flood and another, 10 years..... 1,800

3D AV, 1,856; Henry Hagens to John J. Barry, 3 years..... 1,700

14TH ST, 148 East; Bernard Reich to Bennett Surpassing Coffee Company, 1 1-12 years..... 800

14TH ST, 140 East; Melvin L. Morris and others, trustees, to Bennett Surpassing Coffee Company, 3 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent, un

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

8:55 P. M.—PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8:25, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:25, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25 (9:55, St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:25, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, *6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) *10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:25, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20th CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—‡ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—24½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping Car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 355, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and 56 Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 2:00 P. M.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.50, EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE, DIRECT.
From Pier 35, East River. Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WINNIK, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE WINNIK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Washington Brauns, No. 37 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1903. WILLIAM H. WINNIK, Administrator. WASHINGTON BRAUNS, Attorney for Administrator, 37 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6wS

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—4:10, *8:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 5:10, a5:00 P. M. (4:00 P. M. Saturdays). Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—*4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:00, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, *9:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:00, †8:30, *10:30, *11:40 A. M., *1:30, 3:40, *5:00, *7:00, *9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, *4:00, ||8:00, †||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Reading only,) ||1:00, ||†1:30, †4:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, *6:00 P. M.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry	Liberty St. Ferry	
Balto.-Washington	7:25AM	7:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	*1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, south Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 103 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kronprinz..Jan. 5, 7 AM	Kaiser..Mar. 8, 10 AM
K.Wm. II..Jan. 26, 7 AM	K.Wm. II..Mar. 15, 8 AM
Kaiser....Feb. 9, 10 AM	Kronprinz..Mar. 22, 1 PM
Kronprinz..Mar. 1, 6 AM	Kaiser..Mar. 29, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS JAN. 26, MARCH 15.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service
BREMEN DIRECT.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Main....Dec. 24, 1 PM	Rhein...Feb. 10, 10 AM
Rhein....Jan. 13, 1 PM	H.Luise..Feb. 23, 10 AM
Hannover..Jan. 20, 11 AM	Bremen..Mar. 3, 10 AM
Main......Feb. 3, 10 AM	Main...Mar. 10, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Neckar..Jan. 2, 11 AM	Lahn....Feb. 20, 11 AM
F. Irene..Jan. 23, 11 AM	F. Irene..Feb. 27, 11 AM
Neckar...Jan. 30, 11 AM	Neckar...Mar. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Feb. 13, 11 AM	K. Albert.Mar. 12, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 42 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Waldersee.Dec. 19, 6 AM	*Bluecher.Jan. 2, 10 AM
Belgravia.Dec. 26, 9 AM	Pennsylv.Jan. 9, 9:30 AM

*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar.Jan. 5, 10 AM	P.Adalbert.Feb. 4, 10 AM
†Deutschl'd.Jan. 19, 1 PM	Palatia...Feb. 16, 10 AM
*Aug. Victoria.Fe.2, 10AM	Pr. Oskar..Feb. 25, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, $95, upward. According to Steamer.

*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.

S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. 4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

Carpathia, new twin screw, 13,555 tons.
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 12, AT 10 A. M.
for Naples, Palermo, and the Adriatic, Calling at Gibraltar and Algiers.
To be followed by
AURANIA, Jan. 26, 10 A. M.
Cabin $60 and upward. Splendid accommodation.
Apply for particulars; interesting itinerary.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria...Dec. 19, 8 AM	Ivernia...Jan. 5, 10 AM
Lucania..Dec. 26, 10 AM	Umbria...Jan. 16, 3 PM
Etruria...Jan. 2, 3 PM	Lucania..Jan. 23, 9 AM

From Piers 51-52 North River.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

NewYork.Dec.19, 9:30AM	Phila....Jan. 2, 9:30 AM
St.Paul.Dec.26, 9:30 AM	St.Louis.Jan. 9, 9:30 AM

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After January 1st, 1904, American Line steamers from New York for Southampton will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg to land mails and passengers for London and Paris.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland.Dec.26, 10:30AM	Vader'd.Jan.9, 10:30 AM
Finland.Jan. 2, 10:30 AM	Kroon'd.Jan.16, 10:30AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

S. S. GROSSER KURFURST, (13,182 Tons.)

71 days, sailing March 3, 1904, 16 days in Palestine, 6 days in Egypt, 4 days in Rome, 3 days in Athens, 3 days in Constantinople, shorter visits to many places. Exceptional advantages. Choice berths from $550 to $750, including shore trips. Special opportunity for ladies without escort. Send for 120-page booklet. W. N. Hartshorn, 120 Boylston St., Boston; F. C. Clark, 113 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEAPOLIS..........DEC. 26, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA..............JAN. 2, 5 A. M.
MESABA....................JAN. 9, 8 A. M.
MINNETONKA............JAN. 16, 5 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
Phone 6900—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Dec. 23, Noon	Celtic......Jan. 15, 3 PM
Cedric.....Dec. 30, 7 PM	Teutonic..Jan. 20, 10 AM
Majestic..Jan. 6, 10 AM	Cedric......Jan. 27, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Hartfield, Solari & Co., 22 Wall St.

OCEAN ROUTE to FLORIDA and the SOUTH. SAVANNAH LINE. Low Excursion Rates. 317 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

To the West Indies

by the Prinzessin Victoria Luise

CRUISE I.

From New York, January 9, 1904.

ITINERARY. FROM NEW YORK TO	Miles.	Arrival About		Stay, About Hours.
St. Thomas	1,430	Jan.	14	6
San Juan, Porto Rico	72	"	14	40
Fort de France, Martinique	395	"	17	10
St. Pierre, Martinique	12	"	18	4
Port of Spain, Trinidad	276	"	19	1
La Brea Point	38	"	19	4
Port of Spain	38	"	19	31
Curacao	460	"	22	[illegible]
Kingston, Jamaica	580	"	24	[illegible]
Santiago, Cuba	170	"	26	[illegible]
Havana, Cuba	656	"	29	[illegible]
Nassau, N. P.	420	"	31	[illegible]
New York	942	Feb.	3	

Total distance, 5,465. Duration, 26 days.

COST, $8.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD, INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS.

Followed by
Cruise II. February 6.
Cruise III. March 8.

Send for illustrated booklet A. 3.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HENDRICKSON'S Christmas Tours

Personally Conducted. Expenses Included. All First-class.

WASHINGTON, 3 Days, $12.00
BOSTON, 3 Days, $13.75
OLD POINT, 4 Days, $19.75
RICHMOND, &c., 6 Days, $38.50
FLORIDA, 9 Days, $47.50

Circulars Now Ready. Call, Telephone or Write.
Thomas H. Hendrickson's
Tourist and Ticket Office,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
'Phone, 1598 Main.

"A Stitch in Time" that's what you need. Take a "stitch" at Christmas. We have hundreds of Tours, including Bermuda, Old Point Comfort and Europe. The printed announcements yours for the asking.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVE., COR. 60TH ST., NEW YORK.

JAMAICA

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afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT.

Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia, and Jamaica. Fare for Round Trip, including stateroom, accommodations, and meals $75. One Way, $40. For information and booklets address

Division Passenger Agent,
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,
Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.
Pier 5, North Wharves, Philadelphia,
or Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Square. Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 B'way.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MITCHELL, MARY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward Mitchell and Annie Mitchell, his wife, Louisville, Kentucky; Bridget Mitchell Cunningham, 22 St. Augustus St., Galway, County Galway, Ireland; Alice Mitchell Gibbons and Owen Gibbons, her husband, Des Moines, Iowa, and Elizabeth McDermott of Troy, N. Y., and John W. Mahoney, administrator of Mary E. Mitchell, and to all creditors of MARY E. MITCHELL, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the application of Thomas H. Nealon, as a creditor, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real property of Mary E. Mitchell, also known as Mary Mitchell, deceased, to pay the debts and funeral expenses of deceased, or why authority should not be given to apply so much of the moneys realized from the said sale of said real property, and now on deposit in the office of the County Treasurer of Rensselaer County, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay her debts and funeral expenses, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CORNELIUS HANNAN, Attorney for Petitioner, Troy, N. Y. n14-law6wS&d21

WAITE, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA B. WAITE, CHARLES E. WAITE, JAMES D. WAITE, the widow and heirs and next of kin of CHARLES H. WAITE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George R. Coughlan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES H. WAITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD.

GEORGE R. COUGHLAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6wS

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1903. ANNA A. CORDTS, ERNEST A. BOHLEN, Executors. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6wS

FOR SALE.

SUVIO is indispensable in nurseries, sick rooms, bathrooms, as well as large rooms on cold days.
Price $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.
Zoo Heat Gas Heater, 50c. Up.
FOR XMAS GIFTS.

"SUVLIGHT," 150 candle power. Saves 50% Gas Bills. Never blackens mantles.
75c., $1.00, $1.50
SUVLIGHT BURNER 303
Mantles, 10c. up.
Discount to the trade.
This does the work.
SUVIO HEAT & LIGHT CO.,
1079 3D AVE., 50 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

$1.00 EDISON PHONOGRAPHS, WEEKLY.
Large stock of all the latest Edison records. Records Exchanged.
233 W. 125TH, NEAR 8TH AVE. Open Evenings.
New Columbia Molded Records, 25c.

ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 Fulton St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway. Tel. 5260 Franklin.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Have them woven into handsome reversible rugs, silk portieres, from old silk rags. Harlem Rug Mfg. Co., 103 E. 125th St. Branch office, 111 E. 59th St. Telephone.

239 BROADWAY—PARK PLACE.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED AND SOLD. INSTALLMENTS.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE. 2,000,000 ROLLS.
Blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 106 and 172 3d St.

THE OLIVER Typewriter Co., 391 Broadway
Sell, Rent or Exchange all makes. Stenographers Wanted and Furnished.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1420 John.

Weekly payments, diamonds, watches; lowest prices; delivered at once; confidential; call or telephone. Manhattan Diamond Co., 22 Maiden Lane. (Open evenings.)

Desks, rolltops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 29 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

The old clock shop; rare, interesting; antique clocks; complicated repairing done. 130 East 29th St.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5068 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 209 Broadway.

Diamonds, jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative calls; telephone connection. "Syndicate," 11 East 14th.

Typewriters rented and sold; everything guaranteed as represented. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place.

Diamonds, watches; easy weekly payments. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, Plaintiff, against CECILIA SHANLEY et al., Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

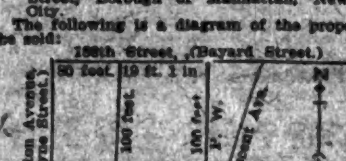
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 11, Block 3,000, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, formerly Bayard Street, distant eighty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fulton Avenue, formerly Pyne Street, with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street; running thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, nineteen feet and one inch to a point opposite a party wall; thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, or nearly so, and partly through said party wall, one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along the same, nineteen feet and one inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,103.75, with interest thereon from the 17th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $212.91, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $381.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of December, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

d2-2awSwW&S&d24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CECILIA SHANLEY and another, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

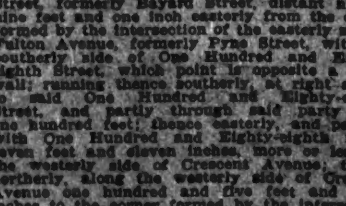
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 11, Block 3,090, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, formerly Bayard Street, distant ninety-nine feet and one inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Fulton Avenue, formerly Pyne Street, with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, which point is opposite a party wall; running thence southerly, at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, and partly through said party wall one hundred feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street seven feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the westerly side of Crescent Avenue; thence northerly, along the westerly side of Crescent Avenue one hundred and five feet and three inches to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street with the westerly line of Crescent Avenue, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street forty feet and five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,103.75, with interest thereon from the 17th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $192.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $351.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of December, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

d2-2awSwW&S&d24

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

Strictly high-grade, thoroughly made, handsomely finished and fully warranted. Above all, a RICH, DEEP TONE of great power and brilliancy, with fine singing quality.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
Both stores will remain
OPEN EVENINGS
until January 1st.

DECKER & SON, PIANOS.

SPECIAL SALE.

From now, and until Christmas only, we place on sale all our new and several slightly used Decker Pianos at a reduction of $75 to $100 from regular prices. Here is your chance to secure a high-grade Piano at a very low price.

OPEN EVENINGS. WAREROOMS 137 W. 125th.

Established 1871. THE

JACOB DOLL PIANO

WITH THE PURE TONE.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Holiday Inducements.

A large number of Pianos (other makes) new and slightly used.

$100 UPWARD. $5 PAYMENTS.

The Largest Piano Manufacturer in New York.

JACOB DOLL,
98 5th Av., bet. 14th and 15th Sts., New York.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Send for Catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

MATHUSHEK & SON
GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS

Exemplify the highest ideals of the piano construction. Our large and varied stock also includes STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, OPERA, and other well-known makes. We offer

THE REGAL PIANO PLAYER

the latest and best of all piano players.

For small rooms our LITTLE GIANT upright has no rival. Rents applied on purchase.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

CAREFUL BUYERS WILL VISIT
JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Where they will find PIANOS TO MEET ANY DEMAND, on most attractive terms. Call and examine our wonderful Transposing keyboard pianos, also the following bargains: Steinway, large and small uprights; Decker Grand, Chickering upright, $150, and new pianos at $175. Catalogue and Bargain List by mail. Open Evenings.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS

Give perfect and lasting satisfaction; you can buy them on easy payments, at prices usually asked for inferior production; large assortment used pianos refinished like new; rents, $3 up.

Jacob Bros., 21 East 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

PEASE PIANOS

128 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.

For 60 years a standard of durability. Manufacturers' prices, and 3 years to pay. Holiday sales of used pianos. Many good makes. $125 up. Write for catalog.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

OUVRIER BROS.,
19 East 14th St.

Pianos to rent at $4. Sold on easy payments. Slightly used, $75. Tuning, repairing, exchanging.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

for sale and rent. Easy terms. Catalogues mailed. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

Knabe upright, good order, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

Pianola, little used, and $50 worth music, $180; easy payments. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; take, in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $325; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS.

Bargains—Upright pianos, $35, $50, $75, $100; installments. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., 96 5th Av.

Almost new upright piano, private family will sacrifice. 1,139 Madison Av., 85th; parlor floor.

Upright bargains this week, $95, $100, $110, $115. Installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th.

Steck upright, $135, made for small room. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

$75.—Schubert upright; rosewood; stool; fine tone; good condition. 59 East 126th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. HENRY MORRIS, plaintiff, vs. ABRAHAM M. EISENBERG, Isaac Kahn, Anton De Lonton and "Mary" De Lonton, his wife, her real first name being unknown to plaintiff; the Corn Exchange Bank, the New York and Pennsylvania Company, James Lachman and Fred Bonita, copartners under the names of Lachman & Company; George Mihailescu, William H. Hickey, Alfred Rosenzweig, Washington Monsalvatge and John M. Reed, Herman Myers, Sigo Myers and Gabriel H. Gato, Thomas F. Gray, Charles Jacobs, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, W. F. Dunning, as receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham M. Eisenberg and J. McL. Nash, as receiver in bankruptcy of Isaac Kahn, Nettie Eisenberg, and "Mary" Kahn, the name Mary being fictitious, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 4, 1903.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Anton De Lonton and "Mary" De Lonton, his wife, and each of them, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the defendant Mary De Lonton's real first name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of December, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1903, the complaint having been filed in said office on the 5th day of December, 1903.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1903.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attys. for Plaintiff,
No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-law6wS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH SPEIER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Holt, District Judge, the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at 10 A. M., at No. 118 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property consists of men's and women's boots, shoes, rubbers, slippers, and fixtures used in the retail shoe business.

Dated New York, December 16, 1903.

ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for the Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
REASONABLE RATES.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WHERE TO DINE. Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin — 26th St. & B'way. A la Carte. Tdh. Dinner, $1.50. Music.

Cafe des Beaux-Arts — 80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.

Hotel Wellington — 7th Ave., 55th & 56th Sts. Restaurant & Cafe under direction of August Coder, chef of Saratoga Club. Dinners Alc. Banquets. Music Evgs. A. W. Eager.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER. A. W. EAGER, Prop.
IRVING PLACE AND 16TH ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.
"DINNER OF SOUTHERN SPECIALTIES."
Table d'hote, $1.00. Lunch, 50c.
"Southern dishes in true Southern style."
MUSIC EVERY EVENING.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. — Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch.

Burns' — World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Healy's — B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's — 43d St. & 6th Av | Noted for shell-fish and game.

Broadway Central — 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c. 5:30 to 8 P. M.

The Gregorian — 35th St., bet. 5th & 6th Ave. Alc. Late evening concerts.

Harlem Casino — 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh. 75c, $1, Sat./Sun. Vienna music.

Little Hungary — 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed. Thurs.

Sans Souci[illegible] — 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. — 58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by D. Bimberg.

Htl. Martha Washington — 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

Murray's — B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21st St., 17-19-21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Handsome second floor room; also parlor floor; connecting rooms; table boarders.

34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
THE NAYLOR.
Desirable double and single rooms; Southern, army, and navy people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

35th St., 9 East.—Well-heated rooms; board; parlor dining room; $7 up; transients accommodated.

125th St., 342 and 344 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board.

337-339 W. 58th.—French table hote dinner; furnished rooms, large, small; family couples.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner 70th.—Large, sunny front room, running water; excellent table; Americans.

Waverley Place, 161, Washington Square N. W.—Large, sunny room; also single; steam heat; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

5th Av., 2,138.—Newly furnished rooms; large and small; detached house; quiet neighborhood; rent reasonable.

15th St., 29 West.—Warm, sunny basement; other front rooms; running water; rates reasonable; references.

37th St., 69 West.—Elegantly furnished room with home comforts for elderly gentleman with means.

44th St., 108 West.—Newly furnished rooms, $3 and $4, in well kept house. Telephone.

49th St., 111 West.—Nice large, comfortable room; running water; one or two persons.

97th, 133 West.—Attractive rooms, en suite, single; modern conveniences; exceptionally good table board guaranteed.

118th St., 414 West.—Furnished rooms, en suite or singly; convenient to Columbia University; board optional.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 23d St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.

Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

A grand, showy combination saddle and driving cob for $150; fearless under all circumstances; invaluable for family use; also coupé, rockaway, opera 'bus, trap, family surrey, (seats 4;) miniature victoria, Brougham, runabout; all rubbertired; elegant sets harness, riding saddles, blankets, robes, &c., to be sacrificed, as family is closing out and must realize immediately. Private stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone, Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches; easy payments; representative calls. Telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Weekly Payments.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry. Call, write, or telephone, James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 557 Melrose.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling patents obtained through us. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Just arrived, direct from Hartz Mountains, 800 good singing Canaries, $1.75 and up; 150 Russian Goldfinches, $1.25; Bullfinches, Chaffinches, Siskins, Linnets, Gray and Green Parrots, English Robins, Blackcaps, Jap. Spaniels, and Greyhounds. W. C. Fockelmann, 67 6th Av., between 13th and 14th Sts.

Canaries, $2, guaranteed first-class singers; dogs, parrots, rabbits. Bird Headquarters, 124 8th Av.

DOGS AND BIRDS.—ANIMALS BOARDED. Ernest Ohlendorf, 1,976 Broadway, near 66th St.

LECTURES.

Answer to Times's editorial Dec. 5, on "Anarchy." Henry Frank, Sunday morning, Carnegie Lyceum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the County of New York and City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to W. B. Farlow and Company.

New York City, November 19th, 1903.

SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY.
By W. B. FARLOW, President.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NORMAN L. ARCHER, alleged bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt, and whomever else it may concern: Please to take notice that on the 4th day of January, 1904, the undersigned will move this court for a dismissal of the above-entitled proceedings. THOMAS C. ENNEVER, Attorney for Alleged Bankrupt.

AUCTION SALES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, at No. 15 Hubert Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M., the following-described property, with which is given the names of the owners or persons for whose account the same is now held, to satisfy our lien thereon for storage and charges:

McCoy & Stilwell, 1 box D. Plates; M. C. Lanston, 1 case F. Works; Manhattan Storage, 1 case; Dorticus Mfg. Co., 1 box P. Supplies; Phar & Fishman, 1 case clothing; Seamless Hat Co., 1 case hats; R. E. Rodriquiz, 1 bdl. felt; C. L. Hirsch & Co., 1 box Labels; Lauber & Mayer, 1 bbl. Herring; Jos. Hine, 1 case shoes; Geo. V. Denzer, 3 pkgs. (14) Tables; Mrs. A. Meehan, 1 show case, 1 box M. Fitts, 1 crate frames; Rose Bros., 1 case trousers; J. F. Ruthinsshoffer, 1 bbl. F. Sauce; M. Bernstein, 2 bags Groceries; H. L. Kappelman Co., 5 cases L. Tobacco; W. C. Boynton & Co., 1 case C. P. Gds.; National Wardrobe Co., 4 cases Fibre Bxs.; Ice Machine & E. Co., 1 box Hardware; N. Y. Fdry Assn., 2 cases; Man. Equipment Co., 1 bbl. Shades; Summers Express, 1 case Mts.; Newman Bros., 1 box Cigars; D. Lesser & Co., 1 box; Hy. F. Daless, 3 bdls. C. Twine; Jesse Wright, 1 bbl. G. Ware; Stewart & Co., 1 pkg. R. T. Clips; Rubber Clo. Co., 1 case Pkg.; H. W. Peabody & Co., 1 box; Central Tool Co., 4 boxes Scythes; Rosenblum & Detoothoff, 1 bbl. Herring; H. G. Allen & Co., 1 box Books; M. Welkowitz, 1 box Hosiery; Kay, Yazula & S., 1 case Clothing; Wichthausen Levy, 1 box W. Boilers; A. L. Silverstein, 1 Show Case; Central Tool Co., 1 box Scythes; New York Chem. Co., 1 bbl. Drugs; H. A. Stoodhoff, 3 bbls. T. Dust; Hazel Glass Co., 1 bale; Colonial Staty. Co., 1 case E. Ware; Patterson G. & H., 1 coil Wire; Thompson & Conack, 1 case G. Casting; Colonial Staty. Co., 2 cases P. P. Ornts.; J. Prauss, 2 bdls. Bags; E. J. Spencer, 1 cask Eware, 5 bbls. Eware; H. W. Handsbein, 1 bdl. Hardware; The Globe Co., 1 case Umbrellas; Rosenblum & B., 1 bbl. S. Fish; Falkenberg, 1 case D. Gds.; Kaufman Advertising Agency, 1 case Type; N. Y. Trading Co., 7 cases Safety Inc.; W. & C. Co., 7 reels Wire; Colonial Staty. Co., 1 bbl. Clay Pigeons; N. Y. Mattress Co., 1 Spring; American Sparkler Co., 1 box Drugs; International Silver Co., 1 Show Case; F. S. de Ronde, 2 kegs Paint; Schwab Bros. & Co., 1 W. Closet, 1 Gas Trap; Morris Mayer, 1 Sewing Machine; J. Doyle, 1 box Notions; Snap Hook & Eye Co., 1 box Hooks and Eyes; Red Star News Co., 1 case Salt; W. E. Medrith, 1 crate chairs; Patterson & Elder, 1 box R. C. Paper; L. M. Blumstein, 1 case; Lentz & Lentz Co., 3 crates, 2 bdls. Pa. Trays; Jos. Wilches, 1 bdl. S. Plates; Elmer Parlor Furn. Co., 1 Sofa; L. Laubenracht, 2½ bbls. Fish; Engel & Bro., 1 bale Cloth; T. E. Edwards Co., 1 crate G. Cstg., 1 box G. Logs; Demuth Glass Co., 1 box Addv. Gds.; Thos. J. Ryan, 1 bbl. Crude Oil; Geo. Kneuper, 1 case Metal Goods; Simmons Mfg. Co.; F. F. Sweeney, 3 boxes, 1 bbl. and 1 bdl. Tools; Ottenberg & Co., 1 case D. Fluid; Frank B. Morgan, 1 case S. Ware; H. E. Brown, 5 Dressers, 2 Wash Stands, 2 bdls. Frames; Hard, Gates & Co., 25 cases Mustard; P. Louis Welger, 21 pcs. H. H. Gds.; Nut Shell Pub. Co., 1 bag Ret. Mags.; American Plate Co., 1 case Cuts; J. Lewin, 1 Base Top; J. W. Lewin, 8 boxes Books; Red Star News Co., 1 bag Magazines; C. W. Cushing, 2 cases Harness; A. Greenberg, 1 crate Com., Aeolian Co., 1 case Music Rolls; Miss C. Williams, 1 box Clothing; Mathew Kramer, 1 box D. Bxs.; H. Rabinowitz, 2 bdls. Wall Paper; Myra Woven, 2 boxes Books and Cd. Gds.; Sidney Ossoski, 1 chest Drawers; Isaac V. Lewis, 1 bbl. P. Cinders; Miss Sally Flynn, 1 crate, 1 box Pictures; L. & P. Rollins, 1 crate Casting; Samuel Remey, 1 case Cloaks; Silvestor Monstrano, 3 Boxes; L. Kallman, 1 crate Cstg.; Sussman Bros., 8 crates, (4W. Robes;) S. Quint, 1 case K. F. P.

THE R. M. WINANS CO.,
411 Greenwich Street, New York.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on December 19th, 1903, at 9 A. M., at 1,084 Second Avenue, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 359 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Sole control for the New England States of a specialty or patented article going to the wholesale grocery, on a commission basis only. Fred. F. Kruse, 24 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

New trust company desires Treasurer, investing or influencing some capital; advantageous, permanent connection. Opportunity, Box 109 Times Office.

I have two good grocery stores; would like to sell one on account being too far apart; cannot attend to them; no agents. A. Box 121 Times.

Have you idle money? Prospectus mailed; honest proposition. Pincoll Remedy Co., Rahway, N. J.

Books balanced, closed; partnership settlements; balance sheets prepared. T., 176 Times.

Cardboard and paper manufacturing plant for sale, $20,000.00. A., 25 East 14th St.

LOANS.

MONEY SUPPLIED Salaried People

without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal offices. Tolman, Room 418, 640 Broadway; Room 65, 317 West 125th St.; Room 14, 1,133 Broadway; Room 402, World Building; Room 514, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WE ADVANCE MONEY

TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their own name without mortgage, endorser, or knowledge of friends and employer. YOURS FOR THE ASKING if you hold a steady position. Quickly, quietly. Private offices specially arranged to afford you privacy. NEW YORK DISCOUNT CO., Rooms 1112-1113 Park Row Building.

LOANS WANTED.

First mortgages, $1,000 to $3,000; inside residence properties, New Jersey cities; 5½-6%; principal, interest guaranteed. Mason & Co., 220 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 150 West 36th St., Near 7th Av.—Having purchased the Kabinski collection of furniture, bric-à-brac, works of art, &c., will dispose of the same, with other choice pieces on hand, without regard to actual value; no goods held for a price; they must be sold; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-à-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 260 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by H. Longman's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

MISS FRANCES CUDDY.
Imported and original creations in gowns and shirtwaist suits. 57 West 46th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—A young nurse for child nearly four years old. Apply, with references, Hotel Brunswick, 26th St. and Madison Av.; inquire at elevator.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted—An elderly gentleman; must have office experience. Address, giving full particulars and moderate salary desired. Business, T. Box 174 Times.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companion.—By refined young French lady as companion; best references. F Box 425 Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COOKS.

Cook.—First-class Swedish cook; private family; wages, $40; no office answered. 1,185 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.

Day's work of any kind, or cooking in boarding house. Mrs. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaker.—By dressmaker, out by day; perfect fitter; stylish work; references. Holmes, 178 Lexington Av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Housekeeper.—A young widow (English) desires position; has had experience caring for invalids; best references. O., 220 Times.

SEAMSTRESSES.

Seamstress.—Competent seamstress to work by the day; can cut and fit, make children's clothes. O'Connell, 407 West 37th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPERS.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR will open, close, audit, or adjust books of accounts; systematize office methods; best professional references; moderate charges. G. N. Nelson, 46 Wall St., N. Y. Telephone, 1667—John.

Accountant.—30 years' practical experience; opens, posts, or straightens intricate accounts. Expert, 1,364 Broadway.

VALETS.

Valet or Butler.—By Japanese; good cook; open for engagement Dec. 2; personal reference as to ability and honesty. D., T Box 176 Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By German-American boy; eighteen; good recommendation. William, 551 East 16th St.

Engineer.—Marine or stationary; competent, reliable. Engineer, 283 Hudson St. Telephone, 570 Spring.

Farmer.—Married, on dairy farm by the year, or live in tenement house or take full charge; life experience in agriculture; fourteen years as manager; N. Y. State preferred; references. P. O. Box 189, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Painter, Paperhanger.—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering, cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 225 East 75th St.

Young German, 24, speaking and writing fluently English and French, good correspondent and bookkeeper, desires position with wholesale or banking firm; best references; moderate salary. Address B. A. R., Box 213 Times.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

CANDY

When going home, or on a visit, stop at

Wallace Hill

9 Cortlandt St.,

3 Doors from Broadway,

for a box of their

CHOCOLATES and BON BONS....

Special Sales Fridays and Saturdays.

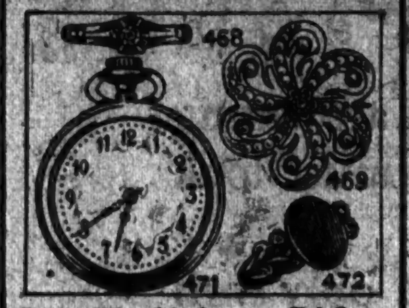
THE IDEAL PIANO FOR THE VOCALIST.

For over 60 years a standard of durability—you are protected before buying by our reputation of giving a dollar's worth for a dollar, and after buying by our UNLIMITED GUARANTEE; a small payment now and 3 years in which to pay the balance, secures any of our pianos. Manufacturers' prices. Good used pianos at $150 to $225. Renting. Exchanging. Write for Catalog.

OPEN EVENINGS IN DECEMBER.

PEASE PIANO CO.,

128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y. or 16 New St., Newark, N. J. BROOKLYN WAREROOMS: SANFORD CO., 569 Fulton St.



Rich Solid Gold **Holiday Gifts**

Direct from the Manufacturer

At Factory Prices

No risk is incurred in ordering our goods by mail, as we refund the money for any article returned immediately.

468—Genuine Diamond, No Chip, Solid 14 Karat Gold Ring............$6.50

469—Genuine Diamond, No Chip, Real Pearls, Solid 14 Karat Gold, Brooch and Pendant..........12.50

471—Solid 10 Karat Gold Watch, Guaranteed Correct Time Keeper.. 8.75

472—Solid 10 Karat Gold Signet Ring, Real Garnets.............3.75

All the articles illustrated are exact size and guaranteed as described.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, FROM THE INEXPENSIVE TO THE MOST COSTLY.

Assortment. Each of our stores contains a most complete and very large assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and Silverware of the newest and best workmanship at correspondingly low prices.

Holiday Presents from the inexpensive to the most costly.

Manufacturing, Repairing, and Engraving Departments on Premises.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Mail orders filled with accuracy and promptness.

Write for our new illustrated Catalogue of 120 Pages, mailed free. It will surely interest you. Established 1860. Factory on the Premises.

I. LEWKOWITZ,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Importer of Diamonds,

6th Avenue, Cor. 17th St., Downtown Store, 200 Grand St.

CANDY

FOR

CHURCH

AND

SUNDAY SCHOOL PURPOSES

SHOULD BE LOOKED INTO

VERY CLOSELY

OUR NAME

IS A

GUARANTEE

FOR

PURITY & EXCELLENCE

Loft 54 BARCLAY ST. CORWEST ... 29 CORTLANDT ST. COR. CHURCH

GUTLOHN FUR CO.

Manufacturing Furriers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THESE ARE THE DAYS ONE WISHES TO BE CUDDLED UP IN

"GUTLOHN'S FURS"

AND

REMEMBER WE SELL 25% Lower Than Any Other House in the City.

REMODELLING & REDYEING of FURS OUR SPECIALTY.

791 Broadway,

Near 10th St., N. Y.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Poker Tables $38.75.

The latest and most up-to-date idea, combining handsome appearance with practical utility. Finished in Rich Golden Oak, Weathered Oak or Mahogany; polished top when reversed; very suitable for Christmas presentation.

Standing Hall Racks, Hanging Hall Racks, China Closets, Buffets, Gentlemen's Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, Cheval Glasses, General line of all kinds of Bookcases, Dining-Room Suites, Complete Parlor Cabinets—Plain, Carved and Marquetry. All kinds of Music Cabinets, Sewing, Parlor, Library and Card Tables, Writing Desks, Pedestals, Tea Tables.

Goods purchased now will be held till Christmas if desired.

CARPETS & RUGS.

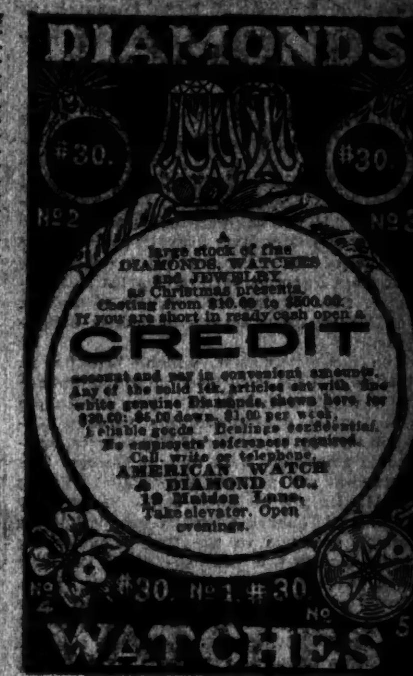
Headquarters for Mission Furniture.

T. KELLY,

263 Sixth Ave.,

Near 17th St.

Send Postal for Catalogue.



A large stock of fine DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY, as Christmas presents, costing from $10.00 to $500.00. If you are short in ready cash open a

CREDIT

account and pay in convenient amounts. Any of the solid 14k. articles set with fine white genuine Diamonds, shown here, for $30.00; $5.00 down, $1.00 per week. Reliable goods. Dealings confidential. No employers' references required. Call, write or telephone.

AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO.,

19 Maiden Lane.

Take elevator. Open evenings.

Established 1869. Open Evenings.

B. KARSCH

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE of every description

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Art and Merit combined with LOWEST PRICES for equal grades

WEDDING RINGS A SPECIALTY

8th Ave., cor. 41st St.

XMAS CLEARANCE SALE Of Gowns.

A record breaking, reckless cutting of prices without regard to cost.

150 GOWNS taken from this season's best styles and selections;

Were $16.00, $18.00, $20.00, $24.00, $25.00,

All at $10.00

MATERIALS—Louisine, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, India Foulard, and Pongee.

COLORS—Blue, black, gun metal, brown, green and a few checks.

STYLE—Large, full sleeves and most attractive designs.

Sale begins to-day, and continues until sold. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. until Christmas.

THE HOLLY CO.,

10 West 22d Street.

FOR HIM

It isn't possible to give a man a present more welcome than a Yankee Safety Razor. Beginners and "old" shavers find them the safest, quickest, simplest and most perfect razors in existence. Substitutes disappoint. *Hardware dealers, department stores and jewelers will supply you; if not, come to us.*

Yankee Safety Razors, in Tin Box......$2.00

Yankee Sets, with two blades.........$3.50

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Broadway and 10th St.

SILK COVERED HORNS

with

SPECIAL BRASS BELLS for the Phonograph.

SPECIAL SALE

24"	$2.50	36"	$4.50
30"	3.50	42"	5.00

These horns add greatly to the appearance of the machine and do away with all the metallic vibrations caused by ordinary metal horns.

AMERICAN TALKING MACHINE CO.

18 HOYT ST., BROOKLYN

"TOASTS" ON BRASS $1.25

AND MANY ANOTHER HOLIDAY NOVELTY NOT SEEN ELSEWHERE.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PICTURE FRAMES.

S. and H. GOLDBERG,

123 Fifth Ave., Near 19th St.

HARDMAN

THE NEW

PIANO-PLAYER

Contains Startling Novelties.

Is a piece of wonderful mechanism which enables a person, without the slightest training, to play upon a piano in a manner superior to that of the average artist. You can express your own conception of any piece of music, no matter how elaborate the composition, and the HARDMAN PIANO PLAYER interprets it with artistic feeling and ABSOLUTE ACCURACY.

This Piano Player can be attached to any make of piano.

It is not necessary to buy music, as we have a complete circulating library.

MODERATE PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS.

Call and hear this marvelous invention, or write for booklet (postpaid).

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,

New York: 138 Fifth Ave.

Brooklyn: 524 Fulton St.

Holiday Offer

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

[illegible list of wines: Dewey's Rye, Old Port, Sherry, Tokay, Angelica, Champagne "Gold Seal", Superior Rye Whiskey] 5.00

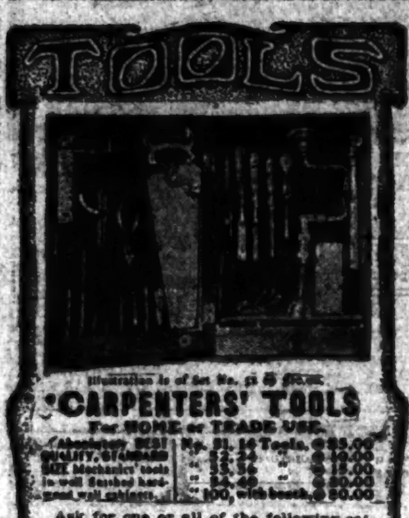
[illegible list: Port, Sherry, Old Angelica, Tokay, Sweet Catawba, Dry Moselle, Sauterne, Ruby Claret, Norton's Claret, Old Burgundy, Unferm'd Grape Juice, Gold Seal Champagne] 4.00

[illegible list: Port, Sherry, Old Madeira, Sweet Catawba, Sauterne, Dry Moselle, Ruby Claret, "Zinfandel" Claret, Norton's Claret, Old Burgundy, Unferm. Grape Juice, Pure Rye Whiskey] 6.75

REMEMBER we deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.,

138 Fulton Street. New York.



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"CARPENTERS' TOOLS

For HOME or TRADE USE.

Ask for one or all of the following catalogues: Tool Outfits, catalogue No. 1120. Wood Carvers' Tools, catalogue No. 1121. Clay Modeling Tools, catalogue No. 1122. Venetian Iron Work, catalogue No. 1123.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.,

209 Bowery, New York. Since 1848.

CARRY A Bon-Vee-Von AND EAT YOUR LUNCH HOT

CLOSED.

The only LUNCHEON BOX enabling you to heat all or part of your food or drink. Heats in 10 minutes. No oil, no smell, no dirt.

LOOKS LIKE A CAMERA

3 trays for food. Can for coffee. A handsome article and an

IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

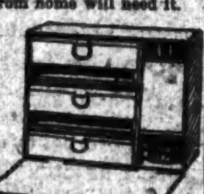
for man, woman or child. Anybody who must eat their food away from home will need it.

Sold by Department Stores or sent direct on receipt of price.

PRICE $2.00.

Union Luncheon Box Company,

17-21 Park Row, N. Y.



BOOKLET FREE. OPEN

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

I WILL GIVE A HANDSOME UNBREAKABLE COMB FREE

to everybody purchasing one of my famous brushes.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush will make a very acceptable present. The brush cures all diseases of the head and scalp and greatly relieves neuralgia. It will also cure nervous and bilious headaches.

Buy the brush to-day for $1.00 and use it for 30 days. Then, if you are in any way dissatisfied, send it back, and I will refund your money.

The brush is made of selected bristles. Packed in neat box, with compass for testing power and will be sent to any address postpaid for $1.10.

Send for free booklet on Electro-Magnetism.

DR. GEO. A. SCOTT,

870 Broadway, New York City, Bet. 17th & 18th Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

BAZAR du VOYAGE

NO. 1 WALL ST., Cor. BROADWAY

A SUIT CASE is a useful present.

Our Special Sole Leather, with Steel Frame..........$5.00

Name or initials, of course. Exceptional values.

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS.

Reliable Trunks, Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Silk Umbrellas.

Choice selection of Ladies' Hand Bags.

MONROE STERN, MGR.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Clothing for Ladies, Men and Boys.

NO REFERENCES,

NO SECURITY,

NO INQUIRIES.

Make your purchase, Pay the first payment, and take goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,

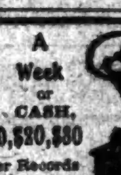
7 West 14th St., N. Y.

Bet. 5th and 6th Ave.

2086 3d Av., cor. 114th St., Upstairs

OPEN EVENINGS.

$1 A Week or CASH, $10, $20, $30



EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

December Records Now in Stock.

Largest Stock of Records in the City

At The Great Sporting Goods House

125 West 125th St.

I. DAVEGA JR

802 3d Av., nr. 49th.

Both Stores Open Evenings.

CREDIT

Men's and boys' suits, ready made or to order, overcoats, reefers, hats, shoes. Ladies' and misses' tailor-made suits, underwear, dry goods, millinery, capes, cloaks, furs, watches, diamonds, all kinds jewelry, furniture, carpets, &c.

AARONSON CREDIT CENTRE

62 BOWERY AND 157 CANAL ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.

Opposite "L" Station. Open from 8:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

Open Saturdays from 6:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. only. Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

$1 A WEEK BUYS ANY EDISON PHONOGRAPH. $1

Largest Stock of Records in the World. Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA 32 E. 14TH ST.

ONLY STORE.

Wholesale & Retail Distributers

Also open every evening till Xmas.

Kodaks

EVERYTHING FOR THE CAMERA.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ARTISTIC FRAMING.

A nice enlargement is a very acceptable XMAS PRESENT.

WILLIAM C. CULLEN, 61 William St., 640 Madison Ave., N.Y.

IF the Pan-American Exposition had its decision to make NOW it would unhesitatingly decide that the NEW UNIVERSAL ZONOPHONE was the BEST TALKING MACHINE in every respect. We are ready to prove this by a practical demonstration.

You are cordially invited to visit our show rooms and inspect the

ZONOPHONE.

Free exhibitions given daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday evening until 10 P. M.

G. L. GOODDAY, Distributor,

27 East 14th St.

NORTH SIDE. NOTE THE NUMBER.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

5,000 PIECES

INDIAN POTTERY TO GIVE AWAY.

One piece with every Dollar Purchase.

SPECIALTIES: Beads, Bead Looms, Raffia Indian Goods, Genuine and Decorative, Mexican Drawn Work and Indian Baskets.

BENHAM INDIAN TRADING CO. Stores in New York: 21 West 23d St., 33 Union Square, 138 West 42d St.

HOLIDAY SALE.

Fine Leather Goods, Suitable for XMAS GIFTS

Buy direct from the manufacturer and save the middleman's profit. ½ LESS Than Elsewhere.

The few special mentioned gives but an inkling of the many bargains we are offering.

$4.00 Solid Cowhide Suit Cases, $2.35.

$7.00 Solid Cowhide Suit Cases, (Satin or Silk Lined.) $3.90.

A full line of Fancy Leather Goods, Bags, Pocketbooks, &c.

CHAS. W. WOLF 3 Large Stores.

28, 58 & 72 CORTLANDT ST.

MEYER & ELTING OPTICIANS,

615 6TH AVE., NEAR 36TH ST.

A pair of Gold Eyeglasses fitted with our

IDEAL CLIPS

will be an acceptable Christmas present.

No extra charge for fitting with proper glasses after Christmas.

OPERA GLASSES, LORGNETTES, CHATELAINES, THERMOMETERS.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO." —Wise.

WISE PIANO BUYERS

WILL ONLY BUY A PIANO MADE BY A REPUTABLE MANUFACTURER.

WE SELL

SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHTS

from $75.00 and upwards,

made by prominent makers, fully guaranteed.

Wise Piano Warerooms,

19 and 21 West 125th St.

Open evenings until 9:30 o'clock.

MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO CONSUMER

Chiffoniers in all woods from		4.50
Dressers	"	8.50
Ladies' Desks	"	5.00
Morris Chairs	"	4.50
Brass Beds	"	12.50
Iron Beds	"	2.50
Steel Springs	"	1.50
Good Hair Mattresses	"	7.75

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

FREDERICK W. EVERS

225 4th Ave., betw. 18th & 19th Sts.

Take Elevator to 7th floor.

ZEITZ & TARSHIS

CREDIT TO ALL.

Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments.

CLOTHING

For Men, Women and Children, HATS, SHOES AND MILLINERY.

Yourself and Family can Dress Well at an Outlay of

$1 PER WEEK.

N. Y., 2239 3d Ave.,	nr. 122d St.
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Brooklyn, 468 5th Ave.,	nr. 10th St.
Brooklyn, 585 Fulton St.,	opp. Elm Pl.

The Best Gift,

An

Oriental Rug

A small payment down and easy monthly payments will secure any Oriental Rug in our warerooms. You can have a rug for Christmas at greatly reduced prices. Call or send for booklet, "Rugs."

THE ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.,

Direct Importers of Oriental Rugs,

258 Fourth Ave., New York.

(Near 21st Street.)

CAMERAS FOR CHRISTMAS.

All Kinds, Styles, and Makes, and Everything Photographic at

MORAN CAMERA SHOP,

PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING, AND ARTISTIC FRAMING.

EXCLUSIVE GOODS and REAL BARGAINS.

22 East 16th St., New York.

1 Door West of Union Square.

Suits and Furs at Half Price

BOYD'S HIGH CLASS CLOAK HOUSE,

70 WEST 125TH ST.

OPEN EVENINGS.

PICTURES - PICTURES - PICTURES

A most complete collection of original Water Colors in Landscape, Marines, Figures and Ideal Heads, both foreign and American, at the very lowest prices. A rare opportunity worth taking advantage of. Also a choice variety of facsimiles, etchings, photogravures, and platinums. Artistic framing. Galleries open to public for inspection.

E. Dudensing & Son,

290 6th Ave., N. Y. City.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.

134th Street block East of Third Ave.

NEW YORK

Keane's Holiday Sale of Carpets

Useful Presents insure a lasting remembrance. Instead of wasting money on useless jimcracks, why not buy a nice Rug or Carpet? Fortunate purchases before the advance enable us to offer:

1st—The good reliable grades.

2d—A great saving in price.

3d—Easy terms of payment.

Think of New Ingrains from 25c.

Think of New Brussels from 37c.

Think of New Axminsters from 69c.

Think of New Moquettes from 75c.

Smyrna Rugs—very cheap.

OPEN EVENINGS.

JAS. R. KEANE & CO.,

MODERN HOME FURNISHERS,

1,351-1,353-1,355 3D AVE.,

East Side, Bet. 77th and 78th Sts.

"L" Station at 76th St.

SIEDE'S

42 WEST 34TH STREET.

RICH FURS

AT

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SIEDE'S

GIBSON BLACK LABEL

IS THE

BEST STRAIGHT RYE.

For Sale Everywhere. Ask for it.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

H. A. GRAEF'S SON,

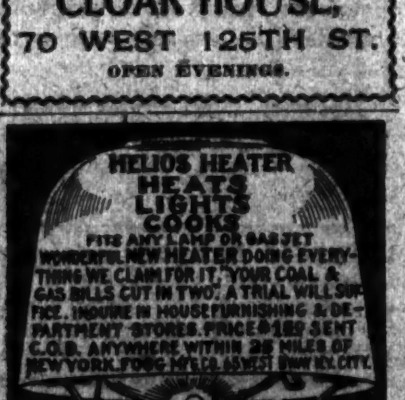
58 Court Street, Brooklyn.

MY MOTTO: GOOD GOODS, FAIR PRICES, FULL WEIGHT.

Send for Monthly Price List of one of the largest and best assortments of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., in this city.

L. J. CALLANAN,

41 & 43 VESEY ST.



CREDIT TO ALL

DIAMONDS and WATCHES

ON EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

No employer's reference required. Business strictly confidential.

A small weekly or monthly outlay will secure you a fine Diamond or 14k solid gold Watch, ladies or gentlemen, or ANYTHING in the Jewelry line at the old established firm.

National Diamond and Watch Co.,

177-179 BROADWAY.

Call, write or phone 4586-J-Cort.

[Columbia Graphophone advertisement — fine print illegible] ... W. S. SIMPSON, Dept. 18, New York.

NOVELTIES

FOR XMAS GIFTS.

AUTOMOBILE AND CARRIAGE BAGS, $1.25 up to $25

FITTED BAGS, $12 UP TO $75.

FITTED DRESS SUIT CASES, 24 in., Special, $12.

Largest selections. Everything for the traveler. Buy direct from the manufacturer.

THE AMERICAN TRUNK CO.,

17 Union Sq. West, opp. Tiffany's.

851 Broadway, near 14th St.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL SALE

OF THE

"Durring" Furniture

At a reduction of 25 to 50% from marked prices. This high class Furniture has never been sold at such an immense reduction, but we need the room and many choice pieces must go—to your advantage and our loss.

Durring Bros.,

346 Fulton St., Junction Putnam Ave., BROOKLYN.

IMPORTANT Now is the time if you want

PURE CANDIES

For the Holidays go to

T. HUMBERT,

SUCCESSOR TO C. HUMBERT.

The original manufacturer of the old fashioned home made vanilla chocolate cream drops, fine confectionery, chocolates assorted, and bon bons. The importer of fancy satin painted boxes suitable for Christmas presents, and French Crystallized Fruits, Marrons glaces and fancy motions.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

8 WOOSTER STREET, 4 doors from Canal Street.

Telephone, 2,187 Spring. NEW YORK.

N. B.—All goods of his own manufacture are guaranteed pure. Only vegetable colors used. Goods shipped by express all over the country.

CUSHING PROCESS

Purified Liquors and Pure Wines.

SWEET CALIFORNIA WINES.

These wines are very rich in natural saccharine matter, and are especially adapted for invalids requiring such a stimulant.

	Per bot.	Case 1 doz. bot.
Port or Sherry, 5 yrs. old	$0.40	$4.50
Port or Sherry, 10 yrs. old	.50	5.50
Angelica, Muscatel, Catawba	.40	4.50
Tokay or Madeira	.50	5.50

Also sold in bulk at $1.50 and $2.00 per gallon. Jugs free.

NEW YORK MEDICAL SUPPLY CO.,

130 Fulton St. Tel. 5262 Cort. 254 Sixth Ave. Tel. 6429 18th St.

B. SCHELLENBERG & SON,

105 & 107 MYRTLE AVE. BROOKLYN,

NEAR BRIDGE ST.

CLOTHIERS.

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR CALENDAR will be GIVEN with EVERY PURCHASE.

THE FAMOUS NEW STYLE

Heinrich PIANOS

EASY TERMS.

BARGAINS! WAREROOMS,

Steinway-Hardman, 590 FULTON ST.

Haines Bros., Sterling, BROOKLYN.

One block above Orpheum.

Pianos, $50 Upward. Tel. 1503B Main.

TUNING, REPAIRING, EXCHANGING A SPECIALTY.

Mulleaux's Art Store

57 Flatbush Avenue

THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN BROOKLYN

Artist's Materials

BURNT WOOD SUPPLIES

Anything Burnt in Wood and Leather While You Wait.

Established 1872.

Novelties in Furs for the Holidays.

F. O. LINDER & SON

RICH FURS.

396 Fulton Street,

BROOKLYN.

Telephone 3,142-18th St.

L. B. JEFFCOTT,

Formerly With The New York Furniture Co.,

IS NOW PROPRIETOR OF

THE UMPIRE CARPET AND FURNITURE CO.,

61 WEST 14TH ST., N. Y.

2 DOORS EAST OF 6TH AVE.

This is a strictly cash store. Goods can be purchased here 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

Holiday Goods now ready and for sale at the lowest prices.

EFFORT TO UNDERWRITE SHIPYARDS IN FRANCE

Mr. Alexander Testifies to His Experiences Abroad.

Effect of Morgan & Co.'s Dispatch to Morgan, Harjes & Co.—Some Bethlehem Deal Cables.

Notwithstanding the efforts of counsel for the United States Shipbuilding Company to prevent the introduction of papers showing transactions of the law firm of Alexander & Green, the lawyer for the complainants in the shipyard case, managed to disclose at yesterday's hearing the contents of some of the cable dispatches and letters sent from Paris in 1902 by Charles B. Alexander, then having the mission of making the French underwriters pay their obligations.

The correspondence which William D. Guthrie and his associates of the shipbuilding company's counsel have prevented from being made public contains various personal references by Mr. Alexander to well-known financiers here and in Europe. The comments are not complimentary. Young Mr. Harjes, for instance, comes in for some picturesque characterization because of his actions previous to the time his banking house received a message from its New York correspondent, J. P. Morgan & Co. Then the Seligmans of this city and Paris are favored with remarks from the pen of Mr. Alexander, who at that time believed they were trying to injure the underwriting plan.

More than once Mr. Untermyer has referred to Alexander & Green as having promoted the shipyard combination. Whether the correspondence will be published in full rests with Judge Kirkpatrick.

While questioning Mr. Alexander, Mr. Untermyer held before him a copy of all the disputed correspondence. The question of how the complainants came into possession of this transcript has puzzled some of those familiar with the case. It is known now that the law firm gave to D. Le Roy Dresser copies of all the cable messages and letters, in order to let him know how things were going in Paris. Mr. Dresser had the copies incorporated in the records of the Trust Company of the Republic, and from there they were taken by subpoenas on the company's counsel, James B. Dill.

CHANGED THEIR ATTITUDE.

The questioner brought out yesterday that the Paris firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., after having spoken unpleasantly of the shipbuilding enterprise, suddenly changed front on receiving from J. P. Morgan & Co. the cablegram informing them that "C. M. Schwab and his friends" were interested in the flotation of the combination. It also came to light that Mr. Alexander on one occasion wrote something about John W. Young being an "ass." He also wrote that he threatened young Harjes with reporting him to J. P. Morgan if he didn't take a more cordial view of the shipyard enterprise.

The hearing was held again in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, at 203 Broadway, before Special Examiner Henry D. Oliphant. Messrs. Pam and Schwab, Col. John J. McCook of Alexander & Green, and President McIlvaine of the Bethlehem Steel Company were among those present.

The session began with a wordy controversy between counsel as to Mr. Untermyer's questioning about a certain cable in which Mr. Alexander had directed the sale of certain securities owned by him. It developed that part of the message was in cipher. The witness translated the words "tomb" and "piously" as referring to Union Pacific preferred and not to shipbuilding securities. The message closed, "Sell new rights on my tomb piously."

Q.—You did not know the exact values of the plants in the new concern? A.—No; I would not presume to form a judgment.

Q.—You did not form a judgment? A.—Not in dollars and cents.

Q.—Did you know anything of the earnings of any of these companies? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know what the working capital of the new company was to be? A.—No, I don't think I did.

Q.—While attending to the matter of the French underwriting, were you in the possession of such knowledge as entitled you to recommend the securities to the investors? A.—I did not recommend these securities. And the question calls for my judgment rather than for facts, and so I don't feel like answering it.

Q.—Did you in the course of your investigations discuss the values of the properties and their merits with the investors? A.—I had interviews from time to time with a number of the underwriters. I confined myself strictly to saying I was not an expert in judging the values, but I personally considered the properties of great value and the personnel of the men in the company to be very high. The burden of my conversations was that the men had agreed to make underwriting payments before my arrival, and that they were bound to do so.

Asked if he had told the Oppenheims and Judge Mayer that $1,000,000 could be raised in England without difficulty, Mr. Alexander said he had remarked that a London banker expressed that opinion, but later the banker said he did not want to be in it. The Oppenheims, he admitted after much questioning, had the relation of assisting in securing the underwriting. Again the question of the privilege of lawyer on matters appertaining to his client was raised.

UNDERWRITER WAS ANGERED.

The disjointed story of the negotiations in Paris began with a visit to the Oppenheims. Then Mr. Alexander was introduced by Robert Oppenheim to Baron Calvet-Rogniat, who took about $1,000,000 of the underwriting. Mr. Untermyer, reading from the copy of cablegrams and letters, asked if during a subsequent visit to the Baron that gentleman had complained of having been treated very badly, and if his complaint did not amount to a "tremendous denunciation."

"That is a fair description of what happened," replied Mr. Alexander.

Rogniat, it was admitted, complained that he had been deceived as to the success of the shipbuilding enterprise. As he complained, he said he had taken John W. Young's statements as coming from Col. John J. McCook and the Mercantile Trust Company. But Mr. Alexander responded that he was not responsible for Young's statements.

The witness admitted having told the Baron that success did not mean the selling of all the bonds, but only of enough of them to persuade the Trust Company of the Republic of New York that the French negotiations were successful. He was asked if he told the Baron that it was the custom in New York to declare all issues of bonds a success and peddle all the bonds afterward.

"I am afraid that is so," he said.

"You think that is true among reputable financiers in New York?"

"Yes, I fear so. It was my general impression that it was so in New York."

After Mr. Alexander's argument Rogniat said he was "perfectly delighted," and thought the underwriting was a "good thing." These expressions Mr. Untermyer read from the letters, and the witness acquiesced. Mr. Alexander did not explain the final refusal of Rogniat to pay his underwriting.

Q.—Did you tell Baron Rogniat that you, too, thought he and M. Sourdis had been treated very badly? A.—I don't remember exactly that expression, but I was sympathetic. Yes, I was sympathetic.

When asked if he told Mr. Oppenheim to go to the Baron and say that the underwriting would be forthcoming from New York if Paris did not pay up, and that it was too good a thing for Paris to miss, the witness replied that if he told Oppenheim anything like that it must have been in the presence of Mr. Young, and therefore privileged.

He recalled the 25 per cent. call upon the French underwriters, but could not recall whether he had cabled to the Trust Company of the Republic to make that call. The Oppenheims deplored the unexpectedness of the call.

Q.—Did you tell the Oppenheims, in substance, that J. P. Morgan had taken some of the Shipyard bonds? A.—I told them I had heard that rumor.

Q.—How did that excite the Oppenheims? A.—I don't know how, but it did excite them.

Q.—You objected to the selection of Morgan, Harjes & Co. to receive this money? A.—They were not my first choice, but I may say that I was not left to choose.

Q.—Who designated Morgan, Harjes & Co. to receive the money? A.—I don't remember, and I decline to answer, on the ground that it is privileged.

Q.—Did the request come from New York? A.—Yes.

Q.—From one of your clients? A.—Either from one of them or from my firm.

Mr. Untermyer inquired if the witness ever told a Mr. Monroe who recommended or designated Morgan, Harjes & Co. The witness did not remember. Mr. Untermyer said:

"Let me refresh your memory. Did you not say it was on account of J. P. Morgan's request?"

COULD NOT RECALL REMARK.

Mr. Alexander did not recall the remark. Later he said that in July, 1902, he tried in vain to persuade some of the underwriters to assign their underwriting. They did not wish to do so, thinking the underwriting a good thing. Mr. Untermyer asked what happened between that time and the time when they refused to pay up. Mr. Alexander said he did not know.

Q.—Is it not a fact that what happened in the interval was that the French underwriters made an investigation as to the merits of this enterprise? A.—I don't remember such an investigation, except that the underwriters constantly were asking questions about the matter.

Q.—Don't you know that they started an investigation through a New York banking house? A.—I don't recall it.

Q.—Don't you recall that such an inquiry was set on foot through the Seligmans? A.—I do not.

Q.—Also inquiries through Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.? A.—I have the faintest recollection about some inquiry being made through Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Mr. Untermyer read from a letter in which it was recorded that C. B. Alexander, when he called on young Harjes, was told by Mr. Harjes that Young caused him (Harjes) to have a bad idea of the enterprise. Young Harjes remarked that he knew Young and did not trust a plan in which he was engaged. Alexander answered that he had not introduced Young, but that Young was just such a promoter as J. P. Morgan "often made use of" in New York.

The witness said he could not recall terming Young "a mere promoter" or saying that Young was the sort of man used by Mr. Morgan. At this point Mr. Guthrie made strenuous objection to having the correspondence disclosed in the indirect manner adopted by Mr. Untermyer.

According to another communication, from which Mr. Untermyer read, Mr. Alexander told young Harjes, with whom he was indignant because the latter could not tell the difference between himself and Young, that he would cable to J. P. Morgan at once and cause the money to be transferred to another bank. This was previous to the cable episode that brought a smile to Morgan, Harjes & Co. in place of their former unpleasant expression. The witness, asked about all this, admitted that he "did express regret" that young Harjes's view of Young warped the entire situation. He acknowledged that he might have said Young made an ass of himself by calling on Harjes.

"You didn't say that in the presence of Mr. Young, did you?" was inquired.

"No, I don't think I did," was the smiling response.

Mr. Alexander said he believed that J. P. Morgan & Co. had bought some of the Shipbuilding bonds, and he himself sent some of them to his friends by express. Mr. Untermyer then asked:

"What securities did you understand had been promised to the French press for the floating of the underwriting in France?"

"I did not know," was the reply.

"Did you not know that the French papers were to get $200,000 in bonds?" said the lawyer.

"I did not know the amount," answered Mr. Alexander.

"Do you know for what services the French press was to get these bonds?"

"I did hear that commitments were made for the press, but for what purpose I did not know."

The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday morning.

LIGHT ON BETHLEHEM DEAL.

Some Cable Dispatches That Were Sent and Received While Mr. Alexander Was Abroad.

Connection between the acquisition of the Bethlehem steel plant by Charles M. Schwab and the effect of its final transfer into the United States Shipbuilding Company on the efforts made in Paris to float the "underwriting" of the new combination is indicated by a series of cable dispatches signed by "Beatty," which is the middle name of Charles B. Alexander, and "Maccook," the cable name of the law firm of Alexander & Green of this city, in the Summer of 1902.

Bethlehem had been purchased "overnight" by Charles M. Schwab about a year previous in the teeth of an offer by a syndicate of New York bankers, of which the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is understood to have been the head. That offer was made in pursuance of a scheme to combine the Vickers-Maxim Company of England, the Cramps of Philadelphia, and the Bethlehem properties in a great corporation to build ships and engage in other branches of the steel business.

The story goes that suggestion was made by Mr. Schwab that Bethlehem was a good purchase by a railroad man having close connections with parties in the banking syndicate, and this version of the affair is accepted at present rather than the report that was current two years ago that Mr. Schwab was himself prospectively interested in the combination designed to rival the United States Steel Corporation.

After the transfer of the Bethlehem properties to the United States Steel syndicate their fate hung in the balance until determined by the sale to Messrs. Nixon and Dresser for the United States Shipbuilding Company. Of the transaction Charles H. Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. on the stand at a shipbuilding hearing the other day said that it was made so that Bethlehem might be developed as a "customer" of the United States Steel Corporation, there being, as he said, no question of competition between Bethlehem and the Carnegie armor plant, for the reason that the United States Government determined the price of armor plate, of which the two companies were the sole manufacturers in this country.

But at this time Mr. Alexander of the firm of Alexander & Green was in Paris getting "underwriting" for the shipbuilding company, and Mr. Alexander had his troubles over Bethlehem, as the following cables will indicate:

New York, July 28, 1902.

Beatty, Paris:

Seligmans largely interested in Cramps and greatly disappointed at failure to combine Bethlehem, Cramps, and McVickers. Efforts to discredit originating from this source, and England should be understood and considered favorable. MACCOOK.

To this the answer from "Beatty" was as follows:

Paris, July 28, 1902.

Maccook, New York:

Indignant Seligmans telegrams. First cable, no actual market nor probable for the bonds. Second cable, for the shares no market whatever at the present time or probably ever. Their relation to Cramps now explained. Statements largely discounted. Have corrected. ALEXANDER.

One cablegram at this critical time evidently did not meet the requirements of the situation, for on the same day the following was sent:

Paris, July 28, 1902.

Maccook, New York:

Seligmans telegram creates panic. Obstructs Rogniat's loan and asks not to recall to-day's, but is evidently worried. BEATTY.

Shortly after this "panic" was created it appears that the situation began to clear, for July 29 the following was sent over to John W. Young, then in Paris, by "Republicus," the cable name of the Trust Company of the Republic. That cable name was used on several occasions without the formality being taken of entering a record of the message in the trust company's office:

Young, Paris:

Seligmans have cabled absolutely denying having said anything against shipbuilding. Morgan has sent strong cable Harjes. Unwise to see other houses as you suggest. See Maccook's cables to Alexander. REPUBLICUS.

Shortly after July 29 another cable message was sent to this side from Paris with more explicit instructions regarding the process of "panic" subdual. In this instructions were given to induce a trust company which recently sued to determine the standing of its holdings of Shipbuilding first mortgage bonds, and a well-known life insurance company, the son of whose President was at that time a Director of another trust company which had a part in the shipyard financing, to cable assurances of the "respectability and stability" of the institution back of the proposition, and the personnel of the men connected with it. Also instructions were given to get "twenty cables by bankers and brokers and individuals and friends" saying as much as possible about the "good" shipbuilding prospects.

That the efforts on this side were not without a certain effect is shown in still another cable message, as follows:

Beatty, Paris:

Seligmans deny absolutely having sent any cables Paris in regard to the shipbuilding matter. Request you to state use their name unauthorized and run rumors down at my request. Are cabling their Paris house. MACCOOK.

With reference to the final cable, Mr. Alexander testified at the hearing yesterday that the reports affecting the Seligman firm, referred to in the cables, proved to be without foundation.

Good Health to the Children.

At this season the children are eating dainties, and the housekeeper must look specially to their food.

As good cake can be made only with good eggs, so also a cake that is healthful as well as dainty must be raised with a pure and perfect baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in the preparation of the highest quality of food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., and what is more important renders the food wholesome and agreeable to young and old.

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LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN ONE CANNOT RECOVER FOR RAILROAD NUISANCE.—Lewis Friedman has failed in his appeal to the Appellate Division from a judgment dismissing the complaint in his action against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to recover damages for an alleged nuisance created by the maintenance of the railroad yard around the Grand Central Station. The plaintiff's premises are some 150 feet from the yard, on the north side of Forty-sixth Street. He alleged injury from the smoke and dirt discharged from the defendant's locomotives, and that his property had decreased in value owing to the noises and inconveniences created through the existence of the yard. The defense of the railroad company was that it had a legislative right to maintain its yard and operate trains. "The plaintiff neither alleged nor proved," says Justice O'Brien, in the majority opinion, "that the railroads were operated negligently or improperly, nor was it claimed that the injuries suffered were other than those caused by the regular operation of the roads, and the learned trial Judge (Justice Blanchard) found as a matter of fact, the case having been tried by him without a jury, that there was no injury from any cause other than from the lawful and orderly operation of the roads, and held that for such injury no compensation could be allowed. Justice Hatch, in a dissenting opinion, thinks that the defendant's yard is a nuisance."

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RULING AS TO CIVIL SERVICE.—The Special Term decision granting a mandamus to Bartholomew Donovan requiring the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify his name to President of the Borough Cantor for appointment to the position of Superintendent of Public Baths and Public Comfort Stations was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. Donovan had been Superintendent of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs in the Department of Public Buildings. The new charter abolished his place. Donovan's claim was that the position of Superintendent of Public Baths, &c., was similar to his old one. The Appellate Court holds that the Civil Service Commissioners have a discretion in such matters, and if they determined that there was no similarity in the two places the conclusion reached was not reviewable. Justice Patterson and Laughlin dissent.

JACK FROST'S NIGHT VISIT.

Gives the Thermometer a Good Shake and Makes Almost Record Weather in Town.

Folk who went from home last night, especially if they had been indoors for several hours, found a weather surprise awaiting them outside their front doors in the shape of a sudden drop in the mercury. Frequently they stopped on the doorsteps, shivered a moment, and went back for their ulsters.

The thermometer had been hanging around 24 degrees during the greater part of the afternoon, that being the precise mark at 3 o'clock, but it went down with the sun, until at 11 o'clock it registered 15 degrees, the coldest recorded temperature for Dec. 18 in many years. To add to the discomfort the wind veered to the due north, and swept down all the avenues at a fourteen-mile clip.

At the United States Weather Bureau at midnight it was said that the mercury had fallen no more.

The record for cold on Dec. 18 is held by the Centennial year, when the thermometer stood at 12.

DRIGGS FREE ON TWO CHARGES.

Miller, on Same Technicality, Escapes Trial for Alleged Bribery of Brooklyn Congressman.

Two of the indictments found against ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs under Section 1,781 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, were dismissed late yesterday afternoon by Judge Thomas of the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn. This leaves two more indictments still to be disposed of.

The indictments found against George F. Miller, agent for the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cash Register, found at the same time, were also dismissed. The motion was made by the District Attorney himself.

The evidence before the Grand Jury showed that the moneys paid to Driggs by Miller had been paid after Driggs's election, but before he qualified as Congressman by taking the oath. It therefore appeared to the District Attorney that neither Driggs nor Miller could be convicted for those particular offenses. This disposes of all the cases against Miller.

DISGRACED NOTED ANCESTRY.

Judge Foster, in the General Sessions, yesterday suspended sentence in the case of Charles Van Wart, the Putnam County boat Captain who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing five tons of pig iron from the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company's lighter, the Irwin.

"Van Wart," said the Judge, "I'm going to suspend sentence in your case because all of the folks in Putnam County declare that you have always led an upright life. But let me tell you that you are a disgrace to the memory of the gallant man who assisted in the capture of Major André, the British spy. I know you are a descendant of that illustrious patriot, Isaac Van Wart. When he and David Williams and John Paulding captured Major André they scorned the offer of British gold and refused to set André free. They were honest. It is a pity that you haven't followed in your ancestor's footsteps."

Van Wart walked from the courtroom with bowed head.

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THE BEST GLOVES

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GLOVES FOR PRESENTS.

FOR WOMEN	French Piqué Kid	$1.50
	others from	$1.00 to $2.50
FOR MEN	P. X. M. Cape	$1.50
	others from	$1.50 to $2.50
FOR CHILDREN	Kid Gloves - -	$1.00 and $1.35
	Mocha Gloves, silk lined -	$1.00
	Cape Gloves (like men's) -	$1.00
	Fleece-lined Gloves - - -	$1.00
FUR LINED GLOVES - -		$2.00 to $5.00

Handsome Boxes free with all purchases. Gloves in Half Dozens and Dozens specially selected and boxed.

Perrin Glove Bonds issued to those who do not know style, color and size desired.

AWAY from the crowd, here at your ease, select from exclusive lines of beautiful rich patterns, send them back at any time, for any reason you think good. That is why so many particular people come here to do their holiday shopping for House Coats (sizes for big men), Gowns, Gloves, Canes, &c., &c.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

Some high-priced overcoats reduced to $22.50, others at $13, $16, $18, while they last.

"Can't stop 'em."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave. Brooklyn

Just a few tricks before Xmas. More Overcoats and Suits with their prices frost bitten. You'll find every size in this sale.

875 Overcoats, Black and Oxford Cheviots, long and medium lengths; also Tourists or Belted Backs

REDUCED from $18 $20 and $22 to $15.00

800 Fancy Cheviots and Worsted Suits

REDUCED from $18, and $20 to $15.00

250 Young Men's Suits, 31 to to 35 chest, Fancy Cheviots and Worsteds; also Blue and Black Cheviots

REDUCED from $14, $16 and $18 to $9.75

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FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL SALE—FUR RUGS.

FOX SKINS, $6 to $8, (former prices $7.50 to $12.50.)

WOLF SKINS, $10 to $25, (former prices $12 to $45.)

LION SKINS, $25 to $45, (former prices $30 to $75.)

BEAR SKINS, $35 to $220, (former prices $45 to $275.)

TIGER SKINS, $100 to $200, (former prices $150 to $225.)

Also many other rugs equally reduced, including Wolvine, Panther, Leopard, etc.

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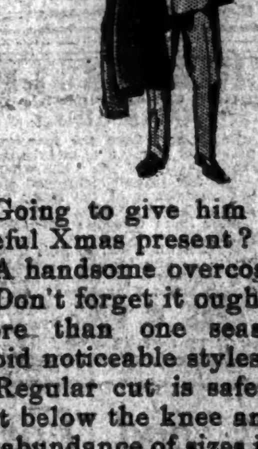

Going to give him a really useful Xmas present?

A handsome overcoat?

Don't forget it ought to last more than one season—so avoid noticeable styles.

Regular cut is safest—falls just below the knee and we've an abundance of sizes in a host of materials.

Silk lined overcoats, $35 to $60.

A few silk lined coats have just been marked down from considerably higher prices to $22 and $25.

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OPPER & LEVINSON WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. LAST 3 WEEKS. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MAUDE ADAMS in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Begins 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. WILLIAM GILLETTE Matinees Sat'ys only 2. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mat. To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. MAXINE ELLIOTT in the Clyde Fitch Comedy, —HER OWN WAY—

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8. Mat. To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. LAST TWO WEEKS. Charles Frohman & George Edwardes' London Comedy, THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music, THE GIRL FROM KAY'S with Enormous Cast, including Sam Bernard.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN presents WM. FAVERSHAM in his greatest success, LORD AND LADY ALGY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mat. To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents Henry Arthur Jones's best Comedy, WHITEWASHING JULIA with FAY DAVIS.

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, 44th St., w. of 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents Mme. CHARLOTTE WIEHE and FRENCH COMPANY in Francis de Croisset's 3-Act Comedy, JE NE SAIS QUOI.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. MARIE TEMPEST and her London Company, including LEONARD BOYNE, ADA FERRAR, GILBERT HARE, in THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY. EXTRA MATINEE XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2. Evenings at 8. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Greatest of All Drury Lane Spectacles, MOTHER GOOSE. Special Holiday Mat. Next Week.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. BERTHA GALLAND in DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. Matinées Wednesday and To-day. THREE WEEKS ONLY. PRICES 50, 1.00, 1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev., 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF IN BABETTE. LAST 4 WEEKS.

DALY'S B'way & 30......At 8:15. Matinees Saturdays, 2. ......LAST 2 WEEKS...... A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. Dec. 28th—New Year's Week Only, ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE.

VICTORIA 42d St., B'y, 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-d. FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy. LAST 3 WEEKS.

MADISON SQUARE. B'y & 24th. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thursday & To-day at 2:20. PRETTY AS A PEACH. A GIRL from DIXIE. Special Mat. Mon., 2:30, George Bernard Shaw's play, Candida.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:00. Mts. Thur. & To-dy. 2:00. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman." Preceded by "The Sacrament of Judas."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & To-d'y at 2:15. PAULA EDWARDES in WINSOME WINNIE.

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 7th Av. To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD in "RED FEATHER."

WEST END THEATRE. Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans." To-morrow—Wagner Selections exclusively, Walter Damrosch and N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Seats now on Sale for FIVE WEEKS Beginning Next Monday. Students' Mats. Wed., $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH. Christmas Week.....OTHELLO—CARMEN. New Year's Week.....FAUST—TROVATORE. Week Jan. 4th.....TOSCA—LOHENGRIN. Week Jan. 11th.....TANNHAUSER—AIDA. Week Jan. 18th...BOHEMIAN GIRL & 5 Others.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Holidays, 2:15. ANNA HELD "A gilt-edged triumph." in "MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON."

AMERICAN Mat. T'dy Ev. 8:30. 3rd Week. OUR NEW MINISTER. To-mor., Ted Marks' Concert.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evg. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day, 2. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY. FRANCIS WILSON—ERMINIE. Next Week—Fay Templeton—The Runaways.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under Direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Afternoon, Mat., Dec. 19, at 2—AIDA. Gadski, Homer; Caruso, Plancon, Campanari, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. To-night at 8, (Pop. Prices)—TOSCA. Ternina; Dippel, Scotti. Conductor, Vigna. To-morrow, Sun. Evg., at 8:30, (Pop. Prices)—FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Soloists: Weed, Homer; Pol Plancon, Guardabassi. Conductor, Vigna.

Mon. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Caruso, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 23, at 8—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Caruso, Scotti. Conductor, Vigna. Thursday Evg., Dec. 24, at 5 o'clock, 1st performance of "PARSIFAL"—Ternina, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, (début.) Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Scotti, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th PARSIFAL performances Thursdays, Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 14, 21. Seats for above Performances now on Sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. To-day & Evg. Maeterlinck's Drama, "MONNA VANNA."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903..Sixty-second Season..1904. SATURDAY, DEC. 19, at 8:15 P. M. CONDUCTOR, Gustav F. Kogel of Frankfort, A. M. SOLOIST, Leo Schulz, VIOLONCELLO. PROGRAM: Symphony No. 1, C minor.....Brahms. Overture, "Faust".....Wagner. Suite in F, for Violoncello and Orchestra.....Bruno O. Klein. Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes".....Liszt. TICKETS ON SALE at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open from 8 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 3. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. LAST CONCERT OF THE SERIES. *_*Special Engagement of THIBAUD (by arrangement with Henry Wolfsohn). Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, Bruch Violin Concerto, Sleeping Beauty, New Symphonic Poem, Etc., Etc. *_*Seats from $1 down. Boxes, $10 & $12, secured at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's.

2ND SYMPHONY CONCERT. FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director. This (Saturday) Aft. at 2:30, at CARNEGIE HALL. EARLY OPERA, ORATORIO, SYMPHONY (17th & 18th Century). Orpheus, Messiah. Chorus from the Oratorio Society. Soloist, MISS MARGUERITE HALL. Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and box office, Carnegie Hall.

HENRY IRVING AND HIS COMPANY NEXT WEEK IN BROOKLYN. AT THE MONTAUK THEATRE. "Dante," Mon. and Tues. Evgs. "Waterloo" & "The Bells," Wed. and Thurs. Evgs. "The Merchant of Venice," Fri. Evg. and Sat. Mat.; "Louis XI.," Sat. Evg.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evg's 8:20. Mats. 2:15. "The Real American Comedy."—Press. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. MATS. TO-DAY, WED., XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. HOCKEY MATCH. New York A. C. vs. Yale Univ. To-night, 8:15 P. M. Admission 50 Cts. Music. Skates Free.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. Every Aft. & Eve. 23rd Juggling Johnsons, Conn, Vaude. 5th What Happened to Jones. 58th "HER FIRST FALSE STEP." 125th ALABAMA. Big Vaudeville.

Harlem OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in "COUSIN KATE." Next Week Forbes Robertson, Gertrude Elliott "The Light that Failed."

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. CHARLES RICHMAN CAPT. BARRINGTON.

MAJESTIC B'way, & 59th. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2 sharp. BABES IN TOYLAND. Daily Mats. during School Holidays begin Xmas.

Mendelssohn Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 26, at 3. Violin Recital THIBAUD. Res. Seats $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Grand Opera Trio, O'Brien & Havel, BEDINI & ARTHUR, KEOUGH & BALLARD, 4 Huntings, Others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The greatest rural play ever written. MATINEE CHRISTMAS. WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. World Beaters Burlesquers. JAMES J. JEFFRIES At Every Performance. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Eve. at 8. Mats. To-day & Tues. 'Whoop-Dee-Doo' and Waffles.

Murray Hill Thea., Lex. av. & 42d st. Evgs. 25, 35, 50, 75c. This wk.—Wedded & Parted. Matinee To-day.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. Fadette Woman's Orchestra.

N. Y. STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. Gentleman by Day, Burglar at Night. Nxt. Wk.—EVIL MEN DO.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 Weeks. Robert B. Mantell. The Corsican Brothers.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. & 25TH ST. Mats. Tues., Thurs. To-day. RICE & BARTON'S ROSE HILL CO.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions Holiday Week.

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. Carrie Nation. "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Nxt. wk. "Over Niagara Falls."

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

MR. T. JENKINS HAINS, the writer of stories of the sea, the men who follow it for a livelihood, and the creatures who inhabit it, has just barely escaped death in a shipwreck. We heartily congratulate Mr. Hains both on his rescue and on the inevitable increase of public interest in his books which the incident will cause. To know that the writer of seafaring tales is a man who goes to sea in stormy Winter weather in a thirty-foot yacht strengthens one's belief in him. His descriptions of hurricanes and things must thereby gain in "authenticity." The volume of short stories by Mr. Hains treating of the lives and adventures of sea creatures, called "The Strife of the Sea," we recently noticed admiringly. His earlier books, called "The Wind Jammers" and "The Wreck of the Connemaugh," are equally good.

Maeterlinck has another of his little essays in the January Century. It is called "Our Friend the Dog." Few contemporary writers excel Maeterlinck in sympathy with nature, animate or inanimate, while his facility of expression is remarkable. Perhaps, indeed, his facility sometimes leads him to the verge of playing with words, or to write words in French so that a faithful translation into English seems a trifle overelaborated. This is the case, it seems to us, with another of his recent essays, to wit: "The Life of the Flower." But the dog is always a good subject, for one who understands dogs, as Maeterlinck certainly does, and not a subject that betrays one into verbal over-ornamentation.

The London Athenaeum attributes to the influence of Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon: The Last Phase," published about three years ago, the number of other books recently produced which endeavor to throw light on the last days of the dethroned conqueror at St. Helena. One of the latest of these is "Napoleon's Captivity in Relation to Sir Hudson Lowe," by R. C. Seaton, which has not yet been published here. Another is Gen. Gourgaud's "Talks of Napoleon at St. Helena," a review of the recent translation of which we publish to-day. The belated appearance of this throws no new light on history, but the sayings of Napoleon, chronicled by Baron Gourgaud, are characteristic and were well worth preserving. The Athenaeum says, bluntly, that Lord Rosebery's brilliantly written and widely read book was "an indiscretion."

While lacking the essentials of a serious historical study, it raked up the nearly dead embers of a once heated controversy, and that, too, in such a manner as to rouse a shout of jubilation among the Anglophobe journalists of the Continent and cause searchings of heart among Britons who did not happen to know their own history.

We have heard that Lord Rosebery's book was inspired by a parcel of French works he picked up one day in Hatchard's bookshop, and was written, so to speak, in the heat of inspiration without an attempt at original research.

Time was when the yearly meeting of the British Royal Society was accounted an event of world-wide importance. Important news of the progress in all branches of science was then first published to the world. But, nowadays, except only in regard to British politics and the private affairs of royalty, the news is published from day to day. The annual speech of the President of the Royal Society now summarizes matters that his hearers know about already, if they have been at pains to keep themselves posted. Sir William Huggins's recent address, therefore, contained nothing very new. It revealed one interesting fact, however—that important papers relating to scientific discoveries and discussions in the field of "special societies," such as the Royal Astronomical and Royal Geographical, which have been prepared for the Royal Society, may hereafter be immediately published by the other societies in their own memoirs, thus securing to them earlier and wider circulation. This is a great concession to progress by an august and conservative body.

That versatile English writer, "Q.," otherwise Mr. Arthur T. Quiller-Couch, who gave us only the other day a powerful study of the Wesley family in the form of fiction, has now brought out a new volume of short stories called "Two Sides of a Face." They are as good as any of his other short stories, which is to say that they are far above the average in ingenuity and charm. They range in subject from the veriest farce in contemporary London of a Summer's night, when scores of lights dot "the noble slope of Piccadilly" and "the street lamps fling theatrical green on the sombre boughs of Green Park," to mystery and manslaughter on the northern moors and deeds of dreadful note in one of those queer old houses of old Edinburgh, built on a hillside, with six stories in front and a dozen in the rear. "The Horror on the Stairs" is, indeed, the best of recent ghost stories.

Justin McCarthy, writing for The Mail, of London, declares that his friend Richard Whiteing's new novel, "The Yellow Van," is as good as the same writer's "Democracy," a work rejected by the novel-reading public years ago, but accounted by Mr. McCarthy a masterwork. Twelve years elapsed before Mr. Whiteing wrote another novel, "The Island," which also failed of appreciation. Since "No. 5 John Street" made Whiteing famous, after years of worthy effort, and "The Yellow Van" sustains his public repute, Mr. McCarthy suggests a republication of his earlier novels, confident that they would stand the test.

OUR OWN EPOCH.

A Study by Prof. Andrews of United States History Since the Reconstruction Period.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Prof. WILLIAM E. DODD.

IT is not an easy task to write the history of one's own time. And the task has grown infinitely more difficult during the past few decades, for, as democracy comes more and more to be the habit of nations, the influences which make history multiply almost beyond the power of enumeration. Formerly war, diplomacy, and statecraft were the principal topics of history; later religion and morals made great demands on the investigator's attention, but at present the field has expanded until it includes, in addition to all these, industry, invention, science, art, education, and a host of other activities, all of which must be studied diligently if the historian is to give a true picture of events as they have actually occurred.

To these obstacles there is still another to be added; the records, except the public prints, are inaccessible, whether they apply to war and legislation or to the concerns of great industries. But President Andrews has not been deterred from his task by these difficulties. He has given us a book of one thousand pages based in the main on newspaper reports and the speeches of public men. It covers a little more than thirty years of our history, and treats of the last phases of reconstruction, of the great tariff and labor controversies, of corruption in office and of attempts to prevent this, of finance, of recent suffrage legislation, of the war with Spain and its consequences.

Some topics, however, have been omitted, and, considering the nature of the author's own work during recent years, this omission is rather surprising. There is no mention made of the almost wonderful development of our educational systems, no reference to the marvelous growth of American literature, and no discussion of the power and activity of the public press. It is to be regretted that these things have not been treated; yet we can hardly hold the author strictly to account for omissions which are as yet customary in American history writing.

No one can read these pages, or any other true history of our time, without a feeling of discouragement. Bribery and open thieving in office characterized the reconstruction period. Then follow the Tweed Ring, the Whisky Ring, the Star Routes investigation; Grant's whole Administration was tainted with evildoing, and perhaps a majority of the people believed in 1876, and believe even now, that Hayes was made President contrary to right and justice; then Conkling caused a National sensation because he could not dictate to Garfield the Federal appointments in New York, and in 1896 nearly twenty million dollars were spent in the Presidential campaign, and in 1900 it was no better! Investigation and "whitewashing" have all too much prominence in the pages of our recent history. In the war with Spain it was "embalmed beef" or Post Office frauds that occupied the public mind, and at present not less than one thousand public officials, either National or local, stand charged with the crimes of "graft" or "rake-offs," and no one expects the tenth part of these plunderers of the public to be adequately punished. In all this record of corruption a most discreditable sign is to be seen in the almost universal disposition of those who have fought for the country to demand the greatest pension attainable, regardless of the recipient's present condition or his past services.

"A New England merchant worth $50,000, who never smelled powder or even served so much as three months, tried for a pension on the ground that his bad health was due to catarrh contracted in the army. An application was actually received at the bureau for injury to the chin of a comrade while drilling on skates near Brattleborough, Vt. A wagoner who lost his leg by tumbling off a wagon when drunk obtained a pension. In several cases men who escaped service by shooting away their fingers got pensions for this disability." (Page 501.)

And what makes the account the more discouraging is the fact that a President who tries to throw out all fraudulent claims is usually overridden by Congress and discredited by the Grand Army. There is no more significant passage in the book than that which describes President Cleveland's heroic efforts to reform the pension system.

Speaking of the demonetization of silver, the author says: "But while one must thus discredit the

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*THE UNITED STATES OF OUR OWN TIME. A History from Reconstruction to Expansion, Being an Extension of "The History of the Last Quarter Century." By E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska and Sometime President of Brown University. [illegible], 961. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1903. $5.

allegation of fraud and of sinister motive in this legislation, it nevertheless seems clear that the silver people and the entire country had a grievance in connection with it: "No man in a position of trust has a right to allow a measure of such importance to pass without calling attention sharply to it, and making sure that its bearings are fully comprehended. And no man who did not know that the demonetization of silver by the United States was a measure of transcendent importance had any right to be on such a committee or to put his hand to a bill which touched the coinage of a great country. Every one knows that but a few members upon the floor of Congress read the text of one in twenty of the bills they have to pass upon, and it is the duty of the committees dealing with any class of subjects to see to it that every proposed change is fully explained, and that the attention of the House and of the country is fairly called to it. The unwisdom of a few people assuming to be wise for the whole of a great people was never more conspicuously shown than in the demonetization of the silver dollar." (Francis A. Walker.)

President Andrews's views of the beginning of our labor and capital troubles are interesting indeed, and in the main justified:

The rise of trusts and gigantic corporations was connected with this struggle. Corporations worth nigh half a billion dollars apiece were able to buy or defy Legislatures and make or break laws as they pleased; and since such corporations, instead of individuals, more and more became the employers of labor, not only did the old-time kindliness between help and hirers die out, but even the most cool and intelligent feared the new power as a menace to democracy. Strikes therefore commanded large public sympathy. Stock watering and other vicious practices, involving the ruin of corporators themselves by the few holders of a majority of the shares in order to repurchase the property for next to nothing, contributed to this hostility. (Page [illegible].)

In all twenty-five pages are devoted to the discussion of the labor troubles of the seventies, and, though not professed to be the origin and ultimate aim of these troubles, the author gives us a sane and suggestive account. The claim that all this as well as the whole industrial status of the American people is the outcome of our individualism run to seed, the outcome of almost absolute personal freedom and of our notions of State autonomy, does not seem to have gained much credence in the work in hand. And, again, if the author does not enter deep into the causes of our ills on this score, he is still further from suggesting a remedy, but this is perhaps the function rather of the sociologist than of the historian.

As to the Pullman Car Company and the famous strike of 1894, the correct statement of the facts as found by the author is sufficient to show that his sympathies are largely with the strikers:

The company had a paid-up capital of thirty-six millions, a surplus of twenty-five millions, its stock was far above par and the dividends amounted to two and a half millions annually. Yet the company, when its orders showed a falling off in the Summer of 1893, immediately laid off most of its workmen for a time, then cut their wages from 20 to 25 per cent., and employed them less than full time.

Any far-seeing corporation would have hesitated long before it inaugurated such a policy. President Cleveland's policy of sending National troops to quell the riots which followed the strike is neither approved nor condemned.

The discussion of the Panama Canal as planned in 1880-81 is not without interest in view of the present canal situation. After years of tortuous diplomacy and treaty making, the United States Government had arranged for work to begin on our part as soon as Colombia's assent could be secured. But South American politicians were as hard to manage then as now, and the Colombian Government upset all our hopes by refusing to come to any kind of agreement. It was then Nicaragua's turn to play with the great Northern power. A canal route was surveyed, every inducement was made to persuade the United States to spend her surplus millions in that poverty-stricken land. During the years of 1891 to 1893 the Canal Construction Company, with Warner Miller at its head, made plans for building the canal, and besought the American Government in vain to guarantee $100,000,000 of the company's bonds. These plans were enough to bring good times to Nicaraguans; the Government "rolled in wealth" and the people anticipated great things in the future. But a commission of experts appointed by our Government reported adversely on the Nicaragua route and the bubble collapsed.

More than thirty pages of the book are given to James G. Blaine and his various contests for the Presidency. The author admires the good there was in the "Plumed Knight," but like most other Americans of this time he is content that Blaine was defeated. After giving a full account of all the charges that had been preferred against Blaine, and after recounting the main events of the Cleveland-Blaine campaign, he sums up the situation as follows:

Well had it been for James G. Blaine had he always remembered the sage words of Salmon P. Chase, uttered when he was Secretary of the Treasury, as a reason for refusing to accept $4,200, which represented an increase in value on stocks that he had ordered but not paid for: "To be able to render the most efficient service to our country, it is essential for me to be right as well as to seem right, and to seem right as well as to be right." And, indeed, there had been much awry in Blaine's career, much that could not be explained away, so much that the movement led by certain great New York papers to defeat him for the Presidency cannot but be regarded as far-reaching public service.

The growth and consolidation of party organization are significant factors in our history, and these subjects receive considerable, though not sufficient, attention. Party bosses and their work are outlined in the discussion of the present methods of "carrying elections," and some strong language is used. Still the sources of the boss's strength, the indifference of otherwise good citizens, are scarcely mentioned. "Bringing out the vote" is the cry of the boss; this is his excuse for levying a heavy tax on every loyal party man, whether in public office or not; this is why twenty millions must be spent in each Presidential campaign. A further point might have been mentioned, the capture of the United States Senate by the party bosses and the consequent overgrowth of the power of that branch of the National Legislature.

Chapters XXVII. and XXVIII. treat of the war with Spain and the United States as a Pacific Ocean power. All the mooted questions of the responsibility for the war and for the turn it took after the fall of Manila are quietly left out of the discussion. Only the facts are presented and these with as little coloring as imaginable. The sinking of the Maine, the rising ire of the Nation, the yielding of President McKinley to the National demands, whether just or not, occupy only a page or two. The statement of the casualties on Page [illegible] is not consistent with the many thousand pension claims already on file in Washington: "The total United States casualties during the Spanish-American war were: In the army, officers killed and wounded, [illegible]; enlisted men killed and wounded, 1,577; in the navy, men and officers killed, wounded, or invalided, [illegible]."

How our new possessions can be both foreign and domestic territory, under the laws of the country and not under the Constitution, subject to taxation and not represented in Congress, are questions which the Supreme Court alone has been able to answer:

Mr. Justice Brown read the court's decree, "eight Justices dissenting." In his logic, that is, his reasoning upon the law of the case, not one of his colleagues concurred. On the practical issue, however, he agreed with the latter four Justices, making it the decision of a majority, and so of the court, that Porto Rico and the Philippines did not fall within the United States proper. On the other hand, they were not foreign.

The sketches of the lives of striking or forceful individuals, the workings of National party conventions, are all well done. In fact, the book leans rather to the personal and political side rather than to the philosophical. It is not a masterpiece, nor is it intended to be. The events of the last thirty-three years are related in order and without party bias. Making allowance for omissions already noted, the work is a sober and fairly complete account of just those events in recent American history which every one ought to know about. No effort has been made to reach the scholarly demands of the few scientific students of the country, nor has there been any serious attempt to interpret the phenomena of recent history. For the every-day business man, and for him who seeks to get the drift of our political history during the past few decades, President Andrews's book is of especial value.

But without authoritative sources of information as to the motives and aims of men and politicians, without even the dry records of Governmental proceedings, except those which are dressed up for the public gaze, one can hardly expect anything more than President Andrews has given us. His book is valuable as material for the future historian; it is a good reminder, too, of the things we have forgotten.

There are many fine illustrations, and the paper and binding are excellent, though the highly glazed pages are indeed trying to the eyes, but perhaps this was necessary to the work of illustrating. A fair index concludes the volume.

WILLIAM E. DODD.
Randolph-Macon College, Virginia.

"Text-Book of Geology."

The "Text-Book of Geology," for advanced students, by Profs. Thomas C. Chamberlin and Rollin D. Salisbury of the University of Chicago, will not be published by Henry Holt & Co. until the first of the year. It will be in two volumes, and will be included in the American Science Series. In the first volume is given a study of the forces and processes now in operation, and of the results which these forces and processes are now bringing about. The authors also consider the principles which govern the activities of geologic agencies. An outline of the work is given in the preface, in the course of which the authors write:

The general plan of the work has been determined by the experience of the authors as instructors. Little emphasis is laid on the commonly recognized subdivisions of the science. * * * The treatment proceeds rather from the point of view that the science is a unit, that its one theme is the history of the earth, and that the discussion of dynamic geology, physiographic geology, &c., apart from their historical bearing, loses much of their significance and interest. The effort has, therefore, been to emphasize the historical element, even in the discussion of special themes, such as the work of rivers, the work of snow and ice, and the origin and descent of rocks. * * * Throughout the work the central purpose has been not merely to set forth the present status of knowledge, but to present it in such a way that the student will be introduced to the methods and spirit of the science, led to a sympathetic interest in its progress, and prepared to receive intelligently, and to welcome cordially, its future advances. * * * The theoretical and interpretative elements which enter into the general conceptions of geology have been freely used. * * * The aim has been, however, to characterize hypothetical elements as such, and to avoid confusing the interpretations based on hypothesis with the statements of fact and established doctrine.

There are numerous illustrations in the book. They have been selected from many sources, which the authors acknowledge.

Triumph of Industry.

Cast off to starve while still almost a baby, taken to Paris and deserted by his only living relative, a heartless cousin, was the fate of poor little Camille, a baby Crusoe, in the novelette "Le Petit Robinson de Paris," by Mme. Eugénie Foa. The little waif makes friends first with a deserted dog, as friendless as himself; then with an old soldier, scarcely better off than the others. Finally, Camille, with the help of his dog friend Fox and his own industry, wins his way and becomes a solid citizen. This tale of his love for Fox is one of the earliest dog-stories extant, and is the superior of most of them. The book was written by Eugénie Gardis, later Mme. Foa, a native of Bordeaux, where the story opens. She was a very popular author with the children of the time of Louis Philippe; she edited some young people's journals, wrote novels and a history or two, became blind, and died in 1853. This tale of a little castaway has always been a favorite in French and German nurseries—its sub-title is "Le Triomphe de l'Industrie." It is now published in the Standard French Text Series by the American Book Company, edited by Louise De Bonneville of Sidwell's Friends' School, Washington, D. C., who has added notes and a vocabulary.

Famous Hymns by Women.

SONGS FROM THE HEARTS OF WOMEN. One Hundred Famous Hymns and Their Writers. By Nicholas Smith. Small 8vo. Decorated cloth cover. Index. Pp. 271. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

As the sub-title indicates, this little volume contains 100 celebrated hymns by the following women: Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Mothe Guyon, Anne Steele, Anna Laetitia Barbauld, Helen Maria Williams, Harriet Auber, Maria Grace Saffery, Dorothy Ann Thrupp, Phoebe Hinsdale Brown, Sarah White Livermore, Charlotte Elliott, Lydia Huntley Sigourney, Felicia Dorothea Hemans, Abby Bradley Hyde, Margaret Mackay, Sarah Flower Adams, Julia Anne Elliott, Susan Elizabeth Miles, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Jane Fox Crewdson, Mary Stanley Bunce Shindler, Jane Euphemia Saxby, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Jane Borthwick, Sarah Borthwick Findlater, Jemima Thompson Luke, Jane Elizabeth Leeson, Caroline Maria Noel, Elizabeth Prentiss, Julia Ward Howe, Mary Fawler Maude, Anne Brontë, Anna Laetitia Waring, Eliza Fanny Morris, Eliza Scudder, Frances Jane Crosby van Alstyne, Cecil Frances Alexander, Phoebe Cary, Anne Ross Cousin, Emily Elizabeth Steele Elliott, Adelaide Anne Procter, Caroline Sprague Smith, Elizabeth Charles, Harriet Parr, Catherine Winkworth, Christina Georgina Rossetti, Elizabeth Cecilia Clephane, Emily Huntington Miller, Frances Ridley Havergal, Margaret Elizabeth Sangster, Edna Dean Proctor, Mary Artemisia Lathbury, Frances Cane Percy, Mary Wheaton Lyon, Sarah Doudney, Ada Cambridge Cross.

Sketches of personal history of the authors of the hymns selected are given. They constitute an important feature of the book by giving in a way a history of hymnology. The period covered is [illegible] years, from Mme. Guyon, who lived during 1648-1717, to Mary A. Lathbury, who was born in 1841. A number of the hymns in the book have not been widely recognized by editors of recent hymnals, while others have not been included in volumes of hymns that have lately appeared. The compiler's purpose has been "to include in this group the hymns which possess the essentials of the best sacred lyrical poetry—deep spirituality, excellent diction, and faultless imagery." Mr. Smith believes that the book contains "the finest of the wheat." It has a copious index. The cover, of Nile green cloth, has a rose design in red, with dark green leaves. As a reference book it is of value. Incidentally, and probably quite unconsciously, Mr. Smith has presented an overwhelming argument for those who would draw a distinction between lyrics which are poetry and hymns which are not.

School System of New York State.

The former Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, now President of the University of Illinois, delivered in 1890 an address on the "Origin and Development of the Common School System of the State of New York." His contention was that the Empire State had contributed more than any other to the free school system of the country. He backed up his claim by tracing the history of our schools from the days of the Patroons. He showed how the Dutch promoted and the English neglected free schools; how the regents of the University of the State of New York finally had to take in hand our elementary schools, and how the State system of supervision grew up. He chronicled also the work done by certain great men in perfecting the system. Massachusetts teachers at once started a controversy, but Dr. Draper silenced, though scarcely convinced, them by the statement that the reason their State had received greater credit was because she had busier historians than ours. The pamphlet edition of the original address has long been out of print; it is now presented in the form of a little 16mo, revised by the author, and with the addition of nineteen portraits. (Syracuse: Bardeen. 50 cents.)

Some Spiritual Messages.

"The Inner Life of the Soul," by S. L. Emery, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. The book is made up of "short spiritual messages for the ecclesiastical year." It was begun originally in the form of weekly contributions to The Sacred Heart Review. "It is published," the author writes in his prefatory note, "with the hope of giving some idea of the vital connection that the ecclesiastical seasons, doctrines, and sacraments of the Catholic Church have with the inner life of the Christian soul." The book opens with a chapter on "The Inner Life of the Soul."

Twain's Funniest Books.

"Mark Twain's Funniest Books" is the caption under which the Harpers are including special editions of "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," "Roughing It," and "Innocents Abroad," intended for the holiday trade and illustrated by E. W. Kemble, B. West Clinedinst, Peter Newell, and J. G. Brown.

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THERE are two more of the small books for children in the size that they like. These are little volumes, bound in cloth-covered boards, about five inches long by three wide. They are easy to handle, with many pictures and large print. They are "Nursery Rhymes" and "Nursery Tales," illustrated by H. Stuart Hardy, (E. P. Dutton & Co., 50 cents each.) The first is filled with a selection of familiar jingles, including "Mary Had a Little Lamb," which is not as often seen as it might be. And do reviewers grow old or are there some of these rhymes that have slipped the memory? There is not a grown-up mother's son or daughter who does not have a tender feeling for these ditties, but does every one remember the sad and should-be improving tale of Elsie Marley, told in four lines?

Elsie Marley has grown so fine,
She won't get up to feed the swine;
She lies in bed till half-past nine—
Ay! truly she doth take her time.

Here is a tragedy about little Betty Blue:

Little Betty Blue
Lost her holiday shoe;
What can little Betty do?
Give her another
To match the other
And then she may walk in two.

There is a long eight-verse story about the old woman and her cat, which begins:

There was an old woman who rode on a broom,
With a high gee ho, gee humble;
And she took her old cat behind for a groom,
With a bumble, bumble, bumble.

The drawing in the pictures is excellent, the head and tail pieces being particularly good, as well as those on the inside cover pages. The little color used is splashed on to the black and white without much regard for effect, but it can't spoil the work. There are some half dozen prose tales in the other book, the familiar "Cinderella," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Beauty and the Beast," &c.

A book in boards covered with a holly paper is "The Xmas Trio," (Palisades Press, Palisades, N. Y.) It is a book of Christmas verse, with rhymes of all styles and kinds, copiously illustrated. "The Grown Baby Book," by F. Strange Kolle, Richard G. Badger, Boston, is a volume of children's verse. The illustrations are by Warren Rockwell. One of these that is excellent shows the sandman in the sky, a big bag, from which he is scattering sand, over his shoulder, and on the earth below the children with fists in their sleepy eyes are hurrying home to bed. "Funy Grandpa's Mother Goose," (the F. A. Stokes Company,) is an improved book of nursery rhymes. A verse from the original begins each rhymed tale, and others follow with Funy Grandpa helping things along. There are gorgeous full-page pictures in color, and smaller ones in black and white.

"The Magic Forest," by Stewart Edward White, (Macmillan Company,) is an unusual kind of fairy story. James Ferris, better known as Jimmy, begins exciting youthful experiences when at five he arises in the night and starts to climb out on the veranda roof. He is promptly spanked then and there, it is sad to relate, but does similar things off and on for some years, for he is a sleep walker. Next to the last time when he does this, he walks off a Pullman car, fortunately gets himself picked up by some Indians, stays with them for four months, comes back to civilization, and performs a feat, even for a sleep walker, for, in a somnambulent state, he walks to a station and boards another Pullman car and goes to bed to waken and find himself just where he left off his journey and thinks he has been in fairyland. His happy papa and mamma are almost of the same opinion when, being telegraphed for, they find him dressed in buckskin and talking the Ojibway language fluently. It is really an attractive child's story of Indian life.

Nothing could be more fascinating for girls of the school age than Mrs. Laura T. Meade's new book, "The Manor School," (The Mershon Company.) It is a girl's book in every sense of the word, and yet the adventures of the little heroine are built more on a line of those of the average boy's book. Christian is the heroine, a very nice little girl indeed, with any number of good qualities and sufficient energy and character to get herself into some exciting scrapes. One of these occupies a good deal of the first part of the book, for it is nothing less than a runaway adventure when Christian's parents go to Persia for a term of years, leaving her to go to a boarding school.

It is to be a school of strict discipline, the little girl understands, and as she has played wonderful parts in her imagination all her life she decided to play just one more, and this in reality, and become a tambourine girl dancing on the street. The running away is accomplished, but it does not lead to anything but a very miserable time, and the history of it reaches the manor school and gives the little girls even more trials in a different way there.

It is a delightful school, not at all what Christian had pictured it, and everything turns out well. But, in the meantime, there is the initiation into a secret society, where the new members sign their names written in their own blood—from a pin-prick in the finger—and the 377 pages of the book have as much interest as can well be imagined.

FOUR NEW YORK BOYS.

"Four New York Boys: A Story of New York in Aboriginal and Colonial Days," by one of the public school Principals of New York, John W. Davis, (Educational Publishing Company,) is a pleasant and easy reading little history of the early days of this city, showing the four different periods, when it was inhabited respectively by the Indians, the Dutch, the English, and finally by what is called the American boy. He is American-born, and history carries him to the days when the last boat load of British leaves New York. There are many text illustrations, with a number of full-page pictures. Old pictures are reproduced—signs and placards and maps. The book has 304 pages, large print, and excellent typographical work.

THE DOOR IN THE BOOK.

In the daring, but entirely successful venture of a Bible fairy story, Charles Barnard has given us something new in juvenile literature which, we understand, has attracted an unusual amount of favorable attention from those interested in the religious instruction of the young. And yet "The Door in the Book," (Fleming H. Revell Company,) is not a religious book, in the usual acceptation of that term as applied to juvenile literature. The story is very simple and imposes no great tax upon the credulity of the youthful reader. A very correct and amiable little girl is taken on a visit to an elderly relative, who gives her a venerable Bible, which is her most precious possession, having come to her by inheritance from a brother whose familiarity with the Scriptures made him a mystery to his congregation. This book was bound in stout wooden covers, in one of which was a miniature door with a keyhole. This suggested the idea of a key, which is found in due course. With it the child unlocks the door, and as it enlarges sufficiently for the purpose she enters the Bible by way of the first chapter of Genesis, under the guidance of Cornelia in the capacity of Concordance. Her initial experience is to see the unfolding of creation through the six days of the Mosaic narrative. These matters do not interest her much. She wants to see people, especially the children of the Scriptures, who appeal to her more than do the Kings, patriarchs, and sages of history. The first of these was the little sister of Moses. Their interview is of mutual interest. Obviously the living child, knowing a good deal of what happened to Moses in later years, could not help indulging in what to the Hebrew child seemed prophecy. Her next interview is with Ishmael under a grove of palms in the wilderness of Beersheba, and she hears the story of his adventures with his mother, Hagar. Wandering further, they encounter Isaac, who tells her all about his narrow escape from being a sacrifice at the hands of his father. They next make a call upon David in the character of a shepherd, who talks with much enthusiasm and gives an exhibition of his skill with the sling by cutting off with a pebble the branch on which a bird is sitting. He leaves her to "do up" Goliath of the Philistines, with what results the reader does not need to be told. Passing on to Shiloh the visitor has an agreeable interview with Samuel, who tells her just enough to make the young reader curious to pursue the narrative to a conclusion in the King James version. Other visits were then paid to the nameless little maid who was so serviceable to Naaman, to the Shunammite woman and her son, and to Joseph as a boy at Shechem. A brief rest, with a vision of the Seventh Day, enables them to return to the door, through which the child passes with appropriate leave-takings and finds herself back in her own chamber.

It is all very simple and pretty. The formal language of the English Scripture is employed, or rather suggested, but perhaps that is inevitable. It would be extremely difficult, and not a little risky, to make these children talk in modern colloquial English, but the formality is not overdone, and will not offend the practical child. The book is a distinct novelty, and while it is probable that some people will disapprove of it, most of those who read it will be very glad to have it in the hands of their children. If there is any effort at religious teaching, which we doubt, it has been discreetly subordinated to the interest of the story, and the result it is most likely to accomplish will be to set the children to reading the Bible narratives for themselves.

The Saracen's Head Library.

A new library of books for collectors, to be entitled The Saracen's Head Library, is about to be published by Ernest Speight and Reginald Horace Walpole of Teignmouth, Devon, England. These volumes will be chiefly reprints. They will not be uniform in size, but will vary in form according to the nature and length of the contents. The editions will be limited, and the type will be distributed after printing. Two editions will be issued, an ordinary one and a small one, on Japanese vellum. The first series will be named "The Mary Kingsley Travel Books." They will comprise reproductions of old and rare volumes of travel, exploration, and adventure. Some of them, it is stated, have never before been reprinted, while others are the originals of abstracts in collections like those of Purchas, Harris & Pinkerton. They will not be fac simile reproductions. The text will be set up new without any omission, and the old spelling will be retained. The first volume is to be "The Golden Trade; or, The Discovery of the River Gambra," by Richard Jobson, first published in 1623. This will be edited by Charles G. Kingsley. It will be a quarto, with woodcut initials and ornaments. Three hundred copies are being printed, of which ten are on Japanese vellum. This will be followed by a folio reprint of Thomas Coryat's "Crudities," issued in 1611. Other volumes will be Woodes Rogers's "Voyage Round the World," William Bourne's "Regiment for the Sea," "Pacei Novamente Retrovati," and "History of Japan," by Engelbert Kaempfer.

A TURKISH TRAGEDY.

The Life, Work, and Death of Midhat Pasha.*

AN accusation of "judicial murder" directed toward the Sultan of Turkey is a dire charge. The volume under notice, "The Life of Midhat Pasha," has for sub-title, "A Record of His Services, Political Reforms, Banishment, and Judicial Murder." Some of us must remember how, in 1881, the case of Midhat Pasha was the topic of debate in the English Parliament, and such leading statesmen as Gladstone, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Drummond-Wolff, and Lord Stanley took part in it. The subject under discussion was the arrest and trial in Constantinople of Midhat for murder. There was a shrewd suspicion at the time that one of the leading statesmen of Turkey would end his days in a violent murder. The story of the life of Midhat Pasha is told by his son, Ali Haydar Midhat, and he writes: "I wish to state here that I have a profound respect for the imperial throne, and it is this consideration alone, I repeat it, and the honor of my country which makes me regard it as a duty to humanity to expose the nefarious system of Sultan Abdul Hamid."

In his introductory chapter the author does his best to show that the efforts toward reform, as instigated by his father, were entirely in keeping with those of the early Ottoman policy. After the taking of Constantinople he is of the opinion that Islamism triumphed rather by the simplicity and purity of its creed "and the force of propagandism than by the force of arms. What we do know is that large masses of the conquered population adopted the religion of the conquerors." Between the religious tolerance of the Turk or the Christian in the fifteenth, sixteenth, or seventeenth century there is little choice. Certainly the Italians, who held certain portions of the country in proximity to the Ottoman Empire, were particularly intolerant. The author brings into prominence this well-known saying of the Christian population in the East, from the middle of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the eighteenth, "A thousand times rather the Turks than the Latins." There came, however, corruption, "perversions of the law." Ali Haydar Midhat writes:

> That corruptions gradually grew up in the land of Osman, * * * and that prejudices, engendered by ignorance, created abuses which in earlier days were sternly repressed, it is not intended here to deny. Indeed, it is the contention of this book that such perversions, the causes of which will be its purpose to trace, did spring up, as rank weeds, in the Ottoman system, but what is strenuously asserted, and what will it is hoped be proved, is that they formed no part or parcel of the original Ottoman Constitution, * * * and, further, that the efforts of the reforming party in the nation, from the days of Selim III. to the accession of Abdul Hamid II., through an apostolic succession of patriots and statesmen—including the Keuprulu Mehemets, the Reshids, the Aalis, the Fuads, and the Midhats—were directed to the end of restoring the spirit of that Constitution, with such adaptation of it to the requirements of the day as the experience and political conditions of the world required.

Midhat was born in Constantinople in 1822. Passing through various grades of office, he was appointed in 1851 to the Presidency of the Grand Council of State. There having been troubles in the Damascus Custom House, Midhat was sent there, and his mission was a most successful one. In 1861 Midhat was made Governor of the Valiyyet of Nish, (Servia.) It was his business not only to build roads there, but to try and bring about a better understanding among its mixed population. Midhat was a true reformer, and his policy was a wise one. He removed many vexatious taxes. He looked to the amelioration of the charitable institutions indifferent as to religion. It really seemed as if the dawn of better days was coming. Unfortunate Russia! She always seems to be represented as a fomenter of trouble. Midhat thought, and not without reason, that Russia was not actuated by educational desires alone when she did all she could to undermine Turkish interests by sending Bulgarian young men to the Universities of Odessa, Kharkoff, and Khiel. What Midhat did was to establish schools for Christians and Mussulmans alike. The object in view was to bring into closer sympathy the young people of different creeds. The plan was sent to Constantinople for approval. As to the necessary money, that had been cared for. At Constantinople Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, was horrified, for Midhat's policy ran directly counter to the ways of the Pan-Slavic Party. The clever Russian upset all the best plans of the Turk. The author intimates that insurrections were arranged for and carried out by Russia in Servia and Bulgaria.

So far Midhat had some stanch friends in Constantinople. But soon a change took place and the efforts on the part of Turkey toward reform were weakened. Midhat resigned his Governorship and returned to Constantinople. Many startling events are briefly described by the author. One was the insanity of the Sultan, the other the suicide of Abdul Aziz. According to the testimony of reliable doctors the ex-Sultan had taken his own life by means of a pair of scissors. Several physicians attached to foreign European embassies attested to the fact. After the dethronement of Murad in 1876 Abdul Hamid became Sultan. Now came up questions as to the Constitution. The author believes that his father was not aware of the precise character of the Sultan, intimating that Abdul Hamid often said things which he did not mean. In defense of Midhat he writes: "Good men are rarely as determined and strenuous as bad men. It is a pity, for half the political ills of the world come from this weakness on their part." That same year Midhat was made Grand Vizier. At the time Sir Henry Elliot sent a dispatch from Constantinople to Lord Derby in London, in which he describes Midhat "as the most energetic and liberal of Turkish statesmen. * * * He is disliked by the old Mussulman party, but is regarded as the hope of the Mussulman reformers and of the Christians."

Now arose dissensions as to the Constitution, having most to do with the protection of Europeans. The author is of the opinion that England was hoodwinked by Russia and Austria. At any rate, Midhat's ruin was determined upon by the Sultan. To use an American expression, the former Grand Vizier was shanghaied. He was put on board a Turkish yacht and landed at Brindisi. Then Russia chuckled, for the confusion in Constantinople delighted her, and she soon declared war.

Midhat went to Paris and to London. It seems that there was some correspondence between the Sultan and his ex-Vizier, though Ali Haydar Midhat writes that the Sultan was his father's worst enemy. How it happened that Midhat was appointed Governor of Crete is not apparent. Then he was made Governor of Syria. To hold back any liberal principles in Syria, the Sultan sent officers who put every kind of obstacle in Midhat's way. Finally Midhat was induced to return to Constantinople. Here he was arrested on the charge of having been one of the party who had murdered Abdul Aziz. Despite all the testimony, Midhat was judged as having participated in the murder, all the pleas of suicide having been declared to be of no value. Midhat's execution might have followed if it had not awakened popular indignation in England. Russia had never a word to say. The Sultan showed, then, extreme clemency when he sent Midhat to Taif, a town in Arabia south of Mecca. Very touching are letters sent to his family by the prisoner when confined in a miserable prison. Though in bad health, his food was of the worst. He tells of the attempts made to poison him. Finally he was found dead, having been strangled. The details of this horrible crime are testified to by one of the followers of Midhat Pasha. That there were orders to do away with the Pasha seems to be evident.

*THE LIFE OF MIDHAT PASHA. A Record of His Services, Political Reforms, Banishment, and Judicial Murder. Derived from Private Documents and Reminiscences by His Son, Ali Haydar Midhat Bey. With Portraits. Cloth. Pp. 292. London: John Murray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.00.

Infectious Diseases.

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, with Special Reference to the Prevention of Infectious Diseases. By George M. Sternberg, M. D., LL. D., Surgeon General United States Army, retired. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

It is a distinct public service when so eminent an authority as Surgeon General Sternberg places his knowledge and experience at the service of those not specialists in a volume intended for non-professional readers, and with a careful avoidance of unnecessary technicalities. Its object is to indicate in practical form the measures necessary for the avoidance and control of infectious diseases liable to become epidemic if neglected or unskillfully handled. The author's mastery of his subject is perhaps most clearly indicated by his courageous avoidance of the discussion of theories of immunity, and of any attempt to give an account of recent investigations of antitoxins, agglutinins, precipitins, bacteriolysins, and the like. Investigation along these lines has been so fruitful in surprises during the past few years that any attempt to follow it would put a book out of the class of works available for popular reading and restrict its sphere of usefulness. Dr. Sternberg believes that a general knowledge of the well-established facts relative to the vehicles of infection and of transmission should constitute a part of a liberal education, and that the diffusion of this knowledge cannot fail to promote sanitary progress.

Though not written in the stilted and didactic style in which most books intended to be educational are usually written, the author undoubtedly had in view some employment of his work as a text-book in high schools and colleges, and as a manual of reference by those responsible for the sanitary welfare of the inmates of schools, institutions, and homes. In this respect it is distinctly valuable. As a text-book it may not have much appreciation in high schools and colleges, but it should be part of the prescribed reading of medical students and trained nurses, and the head of every institution in which children or youths are gathered should familiarize its useful information.

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GEN. GOURGAUD.

His Newly Published Diary of His St. Helena Conversations with Napoleon.*

It is rather extraordinary that a diary kept by Baron Gourgaud, who for ten years had been a member of the military household of the Emperor Napoleon, and who as a young man had followed his fallen demigod from the bloody field of Waterloo to St. Helena, should only now see the light. Yet so it seems. The diary covers the period 1815-18, until Gen. Gourgaud's return to Europe. The translator, a very old lady with good English naval blood in her veins, has avowedly taken the utmost liberty with the original French version, having reduced it from some 1,200 pages of printed matter to one-fourth that, eliminating a great deal which seems to have offended her nice perceptions of decorum, and much other matter, also rearranging the rest. Her introduction is a brief biography of Gourgaud himself, who appears to have handed his voluminous manuscript to his son, (he himself dying in 1852,) by whose permission the matter is now printed. The genuineness and fairness of the present matter seem to be well attested. There is, doubtless, a good deal of interesting material in it.

Strange how Napoleon's mind dwelt on his early Egyptian triumphs! In his conversation he reverts to them constantly. On sighting St. Helena, on Oct. 15, 1815, he breaks out: "It seems no charming place to live in. I should have done better to stay in Egypt. I should now have been Emperor of the whole Orient." The idea haunted him and recurs frequently in the book. Gourgaud records on Aug. 31, 1815, while on the journey to his rock-exile: "His Majesty wishes to learn English, and says he shall soon know it after taking a few lessons from Las Cases." (Napoleon, however, never acquired as much as a smattering of it till the hour of his death.) Speaking of the Reign of Terror and its attendant horrors, Napoleon says: "Any man who sentences another man to death without hearing his defense deserves death himself." Other sayings by Napoleon, picked up almost at random in the book, are:

To tell you the truth, the thing that made me gain so many battles was that the evening before a fight, instead of giving orders to extend our lines, I tried to converge all our forces on the point I wanted to attack. I overcame all before me, for of course I aimed at some weak point.

[Being asked after which event in his life he felt happiest.] And yet perhaps I felt most happy after my victories in Italy. What enthusiasm was then shown for me! What cries of "Long live the liberator of Italy!" and all this when I was only twenty-five. From that moment I perceived what I might some day become. I saw the whole world passing beneath me just as if I had been borne up into the air.

[When speaking of his Egyptian campaign.] I seized a negro General, Dumas, and I threatened to have him shot. (It is the father of the author of the "Trois Mousquetaires" that is spoken of.)

Russia is the power likely to march the most safely and most swiftly to universal dominion.

The religion of Christ is too subtle for Orientals; they want something more definite, less spiritual.

Whoever is master of Egypt is master of India.

Nor should the Americans be allowed to navigate the China Seas. What can they do against England? Now that there is no longer any France the English, with thirty ships, could blockade all the coast of America. [Then speaking of 1814.] Had they maintained a strict blockade along the coast of the United States, the Americans would have been forced to agree to all that was required of them. They are nothing but shopkeepers; their glory is in their wealth. In my time they had agreed to charter their vessels to England; it was only when I declared that I should consider them as my enemies if they did so that they went to war in 1812. They have no army, and only own a few frigates. In the first year of a war they would injure English commerce by privateers, which would soon be captured, and America could not endure a strict blockade three years. * * * The United States are of no account. At present England might give law to the whole world. * * *

It is more dangerous than useful, I think, to open private letters at the Post Office.

[Speaking of Talleyrand.] What makes me think that there can be no God who metes out punishment, is that good people are so often unhappy and rascals prosperous.

In China the sovereign is worshipped as a god. That, I think, is how it ought to be.

[Commenting on his wars with Prussia.] The King of Prussia was a real booby. * * * The Queen of Prussia was a cultivated and superior woman. * * * One day in the presence of Alexander [of Russia] she tormented me to give her Magdeburg; she wished that I should bind myself by a promise. I kept on refusing her gallantly and politely; there was a rose on the chimney piece; I took it up and offered it to her. She drew back her hand, saying, "On condition that it be with Magdeburg." I replied at once: "But, Madame, it is I who am offering you the rose." After this I escorted her to her carriage. She asked for Duroc, whom she liked, and then began to cry, saying, "I have been cruelly deceived."

[Talking of his "two Empresses."] When I heard Marie Louise was fair I was very glad. When I met Marie Louise on the road to Fontainebleau I stopped her carriage. * * * The poor girl had learned a long speech by heart, which she was to kneel and say to me. She had just been rehearsing it. * * * She was a charming young girl. * * * She never told falsehoods. She was very reserved, and showed no open dislike, even to those she detested. At Vienna they had taught her to act graciously, even to Ministers she could not endure. When she wanted money she asked me for it, and was delighted when I gave her 10,000f. That charmed me, for she was very discreet. * * * Although I loved Marie Louise very sincerely, I loved Josephine better. That was natural; we had risen together; and she was a true wife; the wife I had chosen. She was full of grace. * * * Marie was as sincere as Josephine was diplomatic. * * * She was a true Parisienne. I never should have parted from her if she could have borne me a son; but, ma foi. * * * Josephine never would acknowledge her age. According to her calculation, Eugene (her son) must have been born twelve years old.

[Referring to an intrigue with the Queen of Bavaria.] Ought Princesses to fall in love? They are political chattels.

I am reproached for not getting myself killed at Waterloo. I think I ought rather to have died at the battle of the Moskwa.

[Referring to his return from Elba.] It was the bearskin helmets of my guards which did the business. They called to remembrance my glorious days.

After my second abdication I ought to have delivered myself up to the Emperor of Austria.

The intention of those who have sent me to St. Helena is to kill me slowly by this tropical climate.

Louis XVIII. ought to have begun a fifth dynasty and have called himself Louis I.

[Speaking of great Generals.] Frederick the Great stands in the first rank; so do Turenne and Condé. * * * People say that I am rash, but Frederick was much more so. * * * Frederick had great moral audacity. * * * Soldiers are made on purpose to be killed. * * * What is most remarkable about Frederick * * * is his audacity. He succeeded in doing what I never ventured to attempt.

Henry IV. [of France] never did anything great. St. Louis was a simpleton. Louis XIV. was the only King of France worthy of the name.

Desaix was my best General; Kleber next, and I think Lannes the third.

War is a singular art. I assure you that I have fought sixty battles, and—well—I learned nothing but what I knew when I fought the first. Look at Caesar; he fought for the first time as he did the last.

No General ought to be actively employed who is more than sixty years of age.

I cannot bear red. It is the color of England.

I am sure that in the middle class of life there is more real happiness than in the higher ranks.

I never care when my enemies accuse me of cowardice or of being a bad General, but when it comes to charging me with poisoning or assassination, it makes me furious.

Look at the English! They conquered us, and yet they are very far from being our equals.

It is astonishing what power words have over men!

In France I knew not only the names of all the officers in every one of my regiments, but the place where each corps had been recruited, and where it had distinguished itself.

The Emperor said that his great superiority over other men consisted in being able to endure continuous brain work. He never knew any man equal to him in this. "Even now I can dictate twelve hours at a time."

[On religious topics.] I think the matter that made man was slime, warmed by the sun, and vivified by electric fluids.

All religions owe their origin to man.

Yet the idea of God the Creator is much the most simple explanation of the origin of things.

The moral code of Jesus is the same as that of Plato. I do not think Jesus Christ ever existed.

The work of translation has been performed with skill and care in this book. The foot notes, while very copious, contain much extraneous and futile matter. The index is full and accurate.

*TALKS OF NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA WITH GEN. BARON GOURGAUD. Together with the Journal kept by Gourgaud on their Journey from Waterloo to St. Helena. Translated, with an Introduction and notes, by Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. Small 8vo. Pp. xxi-[illegible]. With index. Chicago: A. C. McClurg. 1903.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Dec. 10: Adult fiction—Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Chambers's "Maids of Paradise," James Lane Allen's "Mettle of the Pasture"; juvenile fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol," Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm"; miscellaneous—Munson's "Art of Photography," Gueber's "Stories of Famous Operas," and John Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

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MEXICO.

Her Struggles for Constitutional Liberty.*

WITH Mr. Arthur Howard Noll's short history of Mexico some of us are acquainted. Readers with more leisure will welcome "From Empire to Republic," by the same author, which gives in detail the long struggles for constitutional rights carried on by our sister republic. Under the old Spanish tutelage precedents in Mexico could not have been worse. The tendency was to create class distinctions. There always was one peculiarity in her early Colonial rule—a system of checks. There was apparently want of confidence in those who held the higher positions. A Viceroy (Virrey) supposedly represented the King. With but few exceptions Viceroys were men absolutely incompetent. Their main efforts were directed toward their own enrichment. To hold within bounds the capacity of the Viceroy there was sent from Spain a body called Audiencia Real. Many were the differences between the Viceroy and the other functionaries, but it was always the common people who suffered. There was also a system of espionage. The number of officials was always on the increase, and "the amount of governing executed in New Spain exceeded that of any province on record." Before the appointment of Viceroys, ecclesiastical government predominated in Mexico. There was then constant interference between Church and State. No worse government was ever invented than that carried out by the Spaniard in Mexico. Indians were considered as beasts of burden. As to commerce, Spain held entire control. There were prohibitive duties on all things which were not of Spanish origin. Only Spanish ships could find a port in Mexico. Education was discouraged in all Spanish colonies. The man of mixed blood was deprived of his rights. It was only the Spaniard who was given a share in the Government or in the Church. The Spanish masters treated the Indians with extreme cruelty, and each successive generation of Indians stored up a legacy of hatred. Mr. Noll writes:

> The most important and the most disastrous result of the long period of misgovernment in New Spain, however, was not the destruction of the present happiness of the people, but the almost total destruction in them of all capacity for self-government in the future. The Mexican people were so long oppressed that, like all people thus treated, they were unable to establish good government of their own, until they had learned by the most painful experience that freedom is not merely the absence of restraint, but a rule the correct administration of which requires the sacrifice of the wishes of the individual to the interests of the Commonwealth.

Spain precludes giving the beginning of the breaking away from the mother country. It arose rather from the disruption of the Spanish Government by Napoleon Bonaparte. The Mexicans declined becoming French. Curious is it, too, how history repeats itself. It was in 1808 that Mexican independence had its origin; it was after the breakdown of Louis Napoleon's schemes that there commenced the plans for a true republic. Far away as we are from "pronunciamentos," we must not forget that they brought about the loss of many thousands of lives. Between 1821 and 1868, there were not less than seventeen revolutions in Mexico. It is not so generally known as it should be that there was a continuous tendency of a portion of the Mexicans toward a monarchy. It is possible that the clerical element held to dislike the proposed severance of Church and State.

Mexico's trials have been frequent. Certainly the United States has not always acted generously with her. Might is not always right. There are many flaws in the methods by which we acquired California. Self-protection is often the excuse, and is not any more novel to us than is its application by the Russians of 1903.

Neither Iturbide nor Santa Anna will ever assume to us heroic figures. It may be that, with Comonfort as a constitutional President, (1857,) there was the beginning of a wiser Government in Mexico. There was a new Constitution, which was bitterly opposed by the clergy and army. What added to the trouble was that Pope Pius IX. declared the Government of Mexico "apocryphal," thus putting it under the anathema of the Church. That Constitution is, however, substantially the Constitution of Mexico to-day. Then there was more trouble, the party of reaction coming to the front, and Miguel Miramon became President. Then followed what is known in Mexican history as the "war of reform." Juarez now appears as the leader of the constitutionalists. Mr. Noll writes of Benito Juarez:

> Benito Juarez was one of the most remarkable men who have ever appeared in the history of Spanish America. He rose from the humblest origin to the greatest eminence attainable in his country, not through the army, as was the case with most of his contemporaries; not by military successes, (for he was never a soldier,) but by industry, perseverance, singleness of purpose, and the force of his indomitable will, and through the influence of his personal abilities and sterling honesty.

The fight with the reactionary party was a long one. Finally Benito Juarez and the Mexicans he represented became the victors. In 1861 Juarez was chosen as the constitutional President of Mexico. The republic was in a pitiful condition, crippled by debt, for loans had been contracted abroad, and there was no money to pay them. Among the creditor nations were England, France, and Spain. The latter country entertained the hope of establishing a monarchy in Mexico. France held the same idea, only that the monarchy should be French in policy and in some impossible way feudatory to the Napoleonic régime. Then came the French invasion, endeavoring to put in place Maximilian. It was Juarez who fought for the freedom of Mexico. The civil war had for the moment caused embarrassments in our country. As soon as it was over we showed our teeth. In the end Mexico, as Mr. Noll expresses it, "proved to be the beginning of Louis Napoleon's overthrow, the Moscow of the Second French Empire."

When the republic triumphed over the empire Juarez reached the pinnacle of his fame. Juarez had been President in 1861, and was re-elected in 1871. This truly remarkable man died in 1872. Juarez's successor was Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada. His rule was not a satisfactory one. Porfirio Diaz was opposed to many of his measures. There were new pronunciamentos. Finally Diaz was made Provisional President. It was Diaz who began the true training of the Mexican people. When, in 1880, Diaz's term of office had expired, Gen. Manuel Gonzalez was duly elected. In 1884 Diaz was again elected. In 1888 the Constitution was amended, which allowed the President to hold his place for two consecutive terms. Ever since 1892 no one has run in opposition to Porfirio Diaz. Out of the most jarring elements, by his good judgment and honesty, Diaz has brought peace to his country. It has been rumored during the last month that the President of Mexico has determined to leave his position. With Mr. Noll we join in the hope "that whoever then succeeds him will be a man who has learned by close observation of the lives of Juarez and Diaz, and of the course of Mexican history for the last half century, what blessings are to be obtained by means of a true Constitutional Government."

*FROM EMPIRE TO REPUBLIC. The Story of the Struggle for Constitutional Government in Mexico. By Arthur Howard Noll. Cloth. Pp. 339. With map and portraits. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40.

FANCIES OF JACOBS.

ODD CRAFT. By W. W. Jacobs. One volume. Pp. 241. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It will surely be to the delight of the Christmas gift buyers and the satisfaction of the recipients that another collection of Mr. W. W. Jacobs's inimitable stories has just made its timely appearance. Nothing could be more certain to add to the general hilarity of the holiday season than the perusal of "Odd Craft," which is capitally named, and includes fourteen of the funniest stories that even Mr. Jacobs himself has ever written. Most of the fourteen concern the adventures or cogitations of the class of seafaring men, with whose idiosyncrasies the author has already made us familiar in "Many Cargoes" and "Sunwich Port"—not the deep-water sailors who figure as the heroes of the conventional sea yarn, but the queer old characters who flourish in the neighborhood of docks and wharves, barges and ferries, or occupy the menial positions on boats of a more dignified type. As heroes of any sort they would not figure very well, but as subjects for Mr. Jacobs's art as a humorist, and Mr. Will Owen's as a caricaturist in black and white, they prove about as entertaining as anything that has appeared above the literary horizon for some time.

Doubtless such people, seen at the close range that was necessary in Mr. Jacobs's case before he could have all their oddities at his finger tips, would be unpleasant in many ways, but in these stories he has treated them with such admirable cleverness that the reader never quite realizes that Ginger Dick, Peter Russet, and all the rest were decidedly uproarious frequenters of "pubs," when they were so unfortunate as to be subjected to the allurements of life ashore. With the nicest skill their undoubted offensiveness in real life is concealed behind a most amusing recital of their intentional and unintentional drolleries, and it would perhaps be quite forgotten were it not for frequent encounters with the fierce, bewhiskered faces and general down-at-the-heels air of the worthies who figure in Mr. Owen's illustrations. These, by the way, are almost as potent as anything in the text toward giving the reader a vivid impression of the extraordinary characters that Mr. Jacobs has succeeded in collecting.

"Odd craft" they are, from every point of view, and very unpromising as literary material, one would think, before learning how much that is human and interesting Mr. Jacobs has found in the lives of these humble followers of the sea. One does not have to be intimately acquainted with steamboat firemen, stewards, and engineers of the second and third degrees to know that the ludicrous incidents in which they figure in this book are but little exaggerated, and that they are just as impractical, irresponsible, improvident, and childishly fond of a good time as Mr. Jacobs has drawn them. The fun in "Odd Craft" is not so much in anything the characters themselves do or say as in Mr. Jacobs's irresistibly droll method of holding them up to view while the "night watchman" or some other experienced observer descants upon past events.

Some of the stories are not about sailormen, or even men of along the shore; the scene never gets very far from the edge of the tide water, and the reader wishes all the time that Mr. Jacobs had not strayed at all from the fortunes of Ginger and Peter, and their kind. They are so much more entertaining than Lawyer Quince's pretensions to knowledge or the narrow escapes of Bob Pretty, the poacher. But "Odd Craft" is first-class story telling from cover to cover, and is heartily commended to those in search of a good thing.

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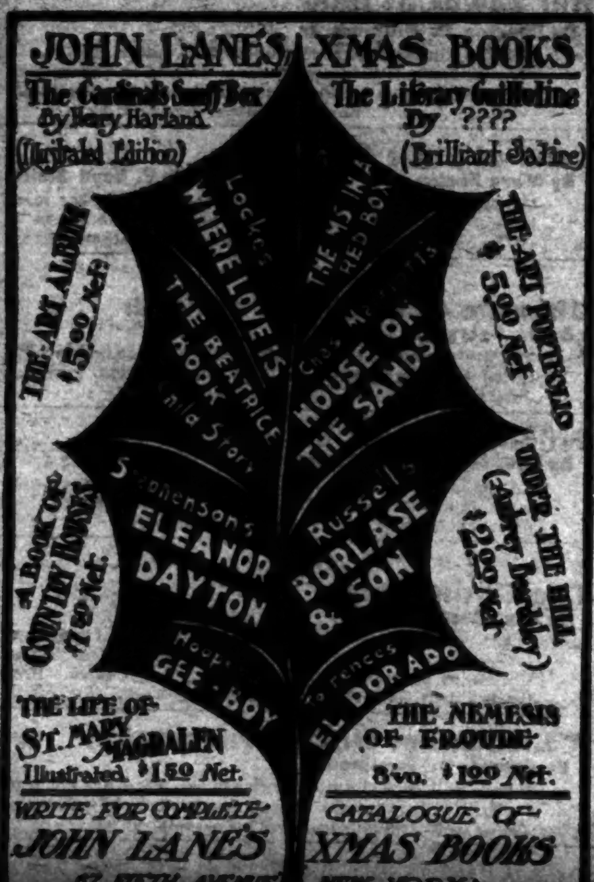

RUSSIA.

Mr. F. H. Skrine's Optimistic Views on the Empire of the Czar.*

IT IS to be ignorant not to appreciate the physical power of Russia. Bear in mind that this is a State (homogeneous or not, that makes no difference) which has an area far greater in solid dominion than that built up by old Rome, and surpassed only by the Greater Britain of to-day. Russia holds one-sixth of the surface of the world, and is credited with a population of 135,000,000, which population, according to Mr. Skrine, is to be doubled in the next seventy years. There never was a more ardent admirer of Russia than is Mr. Francis Henry Skrine. On the other side of the Ural Mountains, so he thinks, are to be found the future hopes of the world. Russia may have still some slight savor of Asia, but it is Providence that wills it so, for from the Orient will come light and blessedness. It is a source of unfailing regret to Mr. Skrine that the amicable relationship which existed between Russia and England in the time of Queen Elizabeth has been forgotten. How sad it is to know that the Crimean war left behind it "a legacy of suspicion and unreasoning hatred." Occasionally, however, even Mr. Skrine, in presenting some of the peculiar benevolent acts of Russia, puts on the damper, for he writes: "It was the traditional policy of Russia to leave certain questions undecided, that they might be reopened brusquely when circumstances should allow." The author is referring to the ways of Nicholas, and are we to suppose that the empire of the Czar has changed its methods? Such apparently beneficent measures as are to follow from the conferences at The Hague have a certain ideal inspiration, but alas! their honesty will be impeached, for the distressing reason that Russia's truthfulness is always questioned.

In such an extended topic as the expansion of Russia most of the work is devoted to the history of the country. Mr. Skrine does not go as far back as Ruric or Ivan, who were both monsters of cruelty, but begins with the lovable Peter and the amiable Catharine. According to the author, both of these rulers were paragons of goodness and virtue. Coming nearer to our own times, we get to Alexander I. We confess that the character of this Emperor is a most difficult one to determine. Sometimes he sided with Napoleon, and then when he thought it was to his advantage he became Napoleon's enemy. Mr. Skrine intimates that when Alexander made a serious blunder the fault never was his, for the blame was due to the machinations of Metternich. Alexander always meant to do right and "his spirit soared upward." History is rather doubtful as to the sanity of Alexander I. The influence Mme. Krüdener, the mystical fanatic, had over the Russian Czar seemed to have been lasting. Mr. Skrine, describing Alexander's end, is certainly poetical, for he writes: "As a dying tree is strangled by parasitical growth, so was Alexander in his decadence attacked by the enemies of human progress."

Mr. Skrine strongly favors autocracy. It is because Russia is autocratic "that, of all the European powers, it is the most interesting." But we hardly appreciate what is a side remark of the author, "that France lost much of her charm when she broke violently from her past at the close of the eighteenth century." Then he caps this in this way: "In Russia * * * we are captivated by the constant recurrence of the personal equation."

There are many novel facts presented in Mr. Skrine's peculiar work. In Alexander's time there was strife between him and the Church of Rome. The author does his best to proclaim that the Czar was the most liberal of autocrats. In order to convince the reader of this, he writes, "Now the Greek Church is, in principle, the most tolerant in the world."

When Nicholas followed Alexander, in 1825, his assumption of the throne was accompanied by a terrible struggle, which the Emperor put down with volleys of musketry. Certainly, so far as the man went, Nicholas was grand in form, "he commanded respect by his majestic mien; but his natural reserve, bred of self-distrust and ignorance of the world, was attributed to pride, and he neither sought nor gained popularity." Then you are informed that "such natures are doomed to be misunderstood by the bulk of mankind, who are captivated by the tricks of the charlatan, but fail to divine the character of the internal husk."

All the intricate history of the causes which led up to the Crimean war are presented. Supposably it originated in some quarrel in regard to the guardianship of the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. According to the treaty of Kuchuk Kainardji, of 1774, the Czar was the protector of Turkish Christians. Then Napoleon interfered. That difference led to the death of thousands of human beings. It ended in the discomfiture of the Czar. Nicholas died in 1855. We give Mr. Skrine's reflections on the policy of Nicholas.

He strove to cut Russia adrift from Europe, to place her in quarantine against the contagion of Western ideals. * * * Thought defied his custom's barriers, his censorship, his secret police, and Russia was already too deeply impregnated with foreign influence to take the bias which the autocrat sought to give her energies. But, despite the calamities which it brought to his people, Nicholas's reaction served as a corrective to the cardinal vice of Peter the Great's reforms—their tendency to denationalize. The world saw in him a despot of the most unmitigated type. When the storm of hatred in which he went down to his grave had passed away, his bitterest foes were fain to admit that he had given to all the people of his empire the germs of a sense of brotherhood, a robust faith in Russia, which is the surest guarantee of a splendid and prosperous future.

The memory of Alexander III. will always be respected, because of the emancipation of the serfs. His reign was one fraught with difficulties. Notwithstanding this, now began the true expansion of Russia. Alexander was murdered by the Nihilists in 1881. Mr. Skrine comments on his policy, which was unfortunate, because "of his abstract ideas and vague aspirations." Treating the advent of Alexander III., the author writes that "every Czar during the nineteenth century commenced his reign at a period of dire peril to the institutions he represented." It was under this Czar that Jewish persecutions began, and the intolerant Pobiedonostzev advised those sinister measures which have caused the death of many thousands of Jews, also Polish Catholics. The reactionary movement in Russia dates from the reign of this particular Czar. So far as relates to Nicholas II., it is too early to form any deductions.

It is difficult to follow our author in his account of the territorial expansion of Russia, for the reason that the subject is a most complex one. From her geographical position the trend of Russia from the West to the furthest East has been a perfectly natural one. Her absorption of lands to the south of her has been met with constant difficulties. What Russia wants are seaports. Without commerce her progress becomes impossible. She cannot overcome climatic effects. Cronstadt is insignificant as an outlet for her European products. On the Pacific side, the same frigid conditions exist. She may build her trans-Siberian Railroad, which leads from Moscow to nowhere. At least for a century to come Russian Siberia will never have a Seattle. The Baltic and the Black Seas are not promising outlets. The Mediterranean is blocked by the Dardanelles, and that long lake has at its opening to the Atlantic Gibraltar. If she dared, the taking of Sweden and Norway might help her projects in some minor degree. Russia wants Turkey. It is within all human probabilities that in the distant future the Sultan will have to vacate. Still the Russian will not have solved his problem of ocean commerce. As an advanced Russophile, the author is forced to acknowledge this much.

*THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA, 1815-1900. By Francis Henry Skrine. With maps. Cloth. Pp. 386. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A Shrill Alarm.

THE TOCSIN: OUR CHILDREN IN PERIL. By Elizabeth Strong Worthington. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

I sit in my dear little nest and brood over my birdlings, but even in this retirement I am visited by thoughts which may perhaps be of service to those who have the opportunity and ability to carry them out. Although I am no architect, I can note the overloaded, the sinking column, and call in those who are able to relieve the pressure, and restore the equilibrium. I can detect the smoldering fire in the housetop and sound the alarm. So perhaps I may be able to note the overloaded, sinking brain and the smoldering fires of sensuality and sound the tocsin.

Thus Mrs. Worthington in her preface. She speaks as a mother, and her attitude is described above. She broods. Most healthy minded people occupied with the world's work or the world's play will certainly be disposed to think she is shrilling her alarm cry with more enthusiasm than is called for by the facts. These facts she adduces with frankness and italics. In short, Mrs. Worthington thinks that the public schools are overworking the children who attend them, and that the associations at such places are bad, in many cases unspeakably bad, for the little ones. She says she has lived in many places in many parts of the country and sent her children to school in many towns. In nearly every case, it seems, and in nearly every place, she has found it necessary within a very short time to take the children away for the sake of their health, physical or moral. It appears she has made it a practice to go to teachers and tell them in very plain language what her children must and must not do. She has informed the ignorant pedagogues that certain rules of theirs must not be applied to her "birdlings." Sometimes the pedagogues have been rude, sometimes they have been "most courteous." One must think that there are some angels on the rolls of public school teachers if Mrs. Worthington's own account of those interviews is at all accurate. Yet she speaks with much contempt of teachers as a class. She hints that too often they lack judgment, intellect, and the social graces. It remains, of course, that much of what she says of the so-called "cramming system" is true. It is very bad for some people. In the matter of moral contamination, also, there is truth in what Mrs. Worthington has set down. People who have known schools, as teachers and as pupils, however, will have enough data at hand to feel sure that the situation is not exactly as bad as Mrs. Worthington imagines. She has made the worst the average.

Like most people who set moral fire bells ringing madly, Mrs. Worthington has remedies to suggest. The trouble with the overloaded school curricula and the inferior teachers lies in the politicians, she thinks. She also thinks the State should set itself not so much to cultivate the mind to fit people "of a certain class" for intellectual professions as to strive to fit them for useful occupations usually considered inferior. Girls "of the people" should be trained by the State rather as house servants than as possible school teachers; boys as possible carpenters or the like, rather than as bookkeepers. Here she paraphrases parts of the late Dr. Goldsmith's pretty poem, "The Deserted Village." As to morals, she thinks the trouble lies in the fact that the Bible has been taken out of the schools.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE NEW AMERICAN NAVY. [illegible]

THIRTY YEARS IN WASHINGTON. [illegible]

[illegible]

Fiction.

THE MAGIC MANTLE AND OTHER STORIES. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE. Distinctive Styles and Periods. Described and Illustrated by Esther Singleton. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT? The Food Question from the Standpoint of Health, Strength, and Economy. Containing Tables Showing the Constituent Elements of Over 300 Food Products and Their Relations, &c., Indicating Best Foods for All Classes and Conditions. By Alfred Andrews. Pp. 136. New York: The Health-Culture Company. 50 cents.

A Hopeful Bachelor.

WANTED—A WIFE. By A Bachelor. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 202. New York: Daniel V. Wien & Co.

At thirty-five the hair has gone gray in the search for the twin soul and kindred spirit. Nearly every corner of the globe has been visited in vain. Every expedient has been tried except an advertisement in the "Personal" column, and this is only abandoned after a careful calculation which shows that one insertion of the appeal as it was desired to make it would cost between $6,000 and $7,000. Instead, the desolate male creature decided to publish a book.

Far be it from us to contribute to the tempest of sarcastic ridicule or add to the questionable jokes which A Bachelor foresees as a result of his action. We admit the existence of that good supply of perseverance with which he confesses he has been endowed. He may need it all before Oct. 1, 1904, up to which date letters may be addressed to him in care of his publishers. It is to be hoped that by this time next year no sequel bearing the title, "Wanted—A Divorce," will have appeared.

A Handy Atlas.

"The Handy World Atlas and Gazetteer" is a little cloth-bound volume of just the right size to slip into one's pocket, published at 50 cents by Frederick Warne & Co. of New York. [illegible]

WHETHER 15 YEARS OLD OR 50 YEARS YOUNG

Readers of clever fiction have a treat in store for them.

Without being too insistent, let me urge you again to at least read a page or two of **"THE WINGS OF THE MORNING."** Every bookseller has it. The story IS delightful, and unless you have read it and selected it as one of your Christmas gifts, you ought to become acquainted with the story now.

The New York Times's critic praised the story recently, as have all the prominent reviewers. They say frankly **"THE WINGS OF THE MORNING"** is a book treat for readers who enjoy "lots of action," adventure, and last, but not least, a VERY CHARMING LOVE STORY.

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E. J. CLODE, Publisher, New York.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
—
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19, 1903.—20 PAGES.

PEPYS AND MUSIC.

Lovers of Pepys and lovers of music ought to be equally interested in the little volume "Samuel Pepys, Lover of Musique," which Sir Frederick Bridge has written and Messrs. Scribner have imported. Lovers of both will be delighted. As the Englishman said about the sheepshead, there is "fine confused feeding" in Pepys about a great many things. Stevenson has emphasized, what no reader of the famous Diary can have overlooked, what an enjoying creature Samuel was, and what a vast variety of things did "please him mightily." It is a great part of his charm, and what mainly redeems him from the character it has been sought to fasten on him of the average citizen. A specialist in any one of a great many branches of knowledge could make a pleasant little book by annotating Pepys's remarks upon his specialty. But music was Samuel's chief avocation, fond as he was of everything that tends to gladden life. "Musique," he says, "in which my utmost luxury still lies," and again "Musique is the thing of the world that I love most."

No casual reader of the Diary can have forgotten how much he has to say about music, both that which he heard abroad, mainly at church and at the theatre, and that which he made for himself at home or on his jaunts. In his time public concerts for money were not, or at least it was in his time that they began to be. But the insatiable curiosity of Samuel and his eagerness not to let any source of pleasure escape him supplied the place of facilities. Of music he records, what he does not of other pleasures, his fear that he might be overdoing it, "being fearful of being too much taken with musique, for fear of returning to my old dotage thereon; and so neglect my business as I used to do." But he carried it so far that the members of the Pepysian domestic establishment who did not care about it had better never have been born, or at least have stayed out of that. Poor Mrs. Pepys deserves the commiseration of posterity on several accounts, but on few more than for the pains her husband took with her and gave her when she had "no ear," poor lady. The candor of his criticisms in his Diary lets be seen what they must have been in the domestic circle, where there was nothing to restrain them as there was abroad, as there was, for example, at that entertainment where he heard a young lady sing of whom he records: "It was enough to make any man sick to hear her, yet I was forced to commend her highly."

It was an excellent thought for a modern English musician who is a musical scholar, and who also has the advantage of being able to write, to undertake a commentary on the musical parts of the Diary, and the musical "times" of the diarist. Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey and Professor of Music in the University of London, was just the man for this work. He has not only rummaged the Diary and learnedly annotated it. He has also had access to the Pepysian library and used what illumination that had for him. He is able to explain all about the now obsolete instruments which Samuel "took up" one after another, and his proficiency in which "did please him mightily," excepting in the dreaded presence of the professional, called by Pepys "the master," the terror of the amateur then as now. The flageolet was the instrument to which he was perhaps most constant as being the most portable, and it is almost the only one which is still in use. A professor of the period called it the "Youth's Delight," and in spite of the scandals, a knowledge of which we owe to his posthumous indiscretion, we can scarcely consent to make Pepys an exception to the poet's rule that

> Wickedness is rarely met
> In men who play the flageolet.

Another literary character, Stevenson, took to it two centuries later, possibly as a result of his Pepysian studies.

Sir Frederick Bridge has done his work admirably, and spared no pains to elucidate his subject for the modern reader. The modern reader, by the way, will learn from him with regret that the Purcell, "master of music," who appears in the Diary was not the great Henry, but his father, the great Henry having been but eleven years old when Pepys abandoned the Diary. Sir Frederick's illustrative material ought all to be incorporated, some day, in the "definitive" edition of the Diary. Meanwhile it is very good reading by itself for the right reader, the victim at once of the musical and the Pepysian habit.

READING IN BED.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth of London has lately been prodding the British public to emotional and intellectual outbursts on the important subject of reading in bed. Mr. Harmsworth's widely circulated newspaper, The Daily Mail, began the business by urging its readers to express their opinions on the dangers and benefits of reading yourself to sleep. Old-fashioned physicians urged, in response, the danger of fire and impaired eyesight. They seemed to know nothing of the movable electric light, with which there is no danger of one's roasting himself to death if he fall asleep while he is reading. They assumed that all persons who read in bed assume a positively recumbent position while reading and must suffer from eyestrain. They seemed to know nothing of the purely intellectual pleasure of propping up one's head on pillows and, with a bright electric light shining over one's left shoulder, reading in North's Plutarch or Shakespeare's Sonnets or the Book of Isaiah or some other priceless treasure of literature until one is overcome by balmy, dreamless sleep. To these old-fashioned medical men one says "Tut, tut!"

Authors, too, members of the rank and file of the multitudinous army of makers of contemporaneous literature, took occasion to protest against having their works used as sedatives. But what have they to say about it? Who reads contemporary authors in bed? Mr. Brown, who wrote one of the 540 last new novels, and Miss Boggs, whose volume of "Vignettes of Verse" will be briefly reviewed in the next batch of fourteen more or less minor poets, may rest assured that no person who enjoys reading just before he sleeps will ever think of selecting their books to read in bed. A prodigious reader who was for a time reasonably conspicuous in New York journalism once remarked, by way of casting the pearls of his wisdom before ordinary mortals, "I don't expect every man to be a great reader, but there are certain books we all must have at our bedside." Then he lightly named Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Montaigne's "Essays," Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici," the Odes of Horace, and Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." He was an optimistic scholar. Would that "all of us" were provided with so good a selection of bedside literature. The world would be wiser then, if not thriftier.

The very best things said in this British symposium on "Reading in Bed" have been said by that genial Nonconformist, graphic writer, and able-bodied seaman, Frank T. Bullen. He declares he has never read anywhere else but in bed since he was twelve years old, on sea and ashore. At the age of forty-seven years his eyesight is as keen as ever, and to the habit of reading in bed he owes all he knows. And, take him by and large, Frank Bullen knows a good deal.

The habit of reading yourself to sleep is like many other habits, harmless when not abused. One would not recommend it to a hard-working farmer or the driver of an express wagon. But, properly restricted, and for persons of the right temperament, it has advantages, both intellectual and physical. As for the oculists, if the habit impairs the eyesight, why do they rave? The world has yet to learn that oculists as a class are altruistic.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs does not compete with other monthlies. It never tries to be "first in the field." In fact, the November number has just been distributed in this country. But this periodical is worth waiting for. In this number an article on an exhibition of eighteenth century English portraits in Birmingham is illustrated with nine reproductions of paintings by Gainsborough, Hoppner, Raeburn, Reynolds, and Romney. Arthur Morrison has an article on "Kikuchi Yosai," which is illustrated with reproductions in color of works by "the last of the Japanese painters." Alfred Fahey mourns the destruction of Great College Street, that dingy byway back of the Abbey's damp stone wall, where Shelley and other great men once dwelt, in an article on "The Threatened Destruction of Old Westminster." Joseph Pennell writes of Whistler's etchings and lithographs, and Bernhard Berenson of Sassetta, the Sienese painter.

H. G. Wells's horrible fantasy, "The Food of the Gods," grows more horrible and more fantastical in the January Cosmopolitan. His wild imagination runs riot, but there is a saving element of humor in the yarn.

"Parsifal," of course, is still a favored subject with those monthly magazines which aim to be timely. Pearson's for January has an article on the subject by Charles Henry Meltzer, illustrated from Mr. Conried's costume plates. In The Metropolitan Magazine James Gibbons Huneker has an article on the same subject, and nothing Huneker writes on any subject is uninteresting. In this paper he chooses to take an aggressively American view of Wagner's last work, declaring that its burden is "renunciation" and that it was written in the decline of Wagner's powers. "Is it any wonder," cries James, in his hustling mood, "that America, youngest and most vigorous among nations, refuses to seriously consider such doctrines? For that reason the message of the 'sacred' 'Parsifal' may be set down as artistically immoral. It is neither blasphemous, nor is it religious; yet it is the denial of life itself."

In The Independent this week, by the way, Edward Irenaeus Prime-Stevenson protests vigorously, with both knowledge and eloquence, against the performance of "Parsifal" away from Baireuth. His article was written in Budapest with the understanding that the performance here would be legally enjoined. The editor dissents from Mr. Stevenson's view.

FAVORITE BOOKS.

The London Academy has been asking prominent literary folks to name two books published this year which they have read with interest and pleasure. Austin Dobson responds with a characteristic note, which will strike a responsive chord in the bosoms of many who have a taste for the things Mr. Dobson writes and the books he reads:

> During the year I have looked into many books for a purpose, and seen accounts of others; but I have read for pleasure nothing but "Sévigné's Letters," and some novels of Scott.

Sir Francis C. Burnand says that in order to have the question answered properly at the end of a year it should be asked at the beginning. Edmund Gosse will not commit himself to any two books, but questions "whether any of the new books I did not read can possess more ingenious originality or a finer grace than Mr. Henry James's 'Life of W. W. Story,' which I did read."

Morley's "Gladstone" has the first place in the replies of Frederic Harrison, Mrs. Craigie, Robertson Nicoll, W. L. Courtney, and Sir Gilbert Parker. Both H. G. Wells and Joseph Conrad put "The Ambassadors," by Henry James, first. Mr. Conrad also mentions Mr. Wells's "Mankind in the Making," but Mr. Wells, ever dealing in mystery, puts "Said, the Fisherman," by Marmaduke Pitchall, second. Both Mrs. Craigie and Clement Shorter liked Tallentyre's "Voltaire." Sir Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., has a catholic taste, his two books being "Wee Macgreegor" and Dr. Wallace Budge's "Gods of the Egyptians." Both George Gissing and E. V. Lucas favor Conrad's "Typhoon." Other favorite books are Trevelyan's "American Revolution," Pollock's "Popish Plot," Dobson's "Fanny Burney," Myers's "Human Personality," Burton's "English Porcelain," Collingwood's "Ruskin Relics," Kipling's "Five Nations," and Hammond's "Charles James Fox."

Shirley and Shadwell.

Two new volumes in the new Mermaid series of old English plays (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 per volume) are "Thomas Shadwell," with an introduction by George Saintsbury, and "James Shirley," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse. The Shadwell plays are "The Sullen Lovers," "A True Widow," "The Squire of Alsatia," and "Bury Fair." Mr. Saintsbury, who holds Shadwell to be "almost, if not quite, the equal of Farquhar," in the matter of the direct observation of life, and is even inclined to call him, instead of Etherege, the father of the "comedy of manners," says in his introduction:

> * * * I do not remember to have ever had more difficult work than the selection of plays which might display Shadwell's characteristics in sufficient fullness without the danger of utterly disgusting the reader.

The Shirley plays are "The Witty Fair One," "The Traitor," "Hyde Park," "The Lady of Pleasure," "The Cardinal," and "The Triumph of Peace." The frontispiece is a portrait of Shirley from the Bodleian picture. The Shadwell volume has a picture of the bust of the dramatist in Westminster Abbey.

ALL ABOUT MARS.

We are greatly indebted to Miss or Mrs. Sara Weiss, (or perhaps "Mr.," for contemporary authors seem to delight in confusing reviewers as to their sex,) for a great deal of interesting information in regard to the planet that we, in our ignorance, call Mars, the real name of which, bestowed presumably by its sponsors in baptism, is Ento. Some time since this author produced a romance of that planet called "The Story of Decimon Huydas." She now enlightens us through a matter-of-fact volume called "Journeys to the Planet Mars" (New York, The Bradford Press,) in a more practical manner as to the best means of transport to the planet, and what to do when one gets there.

The lady (we shall assume that the author's gender is really feminine) is a spirit medium, and her "control" during the voyages of exploration of her soul, and in the physical composition of her book, is one Carl De L'Ester, a gentlemanly spirit who once inhabited a human body on this earth, and retains the name thereof for purposes of identification.

Gentlemanly, polished, and forbearing this spirit certainly is, in spite of his contempt for mere literary form, which leads him to employ in the preface he has obligingly contributed to the book under notice such a picturesque example of the split infinitive as this phrase: "Desiring to, as far as practicable, simplify."

⁂

Other spirits than De L'Ester have accompanied the soul of Sara Weiss on her various journeys to Ento, notably those of Humboldt and Agassiz, who seem to have left their learning behind them on earth, and the immortal part of one George Brooks, who seems, even in his disembodied form, to be a mad wag. For instance, the soul of Sara Weiss, accompanied by these spirits, is hovering in the atmosphere of Ento one mile above the surface of the planet. Thus speaks the disembodied medium:

> But, dear me, what is that moving so swiftly through the air? An air transport? How very wonderful, but I see neither sails, balloons, or [sic] any propelling power. I wonder how they rise and what keeps them from falling? George, it is very impolite in you to laugh at me. Of course I am excited; so would you be in my place. Oh, that one over yonder town is slowly, slowly dropping down, and now it has landed on a great platform and passengers are alighting and others are entering, as one might enter a railway car.

This passage not only exhibits the sense of humor of the spirit called George, but it also well illustrates the quality of the narrative.

⁂

Disembodied Mr. De L'Ester, in his preface, informs us, "in all sincerity," that this narrative is "a statement of facts." It is published "only through the persistent entreaties of friends on both sides of life," and is pictorially illustrated, by a spirit artist named Aaron Poole, with pictures of the flowers and plants of Mars, which are rather crude, because of the defective automatism of the medium, but are sufficiently plain to suggest that the cheap wall paper business must thrive in the neighboring planet.

⁂

There is also a key to the language of Ento, (they have only one language there,) which is simplicity's self. Thus, "Info ta tiya Zenossa covisto" signifies "To the care of the gods until we meet again," while "Lohen, amano (Hail, friend!) is pronounced Lohowoo amano."

⁂

As for what Sara Weiss and her obliging friends saw in their visits to Ento, you must read the book to learn. Wild horses could not draw from us the secrets of 528 of its 548 pages. There is a great deal of description, though, of a great many things; of cities and rivers and mountains, of gardens and palaces, of the products of the planet, animal, vegetable, and mineral. And it is all set down so lucidly and eloquently that it is as easy to read as an aged almanac or a volume of Patent Office reports.

English Christmas Numbers.

The Christmas numbers of The London Graphic, Illustrated London News, Gentlewoman, and Black and White, and the English edition of Figaro Illustré have been received in this city by the International News Company. As specimens of color printing many of the plates in these are extremely interesting. Perhaps The Figaro is the most artistic, both in design and execution. But the others give more for the money, and the big extra sheets are extremely showy, and will particularly delight the children. In most of the stories and sketches the spirit of mirth holds sway, and there is good measure in the literary as well as in the pictorial contents.

The Christmas numbers of two New York weeklies, Life and Town Topics, are also at hand, and are full of bright things.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Dec. 18.—English readers have taken very kindly to Carl Snyder's "New Conceptions in Science," first published in the United States, the author's home. The London house of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, after issuing two impressions of the first edition, published a revised edition a fortnight ago. This is already about exhausted, and a second impression has been ordered.

***

"The Web," the successful American novel by Frederick Trevor Hill, is published here by William Heinemann.

***

Messrs. Methuen & Co. announce new novels, for early next year, by Clark Russell, Robert Barr, Eden Phillpotts, H. B. Marriott Watson, Adeline Sergeant, and Mrs. C. N. Williamson.

***

Helen Keller has agreed to contribute a series of articles to The Sunday Magazine on subjects usually accounted beyond the ken of people afflicted as she is.

***

Jane Findlater, a successful novelist, has chosen a clever title for a volume of critical essays on novelists, namely, "Stones from a Glass House."

***

The Delamore press is producing an edition of Chaucer's "Knight's Tale" prepared by Prof. Skeat, with the spelling modernized just enough to make the reading easy.

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black will publish "The Ingoldsby Country," by Charles G. Harper, which describes the "literary landmarks" associated with "The Ingoldsby Legends" of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham.

***

Prof. Joseph Wright is hard at work on an "English Dialect Grammar," which he hopes to finish in 1905.

***

Messrs. Cassell have just issued a new Turner book, faithfully reproducing in color fifty-eight of the great painter's water-color sketches. The delay in publication was caused by the great care required to secure accuracy. W.

Milton MS. to be Sold.

Early in March the only extant portion of the original manuscript of John Milton's "Paradise Lost," eighteen pages, small quarto, comprising the First Book of the ode, will be sold at auction at Sotheby's, in London. It is not in Milton's autograph, of course, for when "Paradise Lost" was published the poet was blind. It bears on the inside of the first leaf the imprimatur of the Rev. Thomas Tomkyns, domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1880, when Prof. Masson published the last volume of his authoritative "Life," this manuscript was in the possession of William Baker of Bayfordsbury, Herts, England. It was originally owned by the famous publishing house of the Tonsons. In 1749, when Bishop Newton published his "Life" of the poet, it was owned by Jacob Tonson, together with the original agreement with the bookseller, Simmons, or Symons, for the publication of "Paradise Lost." Upon the death of this Jacob Tonson in 1767 the manuscript of the First Book and the agreement were negligently kept, with other business papers, upon the premises of a bank in the Strand. Some of these papers, including these two items, fell into the hands of clerks in the bank, who appropriated them as relics. The agreement, signed for Milton by proxy, finally came into the auction room and was sold Feb. 26, 1826, to William Pickering for £65 5s. Pickering resold it to Sir Thomas Lawrence for £90, and after the latter's death, in 1830, reacquired it, selling it to Samuel Rogers, the poet, for 100 guineas. It was presented to the British Museum by Rogers in 1852. The pedigree of the manuscript of Book I. of the ode cannot be traced in detail, but its genuineness is beyond question. It is reported that a wealthy American has offered $250,000 for the manuscript, but that is very doubtful.

Exploration in the Rockies.

Reuben Gold Thwaites's brief history of "Rocky Mountain Exploration" will be published by D. Appleton & Co. early in February. In his preface the author gives an outline of the book. He tells briefly what was done for the expansion of our country from the time of Balboa's crossing in Darien to the completion of the transcontinental railways in the United States. He treats of Rocky Mountain exploration in its entire range in connected form. Among the interesting figures are Lewis and Clark, Pike, Long, Frémont, and their compeers in Western United States, and those Canadian explorers La Vérendrye, McKenzie, Thompson, and Fraser. But more space in the volume is given to the experiences of Lewis and Clark than to those of any others in the long roll of American explorers.

There is appropriateness in this. Their expedition was the first to cross the [illegible]

sent under the auspices of the United States Government; in many ways it was, considering both the occasion and the result, the most important of all—other American expeditions but continuing and broadening the work of the men who first broke the path. It has seemed proper upon the eve of the centennial celebration of their crossing to dwell in as much detail as space would allow upon an event fraught with momentous consequence in the expansion of the Republic.

The volume will have a number of illustrations and maps; it will be included in the Expansion of the Republic Series. It is dedicated to John Johnston, LL. D., for twelve years President of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Bishop Hurst's Library.

It has long been a matter of speculative interest as to what disposition would eventually be made of the remarkable collection of books, manuscripts, and autographs formed by the late Bishop John F. Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was for many years one of the most persistent book hunters in America. He was not content with following beaten tracks, but managed to gain access to collections which were double barred against intrusion, and his persuasive influence generally overcame any scruples the owner might have against parting with his rarities. Besides this the Bishop was a familiar visitor to the book shops of the world, as well as a constant bidder at all important auction sales.

As an indication of the quality which lies hidden in the Hurst collection it may be mentioned that there are no less than 225 different works which come under the category of "Franklin Imprints," and over 600 works on the Indian languages of America. No phase of book collecting has more substantial grounds than the present demand for "Association Books," and in this connection it may be stated that the Hurst collection contains over a dozen different titles representing works that came from the bookshelves of George Washington and that bear his autograph on the title pages and his bookplate on the inside covers. The collection of Washingtoniana is choice and extensive, a large portion of it having been obtained directly from one of the descendants of the General.

The Bishop paid particular attention to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of American history, but there are also gatherings of important works in local histories, genealogies, the Indians, &c. The collection contains many books printed in the fifteenth century, and the specimens of the Aldine Press are both numerous and choice. A number of "chained books" will also be offered.

The autograph portion is quite as notable in its way as the library. One of the gems is the original manuscript of Poe's "Tamerlane." Nearly all the more noted American authors are represented in manuscript. The Revolutionary period is particularly well covered, and there are no less than twenty genuine letters in Washington's handwriting alone.

The Anderson Auction Company of 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, has been selected by the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, who represent the estate, as the auctioneers to conduct this most important sale, and there is little doubt of the interest which it will excite when the first sale, which is scheduled for either March or April next, occurs.

Tennyson.

Selections from the Poems of Tennyson, edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, are published in two editions by Ginn & Co., Boston, as a volume of The Athenaeum Press Series, with a commentary by Mr. D. L. Chambers, and separately in a more ornamental style, with a frontispiece portrait of the poet from the bust by William Ordway Partridge, and other illustrations. Mr. Chambers's commentary in The Athenaeum Series volume fills Pages 315 to 400 inclusive, and includes a "tentative classification of the meters of Tennyson." Dr. van Dyke's introduction comprises a study of the poet in relation to his contemporaries, an analysis of the quality of his verse and a biographical sketch.

Notes of Book Sales.

The third part of the Howard T. Goodwin library, sold by Stan. V. Henkels Dec. 10-12 in Davis & Harvey's auction rooms, Philadelphia, realized a total of about $16,300 for 428 lots. The total for the entire collection was $48,000, a sum which is said to be about one-fifth of the actual cost to Mr. Goodwin. The most important items were the extra illustrated books, which, in most instances, sold low, the "Life of Kean," in eight volumes, bringing $800, and Irving's "Life of Washington," in ten volumes, realizing $900. The most costly items in the sale were the "famous St. Dunstan editions" of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat," and Shakespeare's "Sonnets," printed on vellum and illustrated at a cost of $1,000 per volume. The "Pickwick Papers," in two volumes, brought $1,300; Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," $335; Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat," $425, and the Shakespeare volume, $360, which represented a loss of $2,550 to the Goodwin estate. A number of the publications of W. L. Andrews and the Grolier Club depreciated in price, the "New Amsterdam" falling to $82.50, while the first two issues of the well-known club book fell to $31 and $72.50.

The sale of a selected portion of the library of choice manuscripts and rare early printed books formed by the late Rev. Walter Sneyd, which began Wednesday of this week in Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's London auction rooms, will be concluded this afternoon. Eight hundred and sixty-six items in all are described in the catalogue. One of the most attractive of the numerous fine manuscripts owned by the late collector was Lot No. 35, which sold in Wednesday's sale for £930. This was a folio volume of the "Apocalypsis S. Johannis," written in neat gothic characters on sixty-nine leaves of vellum by fourteenth century scribes of the Low Countries. The manuscript was remarkable for the nature of its many designs, 282 in number, executed in water colors of blue, green, red, and yellow on white grounds.

Group of Harper Authors.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish as a pictorial supplement to the current Harper's Weekly "A Group of Harper Authors," consisting of separately taken and for the most part excellent photographs worked into a group. The faces in the picture are those of Henry James, Mark Twain, Maurice Maeterlinck, Maurice Hewlett, Joseph Conrad, Gilbert Parker, R. S. Martin, A. Henry Savage Landor, Hamlin Garland, Robert W. Chambers, Booth Tarkington, John Kendrick Bangs, Israel Zangwill, Van Tassel Sutphen, Will N. Harben, Adrian H. Joline, Kirk Munroe, E. F. Benson, Irving Bacheller, Justin McCarthy, Howard Pyle, Edwin A. Abbey, Julian Hawthorne, W. D. Howells, Albert Bushnell Hart, Thomas Hardy, Woodrow Wilson, Alfred Austin, Basil King, Gertrude Smith, Lilian Bell, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Elizabeth G. Jordan, Elizabeth Shippen Green, Josephine Daskam, Onoto Watanna, Elinor Glyn, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Alice Brown, Marie Manning, and Margaret Deland.

Books for the Young.

Among the many volumes for boys and girls brought out during last Fall twelve bore the imprint of Little, Brown & Co., whose books for the young seem always to be successful.

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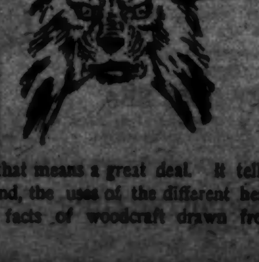

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FROM READERS.

England's Attitude Toward the Revolutionary War.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a review of Trevelyan's History, in your issue for Dec. 12, Prof. Dodd writes: "Yet without hesitation our author goes so far as to say that the King was chiefly responsible and that the subjugation of the colonists would have been well-nigh as fatal to English liberty as to American aspirations, and this, it is maintained, was as clearly understood and appreciated in England as in America. It was, in very fact, the King's war, and he alone should be held responsible for the consequences." He further refers to the author as belonging to "that class of English writers who see in the American Revolution the 'chief and solitary fruit and product of the system of personal government which George III. strove for full twenty years to introduce into England.'"

In your issue for March 21, 1903, you permitted me to express my surprise at the way in which the English attitude seems to be so widely misunderstood on this matter, and I then gave some lengthy quotations from my old school history to show the way in which the average English schoolboy is taught to regard the events of that fateful period.

Now, I am not a historian—I can scarcely even be considered a serious student of history—and, therefore, I cannot presume to discuss the matter from a historian's standpoint. But I do say this—not in opposition to Prof. Dodd's assertion, but to emphasize my former position as to the surprise an Englishman feels on finding the opinion prevalent in this country that his countrymen take, or even took, a view of the struggle antagonistic to that naturally held by Americans—that between the years 1869 and 1872 I was at several boarding schools, public and private, and, apart from these, came into relation with "all sorts and conditions" of boys, and that neither then, nor later at the university or in the world, did I meet with a single one who had been taught to look on the struggles of the colonists with feelings other than those of entire sympathy and accord, or to regard the issue as other than entirely due to the personal impulses of George III., and wholly opposed to the sentiment of the nation at the time.

That may be good history or it may be bad; but if it is bad, it shows, at least, that so far back as the early sixties of the last century, the teachers of youth, who may reasonably be supposed to reflect the general opinion of the age, either gave credence to that sympathy and accord, or, feeling that it ought to have existed, desired to inculcate it in the future race. Either of these alternatives will fully account for the surprise of the English immigrant on finding that the descendants of those whom he had supposed his forbears to have regarded with sympathy in their struggle, regard him as the descendant of old-time enemies and foster that feeling in their schools.

KENNETH W. MILLICAN.

New York, Dec. 12, 1903.

"You All" and "We All."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Does George F. Miller's so-called logic apply to the use of "we all" and "they all," as well as to the use of "you all"? Can the use of "all" in the last two expressions be justified by Mr. Miller?

"C" says "you all" is a common expression among Southerners. Such an expression is never used except among negroes, and is not a common expression.

FRED LAWRENCE.

New York, Dec. 12, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am interested in your discussion over the expression "you-all." I have just received the following letter from Tennessee, which shows the tendency to use this expression as a collective noun. This is addressed to a company, but the real meaning and intent of "you-all" is practically singular. In only one case does the writer seem to be able to bring the address down to the simple "you."

I thought you might care to publish this as an example, omitting, of course, the Post Office and the names. This man is well enough educated to do his own typewriting, and solicits for himself, so that it cannot be classed as illiterate writing.

WILLIAM R. BELKNAP.

"As I put in my application twelve months ago for a position with you all, and as I am still anxious for a position in the hardware business, I thought I would write you all again. I have been in a store for three years, and feel sure I can make you a good man if I only had a chance to do so. I am twenty-one years of age, and feel like I would be glad to have a position with you all. So please let me hear from you all soon."

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have followed with some interest and more amusement the discussion on the use of "you all" and "we all" in the South.

Mr. George F. Miller, whose letter dated Dec. 4 appears in your last issue, knows whereof he speaks, which is more than I can say for "C.," Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1903, whose letter appears just over Mr. Miller's. Whomever "C." heard say "How is you alls folks to-day?" was, as he says of the phrase, "not uncommon."

I am reminded of a man in Newark who said to me, "All the people from Alabama and Georgia talk like niggers, don't they?" to which I was forced to reply, "Perhaps those you know do." I am not defending "you all," and do not countenance "we all," for this last is always inexcusable, but as a Southerner I protest against the assertion that "you all" is ever used in a singular sense by people of education.

HARDEE CHAMBLISS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1903.

Metchnikoff's Philosophy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you permit one who would gladly think he has not followed "science, falsely so called," during these last twenty-five years of his life to extend to you his thanks and through you to Dr. Charles Loomis Dana for his capital review of "Metchnikoff's Philosophy"?

A posturer before an ignorant public of bumpkins and their lasses at a country fair is the only image such a man can suggest to those who think, as well as read the books which they peruse. To try to think out Metchnikoff's philosophy, if such exists, would fall to the task of Conan Doyle, philosophic hired spy, (?) were the duty properly attributed. What infinitude of wrongdoing such a writer may incite no ordinary mind can grasp.

How happy also is the phrase, "the yellow side of science," the side which so openly appeals to the imaginations of the half-grown minds of human beings not sufficiently well taught to really grasp the meaning of words, which provoke only a mental cholera morbus, whose manifestations they mistake for the incubrations of advanced thinkers, to wit, themselves.

ONE OF THE WEARIED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1903.

The Original Sherlock Holmes.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Alden calls for the "Sherlock Holmes" written of by story writers before "Poe's day." He also raises our post-romancer's M. Dupin as the original of Gaboriau's Inspector Lecoq. I beg to differ from him in his further assertion that Dupin inspired Dickens for the portrait of Inspector Bucket. "Bucket" is his friend Field, who escorted Dickens in slumming. Field was one of the old thick-soled booted "runners," hand in glove with turfites and swell-mobsmen, whose race died out when "Mike" (Micklejohn) and his "pards" were crushed in the great turf fraud case. With all their faults in insisting that to catch a thief one must live with thieves, they were burly, hearty, frank, and "jolly" men, and the reporter who had business in Old Scotland Yard remembers the hours there with pleasure. But Bucket was no more like Lecoq than like the real Inspector Lecocq (sic) actually attached to the Criminal Investigation Department. Besides, Gaboriau makes Lecoq, when in a quandary, turn always to his instructor, "Father Tabaret." Tabaret is the Sherlock Holmes, altogether new, relying on study, cerebration, Lombrosiana, science and her instruments, the telegraph, telephone, telepathy at need—catching a criminal without leaving his desk. But in 18—, before Gaboriau thought of writing a novel, Alexandre Dumas published "The Mohicans of Paris," (a fifty years' forecast of the present Apaches, remark!) dramatized in 1864, prohibited by the Empire, but the ban removed after Dumas's appeal to Louis Napoleon as a brother Carbonari! It must have been written earlier, since its opening resembles that of "The Mysteries of Paris," and was probably composed "by order" to parallel it. (1842.)

"The Mohicans" are hunted down by a detective police officer, quite novel a M. Jackal, alight, no Crichton, almost dowdy compared with Balzac's type, Vautrin, that is, Vidocq reformed—a ruffian turning on his "pals," like a wolf trained to play watchdog. But Paul Bocage, the actor and collaborateur of Dumas, (or his "cover" when Dumas was baffling his creditors who claimed all his earnings,) asserted that Jackal was his and not the lion's object and to prove his capability in creating a police detective of the latest stamp he placed such a one in his own popular story, "The Puritans of Paris." Here we have a Chief of the Detective Bureau, Sureté Générale, whose sharp eyes read that a Duke is a guilty man at first glance in spite of the aristocratic glamour; also, a new character in fiction, "the stool-pigeon," familiar to Mulberry Street, a saloon keeper who plans robberies but establishes through his legitimate customers an alibi, while selling them both to Headquarters. Bocage slyly annotates, "They kept tab on him," (exercised a certain surveillance,) but here enters Sherlock Holmes. An amateur, whom the Chief of the inner branch thus compliments: "I can rely on your police sooner than ours!" Imagine the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, felicitating Sir Conan Doyle! Indeed, this "voluntary detector"—rather pretty circumlocution!—"checks" the safety of his correspondence by inserting a bit of straw in his letter seals so that, if the wax is removed and replaced even under a facsimile stamp, the loss of the "police mark" reveals the tampering!

Anterior to "The Mohicans," Paul Feval offered his antetype. In his "Loves of Paris," (the city, not the shepherd,) translated, like all his novels of that day, in our country, we find a Sherlock Holmes in a Bostonian, James W. Western, alias Williams. After so narrowly escaping death from the stab of a Marquis playing the feminine rôle of the Chevalier d'Eon, (which stab necessitates his wearing a surgical collar ever after, or his head would fall off!) Mr. Western studies the French Code so as to draw up impossible indictments against the villain, and rights the wronged ones. At the same time this carries us back beyond the fifties, (I think it was published here about 1846;) it annuls Réné Pont-Jest's originality as to the American detective in French police stories, as his "Murder in Marlow Street" is of the eighties.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, Dec. 12, 1903.

"Novitiate" and "Novice."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Nov. 14 Mr. A. A. McGinley finds fault with the use of the word "novitiate" as it appeared in a notice of Mr. C. R. Burgin's latest novel, "The Shutters of Silence: The Romance of a Trappist." The sentence in which the word appears reads: "A child grows to manhood as a silent novitiate among the silent brothers," &c. Mr. McGinley objects to using "novitiate" in the sense of "novice," claiming that it applies only to the period of probation of a novice or to the place where such period is passed. If Mr. McGinley will consult the Century, the Standard, and Webster's Dictionaries he will find the usage of the word in the sense of "novice" sanctioned without question by all these authorities. Its use in this sense is entirely correct and is by no means uncommon. E. B.

New York, Dec. 12, 1903.

BOSTON NOTES

Chaucer's "The Parliament of Foules" —Some January Books.

THE writers of historical fiction found Richard II. this year, and in "Long Will" and "The Little Queen" made him a self-consistent figure, perhaps more true to Shakespeare than to history, but still very moving even in his ignorance of common humanity. Now, in 1382, when Richard, still boyish, although for five years a King, was to marry Anne of Bohemia, one Geoffrey Chaucer, for the more brilliant celebration of the royal nuptials, did write "The Parliament of Foules," and it is generally agreed that, he being at the time content and easy in mind, and in the fullness of his powers, this work exhibits his humor at its best. A special edition thereof will be published in January by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will follow the version of Chaucer in the British Poets, and it will be printed in black letter in a little book of thirty pages or so.

***

In February will come Miss E. S. Young's book, which is to be entitled "Henderson," the hero being the Missouri physician with whom readers of The Atlantic have become familiar, and have learned to compare with Mrs. Ward's "Avery," not to the advantage of the Eastern man, who, indeed, with his nervousness and his disposition to make his wife its victim, hardly seems a man when set beside the severe self-control of the Missourian. Two new stories completing and rounding out the romance already exhibited in certain phases will appear in the book.

***

The novel with which Baroness von Hutten is now busy is entitled "Violett," the scene of which is a Channel lighthouse and the hero a musical enthusiast whose life is shadowed by a crime committed by his father. This also is a next year's book, and so is Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler's "Our Neighbor: The Natural History of Human Contact," a title suggesting an illuminating commentary on the parable of the Good Samaritan.

***

Elizabeth Robins Pennell's "My Cookery Books," in spite of the spurious promise of its title, is, as Atlantic readers well know, not a book of housewifery, but the confessions of a collector who explores a little vein of her own finding and brings forth the gold of quaint knowledge. It is quite proper that the papers in which she tells of her books, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and English, should appear in a limited edition of 300 copies printed in the special Riverside Press series, with a valuable bibliography added to the matter already published in The Atlantic. Another quarto, published in an edition of 300 numbered copies, is "The History of Oliver and Arthur," translated from the Latin by Mr. William Leighton and Miss Eliza Barrett. This book has rubricated initials, and its black-letter type is set in double columns. The illustrations are redrawn from the woodcuts of the original.

***

The puzzled Christian whose Easter card caused her to wonder what was the connection between "four kittens sitting in a row and the resurrection of her Lord and Master" will be more puzzled this year, if she receive the new English version of the Christmas card; it is a tiny volume, two inches square, bound in flexible leather, born sheepskin, and it contains "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

***

There was a time when everybody read Alexander Smith, and again there came a time when he was a brave man who dared to own that he ever heard the names Alexander and Smith in connection. Apparently, Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. think that "the wheel has come full circle," and they are publishing a holiday edition of "Dreamthorp," with photogravure portraits of the author and Bacon, Montaigne, Hazlitt, Chaucer, and Lamb, and photogravure views of Dreamthorp itself, of Smith's study window, of Tantallon, and a Winter landscape to accompany the paper, entitled "Christmas."

***

In the Golden Treasury series a new edition of the Rev. John W. Chadwick's "Through Love to Light" has been made for the holidays by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. The illustrations are sixteen half tones after good pictures, and the present price is uncommonly low for a volume of selections arranged on a definite plan.

***

Mr. Alfred Bartlett has prepared, besides his calendar of Stevenson's prayers, described in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, a symphony calendar with a symphony for each month—Emerson, Stevenson, the President, David Swing, Thoreau, Huxley, Du Maurier, and Bishop Brooks being among the authors presented.

***

Miss Crowley, the author of "Love Thrives in War," and Mr. George Wharton James, the author of "Indians of the Painted Desert Region," have been lecturing to audiences even more enthusiastic than the ordinary special audience. Mr. James addressed the Appalachian Club, telling the members of the Havasupai Indians, the tribe to which he has been admitted by solemn rites. He is an Englishman, and for seven years served as a missionary among the Pai-utes, learning to live their life, before he began to study it with any especial motive. He is at work on a new book for next year.

***

Miss Mary E. Waller, the author of "A Daughter of the Rich," is a Bostonian by birth, but is now living in Bethel, Vt. She traveled and studied in Europe, has taught in a New York private school, and for five years carried on a private school for girls in Chicago. Some of those persons incapable of believing in a novel situation in domestic life have referred to the huge family sitting room in "A Daughter of the Rich" as if it were an impossibility. In truth, it was the custom of the late Celia Thaxter to pass her Winters in precisely such a room. The huge dining room at Appledore was cleared of tables, and the poet and her maidens worked at one end, and at the other sat the farmhands and the other helpers, as Lady Rowena sat when Ivanhoe came home. The chief difference lay in the substitution of great coal stoves for the open hearths of Cedric's castle.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 18, 1903.

PARIS IN THE '60s.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS DURING THE SECOND EMPIRE. Correspondence (1864-1869) of Anthony B. North Peat. Selected and arranged by A. R. Waller. Illustration. Pp. 364. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

The author of "Gossip from Paris" was a journalist, possessed of a quick and fluent style. The Second Empire was in a joyous mood, with scarce a premonition of the disasters which were to come, though the fatal year 1870 was so near. The readers of The London Morning Star or of The Yorkshire Post, in which journals these Parisian letters appeared, must have in time lost much of their British stolidity and became volatile Frenchmen. There are always topics to be found in Paris, of various sorts, and in this "Gossip" there pass rapidly many of the personages of his time. There are "causes célèbres" described, with glimpses of science and incidents relating to literature and the drama. The studio is not overlooked, and there are to be read sketches of the artists. Dead and forgotten are many of those who were of the period described, considered then as shining lights. Reputations in France are rapidly won and as quickly lost.

Etretat sixty years ago was utterly unknown. Under the Second Empire it became a famous watering place. It was Alphonse Karr who discovered it. For rest and recreation Alphonse had been ordered to Fécamp, and Fécamp had no attractions for him, so he wandered on until he found Etretat, and he made the place. Now comes in a neat story of a wealthy grocer, (épicier in French is a term of disdain.) The well-to-do dispenser of sugar and soap built himself a Norman castle near Etretat, with moat and other feudal surroundings. He was a fastidious grocer, in search of the picturesque. He felt that something was wanting. He bought a skeleton from the village gravedigger and suspended the rattling bones from one of the flanking towers of his fortress.

De Neuville was not known as a painter of battlepieces in the time when the author wrote. Horace Vernet was the great man.

He and I were neighbors for many years, and I have only one complaint to make of him, namely, that to the infinite detriment of my breakfasts and dinners Horace Vernet enticed a splendid woman cook out of my house to sit as a model for an Algerian slave in his great picture of the "Smilah."

The author in discussing the subject of ridicule and its effects in France, and he writes: "Not only has ridicule outlived monarchs of every political creed, but in many instances ridicule has been the hammer by which thrones of Kings have been smashed to pieces."

It is pleasant to read of Alexandre Dumas' culinary skill:

Among M. Dumas's many talents it appears that cooking may be included, in proof of which he gave a dinner at his new apartment, Boulevard Malesherbes, to a party of twelve, among whom Mrs. Milner Gibson was included, which dinner the brilliant novelist cooked wholly himself, and it is reported to have been worthy of Soyer or even of Brillat-Savarin himself in his best days. * * * In his last Causeries Culinaires the author of "Monte Cristo" tells us that the Bourbon Kings were specially fond of soup. The family, from Louis XIV. to the last of their race who reigned in France, have been great eaters. The Grand Monarque commenced his dinner by two and sometimes three different kinds of soup; Louis Philippe by four plates of various species of this material; in the fifth plate his Majesty usually mixed portions of the four varieties he had eaten, and appeared to enjoy this singular culinary combination.

The last letter of the journalist has to do with a farewell entertainment given by the American colony in Paris to Gen. Dix.

The Muir Glacier.

The Muir Glacier, in Alaska, was at one time the great scenic attraction of the tourist. When the Harriman expedition of scientists was there in 1899, the ship anchored close to its front, and the geologists, artists, and photographers went ashore, and without difficulty secured the pictures in the two-volume edition of the "Harriman Alaska Expedition," published by Doubleday, Page & Co. A few months later an earthquake shook up the mountain of ice, and the bay below became blocked with bergs, so that approach by water has since been impossible. No one knew what happened to the glacier. Two citizens of Skagway, named Andrews and Case, made a journey on foot recently, and they report the actual conditions. Nearly three miles of the lower end of the glacier have broken away, and the water of the bay reaches back to a granite hill that was formerly an island in the glacier. The ice pack will melt soon, and when next tourists see the largest glacier in the world they will find two ice cliffs instead of one. The scientific volumes on "The Harriman Expedition," which will follow the two popular ones, will be eleven in number.

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Negro Disfranchisement. A Consular Clash in Turkey.
The Japanese Crisis. Abolition of Moro Slavery.
The Smoot Case. The Adirondack Preserves.

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ANIMAL STORIES.

A New "Nature Book" by William J. Long.*

THE new naturalists who approach the brute beasts rather as friends than scientists intent on classifications and cold zoological facts, are, at all events, vastly more entertaining to the laity than those others of the old school. "The little brother to the bear" is no other than our old friend the coon, and Mr. Long makes a very interesting study of his habits, paying him the compliment all the while of assuming that he is a reasonable coon, and in many essentials "even as you and I." Men who in boyhood have kept pet coons have told us many of the same things which are here in Mr. Long's book, but it must be confessed that he is apt to go the others one better. Here is one story he relates as fact:

> Once in the early Summer I found a young coon at the foot of a ledge, looking up at a shelf a few feet above his head and whimpering because he could not get up. It was a surprise to him, evidently, that his claws could not make the same impression on the hard rock that they did on the home tree in which he was born. He made no objection—indeed, he seemed to take it as the most natural thing in the world—when I picked him up and put him on the shelf that he was whimpering about; but in a moment, like a baby, he wanted to get down again.

From the coon Mr. Long passes to the woodcock, which he calls by the name Whitooweek. It appears that he has in his boyhood been able to approach this wild creature also without inspiring it with any fear. He says:

> The strange bird was there on her nest, her long bill resting over the edge of the hollow and looking like a twig at the first glance. She showed no fear whatever, and, encouraged by her quietness and assurance, I crept nearer and nearer, till I touched her bill with my finger and turned it gently aside. At this she wiggled it impatiently, and my first child's observation was one that has only recently been noticed by naturalists, namely, that the tip of the upper bill is flexible and can be moved about almost like the tip of a finger, in order to find the food that lies deep in the mud and seize it and drag it out of its hiding.

After which Mr. Long tells how he watched a woodcock putting a cast upon a wounded leg; how the bird made this cast of mud and grass under his own eye, and then relates how a friend once killed a woodcock who was wearing such a cast, the removal of which revealed a fracture of the leg almost healed. A bit further, while his text is still woodcock, the author says things which must be of value to boys who have to "dig bait." Whitooweek, he says, who hunt by night, catches the worm, instead of having to dig for him. Instead of digging for his bait the boy should wait till after midnight, and then "the worms are crawling about the lawn by hundreds, big, firm-bodied fellows, just right for trout fishing." Mr. Long says even that woodcock have been known to come to New York—far within the city—to hunt "the rich lawns over" for the firm-bodied worms so temptingly described above!

From the woodcock the story skips to the ways of a creature called by the Indian name, Upweekis, the Canada lynx, and there is a very entertaining account of how these lynxes hunt in little bands, each made up of an old lynx and several cubs. Mr. Long tells how he saw four lynxes capture by guile and then pull down a young caribou, and next passes on to another animal, not one you might suppose the most intelligent or the most interesting. He lays most of his toad stories at the door of an old fellow of that tribe whom he knew intimately for a whole Summer, and whom he calls "K'dunk, the Fat One." Of the vast capacity of K'dunk for flies and all manner of bugs some wonderful stories are related, but most boys who have amused themselves by feeding miscellaneous insects to a toad know something about the magnitude and catholicity of the toad appetite. It appears that this splendid capacity begins early in life, for Mr. Long says—he now speaks of pollywogs:

> Mother Nature set them to eating each other industriously as they grew, till every pollywog that was left might truthfully sing with the cannibalistic mariner:
>
> Oh, I am the cook and the Captain bold
> And the mate of the Nancy brig,
> The bos'n tight and the midshipmite,
> And the crew of the Captain's gig.

However, K'dunk the Fat One at least was a toad of parts, as the following will show:

> One evening a young girl with a very sweet natural voice was singing by an open window on the porch. She was singing for the old folks' pleasure that night some old simple melodies they liked best. Just within the window the piano was playing a soft accompaniment. A stir in the grass attracted my attention, and there was K'dunk trying in vain to climb the steps. I lifted K'dunk gently to the piazza. There he followed along the rail till he was close beside the singer, where he sat perfectly still listening intently as long as she sang. Two or three times this happened in the course of the Summer. The girl's voice seemed to have a fascination for our homely little pet, for at the first sweet notes he would scramble out from his hiding and try to climb the steps. When I lifted him to the porch he would hop along till close beside the singer, where he would sit, all quietness and appreciation, as long as she sang. Then one night, when he had sat humble and attentive at her feet through two songs, a tenor who studied in New York and who sometimes gave concerts, was invited to sing. He responded promptly and atrociously with "O Hully Gee"—which was not the name of the thing, but only the academy boys' version of a once popular love song. Had K'dunk been a German choir leader he could not have so promptly and perfectly expressed his opinion of the wretched twaddle. It was not the fool words, which he could not, fortunately, understand, nor yet the wretched tingle-tangle music, which was past praying for, but rather the voice itself, with its forced unnatural quality so often affected by tenors. At the first strident notes K'dunk grew uneasy. Then he scrambled to the edge of the porch and fell off headlong in his haste to get down and away from the soul-disturbing performance.

*A LITTLE BROTHER TO THE BEAR and Other Animal Studies. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. 12mo. Pp. 280. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

MARGARET PRESTON.

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MARGARET JUNKIN PRESTON. By Elizabeth Preston Allan. In one volume. Pp. 378. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

In these days of ephemeral literary fame a book is usually but an annual, and for the laurel crown our authors wear the parsley wreath that droops in an hour. Some of this generation know Mrs. Preston as the writer of verse graceful and melodious, charged always with tender and poetic feeling, but very many do not know her at all. Yet her "Beechenbrook," a rhymed story of the civil strife of 1861, dedicated "to every Southern woman who has been widowed by the war," was read with intense emotion throughout the length and breadth of the South, and ran through eight editions in an incredibly short time. From its publication in 1866 Mrs. Preston was for twenty years a prolific writer of poems which received wide recognition, and which brought her into correspondence with many well-known writers on both sides of the Atlantic. A rich vocabulary, ease in versification, "moral earnestness," a large range of subject, and a strong devotional spirit are the chief characteristics of poems, of which "A Year in Heaven" reaches, we think, the high water mark and will not readily be forgotten.

This delightful memoir would, however, lose scarcely any of its interest had Mrs. Preston not written at all. That it will be of priceless value to her many friends we can well believe, but even to those to whom her name means nothing we earnestly commend this intimate revelation of a noble and very human woman. Why should we care so much for the unlived lives of the characters of romance and so little for the history of real men and women? We do not mean the supremely great; perhaps we are avid enough of their secret chambers; but why do we not care to know men and women sufficiently like ourselves to give us a feeling of comradeship, of comprehending sympathy? To know Mrs. Preston through her stepdaughter's narrative is to know a woman—and a family—whose rare qualities of mind and of heart confer distinction upon those they admitted into their circle.

The biography has, moreover, a very special interest because of Mrs. Preston's close association with her brother-in-law, "Stonewall" Jackson; her friendship with Gen. Robert E. Lee, and her Wartime Diary, a spirited and simple "memorial of sufferings for which there can be no forgetfulness." If only for the sake of this diary, the book should be in the hands of every Northern family.

> One thing surprises me very much in the progress of this war, and I think it is a matter of general surprise—the entire quietness and subordination of the negroes. We have slept all Winter with the doors of our house, outside and inside, all unlocked; indeed, the back door has not even a hasp on it, and stands open. * * * and some $500 worth of silver, most of it in an unlocked closet, is in the dining room. * * * It is more remarkable, this quietness and sense of security, because there are no men left in the town, except the old men and boys.

Col. Preston was detailed, with a corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, to guard the execution of John Brown. It seems horrible that mere boys should have been sent as witnesses of such a scene, and strange that Col. Preston should have watched the most minute detail of the death struggle, and should have described it with unsparing accuracy to his wife as soon as all was over. His full and exact letter will, however, surely dispose definitely of the absurd story of the kissing of the negro baby.

The insight into Gen. Jackson's character is most interesting. Of all curious human inconsistencies that of the Christian soldier as illustrated by Havelock, Jackson, and Gordon is most inexplicable. To combine the strange ethics of war with the ethics of the Prince of Peace would certainly be impossible to any intelligent being, save to wholly illogical human creatures. To lead an expedition involving blood and agony, and yet to be careful that the powder used was "not the powder that was procured on Sunday," argues a mental attitude which we are powerless to understand, only to be explained by the fact that war is put into a compartment entirely by itself so far as all rules of ethics go. The same man of inflexible conscience who would not use the Sunday-bought powder would and did fight battles on the sacred day! As Mrs. Preston portrays him, he is a character of great fascination and mystery. Charming, too, are her glimpses of Gen. Lee.

Brentano's Importations.

Brentano's have received from abroad this month: From Paris—Leon Bloy's "Les Dernières Colonnes de l'Eglise," E. Champion's "La Séparation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat en 1794," P. Decourcelle's "Les Deux Frangines" and "Les Requins de Paris," Yves Guyot's "Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution," Gyp's "Les Chéris," Guy de Maupassant's "Les Soeurs Rondoli" and "Inutile Beauté," both in new illustrated editions; H. de Regnier's "Les vacances d'un jeune homme sage," Richard Wagner's "Lettres à ses amis." From Berlin—Georg Brandes's "Gesammelte Schriften," Andrew Carnegie's "Kaufmanns Herrschergewalt," ("Empire of Business,") G. W. Fink's "Musikalischer Hausschatz der Deutschen," with 1,100 songs and ballads for piano and voice; Rudolf Herzog's "Die vom Niederrhein," Paul Heyse's "Moralische Unmöglichkeiten und andere Novellen," R. Kohlrausch's "Klassische Dramen und ihre Stätten," Hermann Sudermann's new comedy, "Der Sturmgeselle Sokrates," Richard Wagner's "Parsifal," in two editions, one of which has both the English and German text, and numerous calendars.

BOOKS THAT SELL.

Henry Holt & Co. report that the demand for "The Lightning Conductor," the automobile love story of a noble Englishman who stooped to conquer an American girl, continues. It has been sent to press for the fifteenth time. The same house has also sent to press for the third time Elizabeth Godfrey's love story of two wandering musicians, "The Winding Road." It has been praised in high quarters and is thought to be the author's best book.

The Baker & Taylor Company is printing the fourth thousand of Russell Sturgis's "How to Judge Architecture."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that the collection of essays by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers entitled "The Gentle Reader" is already in its third edition. They also report the following new printing: The one hundredth thousand of Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," the fifth edition of Hosmer's "Short History of the Mississippi Valley," the third edition of E. R. Williams, Jr.'s "Hill Town of Italy," and second editions of Will Payne's "Mr. Salt," T. B. Aldrich's "Ponkapog Papers," Oscar Kuhn's "Great Poets of Italy," and G. A. Gordon's "Ultimate Conceptions of Faith."

The Life Publishing Company announces that "Cirilla," the story of love entwined with music and painting, is having a rapidly increasing sale.

W. A. Fraser's novel of the turf, "Thoroughbreds," is reported in its fourth edition.

Rose E. Young's story of nine boom days in the Ozark Mountains, "Sally of Missouri," according to McClure, Phillips & Co., has gone into the second edition.

"Emmy Lou, Her Book and Heart," by George Madden Martin, is still selling briskly. McClure, Phillips & Co. received an order recently for 1,000 copies.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are bringing out the fifteenth edition of Stewart Edward White's "Blazed Trail."

E. P. Dutton & Co. report that "Warwick Castle and Its Earls," by the Countess of Warwick, is out of print and that a new edition will be issued early next year; that the new, illustrated edition of Michael Fairless's "Road Mender" is also out of print; "Round the Horn Before the Mast," by A. Basil Lubbock, is out of print and a new edition has been ordered; Julia Cartwright's "Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of Milan, 1475-97," is out of print, and a new edition has arrived of Mrs. Cartwright's "Isabella d'Este, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539."

D. Appleton & Co. announce that the "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," Benjamin Disraeli, by Mrs. Wilfred Meynell, although out only a month, is in its second edition; "Butternut Jones," by Tilden Tilford, is in its third edition; J. L. Garner's translation of Gregorovius's "Lucretia Borgia" is in its second edition; Thomas E. Watson's "Life and Times of Jefferson" is in its third edition; W. O. Stoddard's "Spy of Yorktown" is in its second edition, and Ralph Henry Barbour's "Weatherby's Inning" is in its eighth thousand.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have had to send to press for a new edition, Alfred Henry Lewis's book, "The Boss." They also report that the extra illustrated limited edition of Richard Henry Stoddard's "Recollections" has been rapidly subscribed for. Since no more than 300 copies will be made under any circumstances, it is possible that the price of the remaining copies may be raised.

Sir Leslie Stephen's Lectures.

Sir Leslie Stephen's Ford Lectures, delivered at Oxford, England, on "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century," will appear in this country after the holidays. They will bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book will be uniform with the author's "Studies of a Biographer." In the opening chapter Sir Leslie Stephen speaks of the critic, the poet, the historian. Of the critic he says:

The critic * * * has become a necessity, and has, I fancy, his justification in his own sphere. Every great writer may be regarded in various aspects. He is, of course, an individual, and the critic may endeavor to give a psychological analysis of him; and to describe his intellectual and moral constitution and detect the secrets of his permanent influence without reference to the particular time and place of his appearance. That is an interesting problem when the materials are accessible. But every man is also an organ of the society in which he has been brought up. The material upon which he works is the whole complex of conceptions, religious, imaginative, and ethical, which forms his mental atmosphere.

In the course of this chapter he speaks of the conditions which make a genius, and adds that, had Shakespeare never written, the Elizabethan stage would, nevertheless, have existed. He continues:

If any man ever imitated and gave full utterance to the characteristic ideas of his contemporaries it was certainly Shakespeare; and nobody ever accepted more thoroughly the form of art which they worked out. So far, therefore, as the general conditions of the time left to the elaboration of this particular genius, we may study them independently and assign certain general causes. What Shakespeare did was to show more fully the way in which that form could be turned to account; and, without him, it would have been a far less interesting phenomenon.

History of North America.

George Barrie & Sons of Philadelphia, Penn., are publishing what is believed by them to be "the first definitive, authoritative, and inclusive narrative history of North America." It is edited by Dr. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins and the Columbian Universities. The authors include W. J. McGee, Cyrus Thomas, George Wells Knight, Peter Joseph Hamilton, Thomas Francis Moran, William R. Garrett, Frederick R. Jones, G. M. [illegible], W. H. [illegible], Philip Alexander Bruce, C. W. A. Veditz, W. [illegible], R. V. [illegible], E. J. [illegible], Joseph Schafer, Alfred Brittain, C. C. Swisher, B. B. James, and R. H. Dabney.

The scope of the history extends from the time North America was a formless waste through the days when the land was in the possession of the Indians, and great nations swarmed in the lower latitudes of the continent, and hundreds of tribal organizations peopled the territories that are now included within the limits of the country north of the Rio Grande. It extends its inquiry from the coming of the white man, through the struggles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, down to and inclusive of the Spanish-American war. The history is said to be non-sectional, non-partisan, and non-sectarian, and is based upon original research. It will be complete in twenty volumes. The civil war from a Northern and from a Southern point of view is dealt with in two separate volumes.

The volumes will be profusely illustrated. But only those pictures have been used that possessed such historical value as to make them invaluable adjuncts to the text. A general index has been provided of such fullness as to enable the person using the history to turn instantly to the main subject of research, and to find by full cross reference every topic bearing upon the subject, and to cause each volume to be self-indexing chronologically.

The French Revolution.

The three chapters on "The French Revolution," drawn from Lecky's "History of England During the Eighteenth Century," which D. Appleton & Co. have announced for independent publication, will not appear until February. The volume is edited by Prof. Henry Eldridge Bourne of Western Reserve University, who also provides the historical notes and an introduction. In detaching these three chapters from the work little violence, says Prof. Bourne, is done to the original plan. The chapters stand by themselves; they elucidate one important incident of the larger whole. Lecky merely included them to show the effect the events he narrates had upon England. He does not treat of the internal history of even the early revolution in the same manner or in as much detail as if this had been his principal theme. He sets forth lucidly Burke's opinions and his "Reflections on the Revolution in France," and treats in detail of the diplomatic history which led to the beginnings of war between France and the Allies and later to the outbreak of war with England. In the course of the preface Prof. Bourne writes:

* * * These critical descriptions * * * do not merely explain how the revolutionary propaganda finally embroiled England and led to the war which, before its conclusion, had involved even America. This of itself is a topic worthy of the consideration of a historian like Mr. Lecky. They also show how Mr. Lecky interprets the early and most significant period of the revolution. After all, the subject needs interpreters quite as much as it needs editors of documents or narrative historians. And the interpretation may be singularly valuable, though it may not upon all points command the assent of readers provided with a different set of political principles. The main thing is that the principles which direct or inform it be so clearly conceived that the reader knows exactly from what point of view the author is studying the phenomena. * * * For the reader's convenience in making further inquiries various references to such works and to the points of view or the additional facts which they embody have been inserted at the end of the volume.

Marriage in Early Arabia.

The new edition of the late W. Robertson Smith's book on "Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia," edited by Stanley A. Cook, is being published in this country by the Macmillan Company. The present volume contains many notes made by Prof. Smith before his death, which led to the conclusion that he intended to revise the first edition and bring out a new one. Other notes are by Prof. Ignaz Goldziher of Budapest. In this edition references have been introduced to "Religion of the Semites," in which Prof. Smith dealt with primitive ritual rather than primitive society forms. The editor says in his preface:

The book, as we know, resolves itself into the theory that the primitive organization of the Arabs—and indeed of all the Semites—finds its explanation in the assumption that they had passed through the totem stage. The whole theory of totemism no longer stands where it did in McLennan's day. Fresh discoveries are constantly being made, and the new facts call for at least a reconsideration of the opinions which were held ten or fifteen years ago. * * * The totem theory is not the most important feature of the present work, and the value of the facts which he [Prof. Smith] has brought together from his unsurpassed stores of knowledge are in no degree dependent upon a particular attitude toward this theory.

It is impossible to say, writes Mr. Cook, to what extent Robertson Smith might not have been led to recast his views expressed in the first edition of "Kinship and Marriage," and what of the material in the present volume might not have been rewritten—"but his was the only hand which could modify his own statements, and it will be recognized that his additions and corrections even in minor points have their importance." Besides the numerous footnotes, there are some additional ones at the back of the volume. An index has also been provided.

"The Right of Way."

As an indication that all the novels of the day are not utterly ephemeral, that the meritorious among them show wearing powers, it is interesting to note that Messrs. Harper & Brothers report that Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way," which was published in September, 1901, and is now consequently in its third season, has had during the present ante-holiday buying time a sale which surpasses that of very much of their new fiction of the year 1903. The figures given for the sales of "The Right of Way" for the past few weeks, it may be added, are not only relatively large, but are concretely imposing, and the report is that the book appears in almost all the "order lists" which have come to the house from different parts of the country.

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NATHANIEL MACON.

A Life of the Southern Statesman by Prof. William E. Dodd.*

HE actually believed in democracy," is Prof. Dodd's final word on this North Carolina farmer-statesman. When Jefferson was President, Nathaniel Macon was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his service in Congress extends uninterruptedly from 1791 to 1828. It was Speaker Macon who appointed as Chairman of his Committee on Ways and Means the erratic and inexplicable John Randolph of Roanoke, for long years his fast friend, and it is not inappropriate that this careful study of the life and services of Macon should come now from a member of the Faculty of a college named after these two—Randolph-Macon. The fact that the book is printed in the capital of North Carolina is worthy of mention.

It seems fair to call Nathaniel Macon the backbone of the Jeffersonian Democracy in North Carolina during the first half century of the history of the country. "He believed, with Jefferson," says Prof. Dodd, "that the State was the centre of power, and with John Randolph, he first laid down the dictum, which the South clung to till 1865, that no compromise on the slave question should be admitted."

Of French descent and coming from a family which passed into North Carolina through Virginia, Nathaniel Macon, the sixth child of Gideon and Priscilla Macon, was born in 1758 at Macon Manor, lying in the country to the south of the Roanoke River, known then as Edgecombe County and later as Bute County. His father was a man of respectable wealth for those times, but died before the boy was six years old. Little is known of his youth, save that he had for teacher the Rev. Charles Pettigrew, later Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, and thereafter went to Princeton, the favorite resort of such Virginia and Carolina young men as did not go to William and Mary. Nor is anything known of what young Macon did at Princeton except that in 1776 he served "a short tour of militia duty," for what purpose is not revealed. At that time, the war having closed the college, Nathaniel did not go into the army, but returned to his home in North Carolina, where he read law during the hottest of the struggle for independence. After the fall of Charleston in 1780 he served with the North Carolina militia as a private soldier, and was present at the battle of Camden, where the militia and Gen. Gates ran away with such enthusiasm. There is nothing, however, to show that Macon ran away. In the following years, up to 1785, he was a figure in the North Carolina Legislature, then organizing the new State. In 1783 Nathaniel Macon married Hannah Plummer, a lady well connected in spite of her "homely name." It is said he won her in the following manner:

Miss Plummer had two competitors for her hand. They met on one occasion at the Plummer home, and Macon, who was a dexterous card player, suggested that Miss Hannah be the prize. The offer was accepted, with the result that Macon lost. "He immediately arose, raised high both hands and fixed his eyes on Hannah, and sparkling with the beams of affection, exclaimed: 'Notwithstanding I have lost you fairly—love is superior to honesty—I cannot give you up.'" It is needless to add that he won the lady.

In 1791, after having opposed in vain the adoption of the National Constitution and stood out for the independence of his State, Macon took his seat in the National House of Representatives, where his rôle for years was that of unsuccessful opposition to nearly everything, and especially opposition to anything which looked to the spending of public moneys. He distinguished himself by objecting to the polite congratulatory address which it was customary to present to President Washington, voting against all propositions to render efficient either the navy or the army, and finally by voting against the appropriation for a monument to Washington. So things were till the election of Jefferson, when the new Republican House elected him Speaker, an office which he held for three successive terms. Supporting the Administration heartily at first, he afterward went part of the way with the opposition of John Randolph, which followed the abortive impeachment of Justice Chase. Macon continued in the House during the Administration of Madison, and, contrary to his custom, was ready to vote for war, (and money to carry it on) in the trouble of 1812. However, he was no longer a power in the House, and in 1815 the Governor of North Carolina appointed him to the Senate to fill an unexpired term. He had already been in the House twenty-four years. He continued in the Senate from 1815 to 1828, and in all the great debates of those years stuck to his strict constructionist principles and his local patriotism for North Carolina and the South. He was much grieved by the return to formality in the official life at Washington, which began with Monroe—especially objecting to the state assumed by Mrs. Monroe. He opposed the Missouri Compromise, the tariff, and the bank, lived in the same house with John Randolph of Roanoke, who had followed him to the Senate, and toward the end of his service was elected President pro tempore of that body, though the faithfulness of Vice President Calhoun in attendance upon the sessions left the honor rather a barren one. In 1828 Macon retired from public life of his own choice. It is hardly needful to say that he supported the militant Democracy of Jackson, and he was one of the Electoral College which chose Van Buren. In 1835, also, he was President of the convention which revised the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

After 1828 he lived quietly at Buck Spring, where he had a house of eccentric design, well built but containing only one room above and one below stairs. Near by was another house of the same plan, and some distance off on either side, his barns and his negro quarters. He did not even pretend to believe in negro emancipation. Like Washington he was always deeply interested in his plantation, and he took special pride in his thoroughbred horses, keeping a record of the birth of them on a fly leaf of the family Bible. Fox hunting was a delight with him up to the year of his death, and though he kept beneath his house a cellar stocked with excellent wine for his guests, he preferred for himself to drink corn whisky, "which he took at the beginning of each meal, but never offered to anybody else, on the ground that it might be a temptation. He regretted his appetite for drink, saying that the drink habit was a great and unfortunate evil."

When Nathaniel Macon died, in 1837, at the age of seventy-nine years, his will provided so amply for "dinner and grog" at his funeral, that, though 1,500 persons came, "no one, white or black, went away hungry."

Macon's remains were buried beside those of his wife and son on a barren knoll not far from the house, and the graves were covered, according to his directions, with a great heap of flint rock. The explanation of this was given by himself; no one would desire to use these stones for building purposes, neither would any one consider it worth while "to remove them in order to cultivate such a poor piece of land."

*THE LIFE OF NATHANIEL MACON. By William E. Dodd, Ph. D., Professor of History in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-443. Raleigh, N. C.: Press of Edwards & Broughton. (Address the Author, Ashland, Va.) [illegible]

The Magyar's City.

BUDAPEST, THE CITY OF THE MAGYARS. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illustrated by the author. 12mo. Cloth. Decorated covers. Pp. 232. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

The charm of this record of impressions received and adventures experienced during a visit to the city which is such a fascinating combination of the ancient and the modern is its breezy style and distinct personal tinge. An American not ashamed to tell of his enthusiasms leaves behind him in Paris several scoffers among his art-student friends who assure him that a good look at the Cathedral and some real oil paintings in Munich would be better worth while, and that anyway the Danube is not blue, but a very dirty yellow. To which the enthusiast replies that he is sick of cathedrals and art, and that if the Danube is blue in the waltz he would like proof that Strauss was color-blind before accepting the dirty yellow theory.

The cathedrals and picture galleries are accordingly eschewed and in place of studying art and architecture the visitor to the Magyar city spends his time in studying men. He has every opportunity, for he finds himself among the most truly hospitable people in the world, and is able to learn many interesting customs at first hand. Always at his elbow is a friend willing and anxious to show him something which is typically national, something which cannot be seen in any other city. And not only is this the case in regard to Budapest, but in the country beyond he is made welcome in the homes and is given facilities for visiting the genuine gypsies in their camps.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the volume which has resulted is no ordinary guide book. From the guide book point of view it might almost be confessed that the author left unseen all those things which he ought to have seen, whether or not he saw any of those things which he ought not to have seen. In addition, he talked with lawmakers and lawbreakers, with noblemen and with peasants. Often he eluded his kindly hosts and explored some new quarter for himself, perhaps spending half of the night—and that the second half—in one of the less pretentious cafés listening to the music of the Tziganes, perhaps making the acquaintance of the players behind the scenes at the National Theatre.

It was during one of these excursions that Mr. Smith met with an adventure which is related with evident relish at the thought of the ultimate outcome.

The only highway robbers I encountered were in the heart of the Jewish quarter in a café. I entered this café alone very late one night. An itinerant gypsy band were half asleep over their fiddles in one corner, in another snored a big brute of a maître d'hôtel, and lounging near him were three equally husky-looking waiters, the patron, his wife, and two gypsy waitresses. It was an odd collection. A narrow, winding flight led to a ballroom above. I became interested in this robber band. I invited them all to the ballroom above and offered them white wine and sandwiches. The gypsies played for me their best csardas and I gathered from the jargon of the rest that they were glad to meet an American.

All went well until I happened to glance at the end of the long table around which we were all sitting. My eye was attracted to the end of the table cloth. It was spread over something on a nearby chair. I lifted it up, and discovered three quarts of a special brut champagne, and three quarts of Burgundy, all with their corks drawn. Bill, thirty-three guldens. Since I had not ordered it, I refused to pay. The patron and his wife and the other gypsies fled down the narrow, winding flight of stairs, leaving me behind the table, with the shutters of the windows barred, the door locked, and the maître d'hôtel and his three brigands in front of me, menacing me in Polish, Hungarian, and German, of none of which I could speak a word.

I informed them in plain English that they could remain where they were until there was good skating in Hades, but what I had not ordered I would not settle for. For five hours I held my fort back of that table, during which time they threatened, stormed, and menaced, but they did not touch me. To hit a man costs dearly in Europe.

Mr. Smith finally compromised on half the amount. That evening at dinner he related his experience to half a dozen Hungarian friends. These caused him to repeat it to the Chief of the Royal Police. His money was refunded at once, and the next day saw the place closed, and the seal of the law glistening on the door.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

INQUIRY at D. Appleton & Co.'s has brought forth the fact that Herbert Spencer's autobiography will not appear until late Spring, possibly not until next September. The late philosopher took the same pains in setting right the story of his life that he did in revising his "system." The work was completed some time ago, but so desirous was he to defend himself from "censure" at every point that his proof sheets were distributed among his friends—and sometimes his worthy enemies—for comment and suggestion. In certain cases, where the author differs from his commentator, the latter's dictum, it is understood, will have its place in the work.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just prepared twenty-five copies of Dr. Sebastian Evans's "The High History of the Holy Graal," bound in illuminated vellum, and with the decorations and drawings of Jessie M. King on full-weight Japan paper. The illustrations of the book, while of high intrinsic and artistic value, now give the complete illusion of being hand drawings with the pen on parchment. The popular issue of the work is already in its second edition.

D. Appleton & Co. will not publish Mr. Philip Burne-Jones's book on America, "Dollars and Democracy," until after the holidays. It will have fifty illustrations by the author.

In speaking of Robert Grier Cooke's illuminated edition of "Three Masques" of Ben Jonson a fortnight ago it was said that this book was a replica of the one published a year ago. It should have been added, however, that the prototype did not contain the same material. That was Chaucer's "Cok and Hen," with William Cushing Bamburgh's illuminated initial letters.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have postponed until after the holidays the publication of Marie Corelli's "Songs and Poems," "The History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature," by A. B. Maurice and F. T. Cooper, Lübke's "Outlines of the History of Art," and "The Art of Organ-Building," by G. A. Audsley.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have ready their edition of Lewis and Clark's Journals in three small 12mo volumes. In view of the interest in the subject, which has been increased by the approach of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the appearance of a readily handled edition of these journals at this time will be welcomed.

The Macmillan Company has postponed to the middle of January the publication of "A History of Modern England," by Herbert W. Paul, and the volume on "The Reformation" in the Cambridge Modern History.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing "A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America," by Daniel Williams Harmon. The explorations and travels of this famous fur trader extended from Montreal nearly to the Pacific, covering over 5,000 miles. For nearly twenty years he lived among the Indians in the wilderness. His notes of their manners and customs and of his many adventures form a valuable and interesting history. He also gives an account of the languages of the Indians.

The Macmillan Company reports that Charles Major's book, "The Bears of Blue River," has just been adopted by the Indiana Reading Circle. The scenes of the bear stories are all laid in Indiana near the author's home.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported a new volume in the Caxton Series of Pocket Classics. This is Goethe's "Faust," translated by Prof. John Anster, with a photogravure frontispiece. It is uniform with "The Cavalier in Exile."

An interesting addition to Dr. William Hand Browne's new version of his history of Maryland, to appear in February, in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s American Commonwealths Series, is the Calvert pedigree now first printed accurately. It gives the descent of all the Lords of Baltimore. The new edition brings the history of Maryland down from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of the civil war.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce the publication, in book form, in January, of Henry Harland's Italian romance, "My Friend Prospero."

Henry Holt & Co. are about to issue The Mark Anniversary Volume, which commemorates the completion of twenty-five years of service by Prof. E. L. Mark as teacher of zoölogy at Harvard University. The volume contains twenty-five original articles contributed by Prof. Mark's former students, who now hold various positions as teachers and investigators in America and abroad. The articles deal with systematic zoölogy, anatomy, embryology, and give accounts of the field habits and out-door life of many animals. There are thirty-six full-page plates, some of them colored, in the book. In size, it is a quarto of over 500 pages.

Daniel V. Wien & Co. of this city are printing a book written in French by E. L. Van Becelaere, a member of the American Society of Philosophy. It is entitled "La Philosophie en Amérique depuis les origines jusqu'à nos jours." The author believes this to be the first extensive [illegible] published hitherto in any language. It is said to be written in a non-partisan spirit, as a historical rather than a critical statement. Portions of it have already appeared in a French review. Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University is writing the preface. The book will appear in January.

Charles Scribner's Sons have added this week to the Makers of British Art Series a volume on "John Constable," by Lord Windsor. This has a photogravure portrait as frontispiece, besides nineteen plates to illustrate it.

The Bureau of Equipment has added the short life of "Paul Jones," by Hutchins Hapgood, to the list of books for crews' libraries in the United States Navy.

The Baker & Taylor Company are publishing "The Modern Speech New Testament," a literal translation of "The Resultant Greek Testament," made by Dr. Richard Francis Weymouth. The author was, at the time of his death, esteemed as one of the most learned Biblical students in England.

Henry Holt & Co. have sold the English rights of Van Ehe's satire, "A Duke and His Double," to Ward, Lock & Co. of London.

D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press of Boston announces the removal of that firm from 104 Chestnut Street to 232 Summer Street. This change has been made that larger and better lighted and more convenient workrooms may be secured and to enable the installation of printing presses.

The Baker & Taylor Company are the publishers of the memorial volume of Admiral John Woodward Philip, announced a short time ago in these columns. The book is composed of the various articles of a memorial magazine, edited by the Admiral's son and the diary kept by Philip himself. The contributions are signed with such names as McKinley, Mahan, Long, Sampson, and others. It is edited by Edgar Stanton Maclay, author of a well-known history of the American navy.

The Life Publishing Company will shortly bring out an edition de luxe of Thomas L. Masson's book of society and humorous verse, "In Merry Measure." It will be uniform with "Taken from Life" and "Rhymes and Roundelays."

The Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis are to bring out hereafter with their imprint the books of Ralph Fletcher Seymour, who is well known as a designer of beautiful types and decorations and the publisher of fine editions of Leigh Hunt's "Paolo and Francesca," "Twelve Songs by Maeterlinck," and William Morris's "Art of the People." The first volumes to appear under the new imprint will be "The Love Letters of Abelard and Heloise," reprinted from the early and best translation of 1722, and "Four Old Christmas Carols," a selection of old and quaint carols, printed in gold, red, blue, and black, somewhat after the manner of the old manuscripts. The decoration of the latter volume is after the old missal style. It contains a photogravure reproduction of the Nativity. The books will be issued in two styles, one of which is upon Japan vellum.

Fox, Duffield & Co. are issuing three 1904 calendars. One is "The Omar Calendar," selections from FitzGerald's Rubaiyat transcribed by hand; another, "A Calendar of Paul Helleu's Drawings," reproduced in photogravure, and the third is "The Funster's Calendar," with maxims for each month, giving advice "to young men of chronic social activities," by Anna Archibald and Georgina Jones, with pictures by Florence Wyman.

Little, Brown & Co. are publishing a new illustrated edition of "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," by Christine C. Brush. This was included in the No Name Series, which comprised books by new and old authors who remained anonymous. The series appeared about twenty-five years ago.

The Macmillan Company have in preparation a volume of lyrics to be called "The Divine Vision." It is by a poet connected with the new Irish school of literature, who signs himself "AE." It is called a rendering in metre of some of the Gaelic legends of Ireland. The author is already known for work of a somewhat similar kind.

The publication of four of Doubleday, Page & Co.'s elaborate books for this season ("Driving," by F. M. Ware; "The Moon," by William H. Pickering; "How to Make a Flower Garden," and "The Color Key to North American Birds," by Frank M. Chapman) was delayed until two weeks before Christmas, and much telegraphing of orders is said to have been necessary to supply the Christmas trade, although the advance orders, it is added, were large.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company will publish next Wednesday "Esarhaddon, King of Assyria," a book containing three new tales by Count Leo Tolstoi, written for the benefit of the Kishineff sufferers. The stories are allegorical, illustrating the author's theories of non-resistance and the essential unity of all forms of life.

A book treating of school life at Eton College, England, seventy years ago is about to be brought out in London. It is edited by Dr. Warre, the head master of Eton. It is in the form of a diary kept during [illegible] by a pupil, Thomas Kynaston Selwyn, who was related to the well-known Bishop of Lichfield. The book is written in Greek, and describes the sports and the pastimes of the Eton boy of that day, and has something to say about the teaching, too. Besides translating the Greek, Dr. Warre has added some explanatory [illegible]

Harper Book Notes.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Francis L. Wellman's Interesting New Book of Advice and Anecdote.*

IN HIS interesting book on "The Art of Cross-Examination," Francis L. Wellman, who was formerly an Assistant District Attorney for the County of New York, has taken the unusual course of permitting some other lawyer to begin his first chapter and to close his last. He opens with the following quotation from "one of England's greatest advocates at the close of a long and eventful career at the bar," written half a century ago:

The issue of a cause rarely depends upon a speech, and is but seldom even affected by it. But there is never a cause contested the result of which is not mainly dependent upon the skill with which the advocate conducts his cross-examination.

The book ends abruptly with Joseph H. Choate's closing words in the cross-examination of Russell Sage in the Laidlaw case—words that fall almost unconsciously from the lips of every lawyer when he has squeezed his witness dry:

"I think that is all."

Mr. Wellman's book is not, as its title might lead many persons to suppose, written solely for lawyers. It has no place with the great company of dreary and dignified tomes of sheepskin that fill the bookshelves in attorneys' offices. The text is written in a chatty, narrative style and abounds with anecdotes about great men whose battles in court are so familiar to the present generation, that it is entertaining to a degree, even to men who know nothing about law. Whatever benefit younger attorneys and law students may derive from Mr. Wellman's advice and counsel depends upon the application of it. The author makes it very clear that what is good cross-examination in one case is dangerous tactics in another. The cross-examiner must not fuss with his notes, but must watch every move of his witness as a prizefighter watches his opponent, sparring guardedly for an opening, landing a telling blow at the first opportunity and making every hit tell. He believes in the maxim of the late Sir Charles Russell, whom he considers altogether the most successful cross-examiner of modern times: "Go straight at the witness and at the point; throw your cards on the table; mere finesse juries do not appreciate."

Mr. Wellman confesses that he does not intend to arrogate to himself any superior knowledge upon the subject of cross-examination excepting in so far as it may have been gleaned from actual experience of twenty-five years' court practice, in which he examined and cross-examined about 15,000 witnesses drawn from all classes of the community. In cautioning young advocates against spread-eagle oratory he says that modern juries, especially in large cities, are composed of practical business men accustomed to think for themselves, experienced in the ways of life, capable of forming estimates and making nice distinctions, unmoved by the passions and prejudices to which court oratory is nearly always directed.

Mr. Wellman makes a strong plea for confining the trial of cases in court to lawyers who have been specially trained for that branch of the profession. "We are beginning to appreciate in this country," he writes, "what the English courts have so long recognized, that the only way to insure speedy and intelligently conducted litigations is to inaugurate a system of confining court practice to a comparatively limited number of trained trial lawyers." He directs attention to "that ever-growing class in our profession who have relinquished their court practice and are building up fortunes such as were never dreamed of in the legal profession a decade ago."

Mr. Wellman calls these men "business lawyers," who through opportunity, combined with rare commercial ability, have come to apply their knowledge of law to great corporate enterprises. To such an extent is this change taking place, he says, that in some localities the more important commercial cases never reach a court decision. Merchants prefer to compromise their difficulties or write off their losses rather than enter into dormant litigation caused by overcrowded calendars; yet fully 6,000 cases of one kind or another are tried or disposed of yearly in the Borough of Manhattan alone.

It is Mr. Wellman's opinion that "one has but to frequent the courts to become convinced that so long as the ten thousand members of the New York County bar will avail themselves of their privilege to appear in court and try their own clients' cases, the great majority of the trials will be poorly conducted and much valuable time wasted." A lawyer experienced in the trial of causes will not require, at the utmost, more than one-quarter of the time taken by the most learned inexperienced lawyer in developing his case. His points of law and issues of fact will be clearly defined and presented to the jury in the fewest possible words. A few lawyers have gone so far as to refuse direct communication with clients excepting as they come represented by their own attorneys.

When the public realizes (says the author) that a good trial lawyer is the outcome, one might say, of generations of witnesses; when clients fully appreciate the danger they run in intrusting their litigations to so-called office lawyers with little or no experience in court, they will insist upon their briefs being intrusted to those who make a specialty of court practice.

There is no short cut, no royal road to proficiency in the art of advocacy and cross-examination, Mr. Wellman declares. It is experience alone that brings success. Cross-examination is generally considered to be the most difficult branch of the multifarious duties of the lawyer. It requires the greatest ingenuity, a habit of logical thought, clearness of perception, infinite patience and self-control, power to read men's minds intuitively, to judge of their characters by their faces and to read their motives. It requires ability to act with force and precision, a master knowledge of the subject matter itself, extreme caution, and, above all, the instinct to discover the weak point in the witness under examination. One has to deal with a prodigious variety of witnesses testifying under an infinite number of differing circumstances. It involves all shades and complexions of human morals, human passions, and human intelligence. It is a mental duel between counsel and witness. In emphasizing this point Mr. Wellman quotes liberally from the memorable struggle between two powerful intellects when Judge William Fullerton cross-examined Henry Ward Beecher and won an international reputation. When the lawyer found fault with the clergyman for not answering his questions more freely and directly, Mr. Beecher looked him straight in the face and said, "I am afraid of you."

Yet, as Mr. Wellman remarks, these very examinations, laborious and brilliant, were singularly unproductive of results, owing to the unusual intelligence and shrewdness of the witnesses themselves. As an instance of the studious preparation for cross-examination, Mr. Wellman mentions Benjamin F. Butler. He was known once to have spent days in examining all parts of a steam engine, even learning to drive one himself, in order to cross-examine some important witness. Another time Butler spent a week in a locomotive repair shop, part of the time with his coat off and hammer in hand. Butler was not a great lawyer, nor even a great advocate, like Rufus Choate. But he would frequently defeat Choate. Butler's peculiarly aggressive method of cross-examination was his chief weapon.

Rufus Choate, on the other hand, "whose art and graceful qualities of mind entitle him to the foremost rank among American advocates in cross-examination," never aroused the opposition of a witness by attacking him. He disarmed his man by the quiet and courteous manner in which he pursued his cross-examination. One of Choate's bon mots was that a lawyer's vacation consisted of the space between the question put to a witness and his answer.

While Jeremiah Mason, whom Daniel Webster considered the greatest lawyer that ever practiced at the New England bar, was cross-examining a witness he suddenly exclaimed:

Let me see that paper you've got in your waistcoat pocket.

The astonished witness produced it, and Mr. Mason read off the exact answers that had been given to his questions written by the lawyer on the other side.

"How under the sun did you know that paper was there?" inquired a brother lawyer.

"Well," replied Mason, "I thought he gave that part of his testimony just as if he'd heard it, and I noticed every time he repeated it he put his hand to his waistcoat pocket and let it fall again when he got through."

Lawyers in New York will have little difficulty in recognizing the "medico-legal wonder" whom Mr. Wellman takes to task for his methods of cross-examination in the Buchanan poisoning case, and who has since become influential in Tammany Hall through his closeness to Richard Croker. It is a pity that in describing an experience with his one-time formidable antagonist, the late Charles Brooke, Mr. Wellman has permitted his printer to hand that astute cross-examiner down to posterity as Charles "Brooks." The painstaking Mr. Brooke, had he been the biographer, surely would never have spelled Mr. Wellman's name with one "l." It was in this conflict with Mr. Brooke that Mr. Wellman himself utterly put to rout Prof. Ames, the handwriting expert, and gave that sort of testimony a black eye from which it has not yet recovered. The occasion was the Henriques-Ellison case for assault, in which Mr. Wellman secured a conviction. He introduced three letters, and the expert was very positive in declaring them all to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Nacme, daughter of Mr. Henriques. Unfolding the signatures, which had been concealed, the prosecution showed that one of the letters only was in the handwriting of Mrs. Nacme. The other two were signed by William Henriques and Frank Ellison. But in mentioning this incident Mr. Wellman modestly refrains from mentioning his own name. He has a story for almost every lawyer of prominence with whom his duty brought him in contact. Here is some of Mr. Wellman's hints to cross-examiners:

There is a marked distinction between discrediting the testimony and discrediting the witness. It is largely a matter of instinct on the part of the examiner.

A skillful cross-examiner seldom takes his eye from an important witness while he is being examined by his adversary. Every expression of his face, especially his mouth, even the movement of his hands, help the examiner to estimate his integrity.

It is absurd to assume that any witness who has sworn positively to a certain set of facts, even if he has inadvertently stretched the truth, is going to be readily induced by a lawyer to alter them and acknowledge his mistake.

People, as a rule, do not reflect upon their meagre opportunities for observing facts, and rarely suspect the frailty of their own powers of observation.

If the cross-examiner allows the witness to see that he distrusts his integrity he will straighten himself out in the witness chair and mentally defy him at once. If the counsel's manner is courteous and conciliatory the witness will soon lose all fear.

The sympathies of the jury are invariably on the side of the witness. They are quick to resent any discourtesy toward him. They are willing to admit his mistakes, if you can make them apparent, but they are slow to believe him guilty of perjury.

A good advocate should be a good actor.

*"THE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION. By Francis L. Wellman of the New York Bar. One volume. Royal octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

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QUERIES

"J. T. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have had recommended to me Prentice Mulford's works. Recently I was told that he committed suicide. Can you spare space to give a brief outline of his career?"

Prentice Mulford, journalist and author, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., April 5, 1834, and was "found dead May 27, 1891, in a small boat anchored off Long Island, having apparently passed away in sleep." After several years of nautical adventure, he went to California while yet a young man and engaged in journalistic work in San Francisco. In 1872 he came to New York City, and took a place on the staff of The Graphic, which he filled six years. In 1888 he went to Boston, and two years later started the White Cross Library there. This series of pamphlets, now issued in six volumes, includes: "Force and How to Get It," "The God in Yourself," "How to Push Your Business," &c. Among his other works were "Prentice Mulford's Story," "The Swamp Angel," "Life by Land and Sea," &c. See Vol. I. of White's "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography."

JOHN WILDE, Olean, N. Y.: "What are the prices of the two books: Westermarck's 'History of Human Marriage' and 'History of Flagellation'?"

E. Westermarck's "History of Human Marriage," (The Macmillan Company, $4.50.) "A History of the Rod; Flagellations and the Flagellants in All Countries," by the "Rev. William M. Cooper," (J. G. Bertram,) published by Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.

"M. L. W.," Cape Cod, Mass.: "Are there any books or articles concerning the Azores whose information may be relied on?"

"Les Açores," par Hy. Faure, Paris, 1869; "The Azores," by R. C. Ray, Washington, United States Hydrographic Office, 1898; "A Visit to the Azores," by Mrs. Charles Boundell, London, 1889; "The Azores," by W. F. Walker, London, 1886; "The Atlantic Islands as Resorts for Health and Pleasure," by S. G. W. Benjamin, (Chapter II., "The Azores,") New York, 1878, (Harper & Brothers, $3,) &c. There are several magazine articles on this subject—"In the World of the Azores," by Henry Ilowizi, (Harper's Magazine, 1881, Vol. CIV., Pages [illegible],) &c.

DAVID E. HUNTER, [illegible], N. Y.: "Kindly name some good books on the history of the Jews in Holland, and also some books on the present condition of Palestine?"

(1) See any history of the Jewish people—a recent work is Graetz's "History of the Jews," (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, six volumes, each $3,) or any good history of Holland. (2) "Palestine: As It Was and Is Now," by the Rev. J. Fulton, (H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia, $3,) "The Holy Land," by J. Kelleylove, (the Macmillan Company, $6,) &c.

"PENINORE," 314 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City: "Please give me a list of the highest prices paid at auction for first editions of Cooper's works?"

"Precaution," sale in this city, 1900, $33; "The Spy," sale in 1900, $16; "The Pioneers," Brown sale, this city, 1903, $8.75; "The Pilot," Brown sale, $32; "Lionel Lincoln," Brown sale, $12; "The Last of the Mohicans," Appleton sale, 1903, $24; "The Prairie," Brown sale, $12; "Notions of the Americans," sale in 1900, $6; "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," Brown sale, $8; "The Water Witch," Brown sale, $11; "The Bravo," sale in 1900, $3; "The Headsman," Brown sale, $5.50; "Sketches in Switzerland in 1832," Pierce sale, 1903, $3; "Gleanings in Europe: France," Brown sale, $4.70; "Gleanings in Europe: Italy," Brown sale, $7.40; "The Chronicles of Cooperstown," Brown sale, $3.75; "Homeward Bound," Brown sale, $2.50; "Home as Found," sale in 1901, $4; "The History of the Navy of the United States," sale in 1902, $4; "The Pathfinder," Appleton sale, $8; "Mercedes of Castile," sale in 1901, $5; "The Deerslayer," sale in 1902, $[illegible]; "The Two Admirals," Brown sale, $8; "The Wing-and-Wing," Pierce sale, $2.50; "Le Mouchoir," Brown sale, $17.50; "The Battle of Lake Erie," Brown sale, $4; "Satanstoe," sale in 1900, $4.[illegible]; "The Chainbearer," sale in 1901, $5; "The Redskins," Brown sale, $4.25; "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," Brown sale, $5.50, and "The Crater," Brown sale, $2.00. Upon others of Cooper's works not given in this list a nominal value may be placed. The rarest of his writings seems to be "Le Mouchoir, an Autobiographical Romance," published as No. 22 of the extra sheet of Brother Jonathan, New York City, March 22, 1843. This was originally published in Graham's Magazine, January-March, 1843, as "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief." The Brown copy is apparently the only one sold in recent years.

J. TAYLOR, Guttenberg, N. J.: "Kindly give a brief sketch of the life and work of Erastus Smith."

Our correspondent probably has in mind Erasmus Peshine Smith, (1814-82,) the New York jurist and political economist. He prepared a "Manual of Political Economy."

EMIL HINRICHS, 170 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you inform me where a copy of Painter's 'Introduction to American Literature' is to be procured? The names of the publishers do not appear in the City Directory. Where can I obtain a textbook of the Pernin system of stenography?"

Painter's Book is published at $1 by Sibley & Ducker, 110 Boylston Street, Boston. Pernin's system of stenography can be obtained, we believe, from the author, H. P. Pernin, Detroit, Mich.

"M. E. M.," New York City: "Is J. P. Mowbray the true name of the author of 'A Journey to Nature'? What other books has he written?"

"A Journey to Nature," "Tangled Up in Beulah Land," "The Making of a Country Home," &c., published over the name of J. P. Mowbray, are attributed to the late Andrew Carpenter Wheeler, (1835-1903,) for many years a dramatic and music critic in this city. Over his own name he published "The Primrose Path of Dalliance" and "The Toltec Cup," (novels,) which are now out of print.

"JOT," New York City: "Where can I obtain a good edition of a good translation of the works of Gaboriau?"

Five of Gaboriau's best known novels—"Monsieur Lecocq," "The Honor of the Name," "File No. 113," "Other People's Money," "The Widow Lerouge," and "The Mystery of Orcival"—are published by Charles Scribner's Sons in a good translation, [illegible]

tion, $1.25 each. His other works can be obtained in much cheaper form from other publishers—from Street & Smith, for example.

DANIEL M. FOLSLEY, [illegible] Day Street, New York City: "I have in my possession John G. Whittier's 'Poems,' published in Philadelphia in 1838. If this is a first edition, will you please tell me its probable value?"

This is a first edition. At the Arnold sale in 1900 a copy in the original cloth sold for $21, but the real value of the book is less than this sum. Last season copies in the original binding ranged in price from $12.50 to $6.50.

"K. F. R.," Orange, Cal.: "I wish to make inquiry about the works of Francis Parkman. Of what publishers, and at what price, can a good, cloth-bound uniform edition of his complete works be obtained?"

Parkman's publishers, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, publish his complete works in various editions, one of them, in twelve volumes, costing $18. Write to Little, Brown & Co. for a list.

"L. W. R.," New York City: "I have a book entitled 'The Parable of the Ten Virgins Unfolded,' published in Cambridge, New England, in 1660, after the death of the author. The sermons were preached in 1636, but their publication was delayed on account of the difficulty of procuring copies in the wilderness. There is a preface written by Jonathan Mitchel, and an introduction signed by five members of the colony and dated Dec. 24, 1659. The title page is missing. Am I right in thinking this the work of the elder Mather, and what is the value of the volume?"

It was written by the elder Thomas Shepard, the English Puritan divine, who was ordained pastor of the church of Newtown, Mass., (the present Cambridge,) in 1636. The edition owned by our correspondent is evidently the first, published in London, England, in 1660. A perfect copy is worth $10 or $15; one lacking the title page has slight value.

JENNIE MANNHEIMER, College of Music, Cincinnati, Ohio: "The monologue, 'Aunt Kitty,' (not 'Aunt Kitty,') asked for by 'L.,' Rye, N. Y., in Appeals to Readers of Dec. 5, can be found in 'Timothy's Quest,' by Kate Douglas Wiggin, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) or can be obtained in separate form from the Edgar S. Werner Publishing Company, 43 East Nineteenth Street, New York City."

"ERIN," Bridgeport, Conn.: "Can you tell me anything about William Wolfe Tone, a son of Wolfe Tone?"

William Theobald Wolfe Tone, (1791-1828,) a son of the Irish patriot, came to America in 1816 after serving in the French army. He was in the artillery service of the United States for ten years. He edited his father's autobiography, and in addition wrote "The School of Cavalry," (a proposed system for the United States cavalry,) and "L'Etat Civil et Politique de l'Italie sous la Domination des Goths."

Appeals to Readers.

JOHN F. WOODBURY, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.: "I would like to obtain a copy of 'The Infant School Manual' (published about 1830) by purchase or loan for an exhibition of early American school books."

M. WILLIAMS, Auburn, N. Y.: "Can any reader tell me in what periodical during the Spring of 1880 a poem by White Irwin appeared entitled 'An Indian Mother Song'?"

KONRAD A. BRANDT, [illegible] Fulton Street, New York City: "There has been published recently in a weekly or monthly periodical an article on the cultivation of peppermint and production of peppermint oil in the United States. Will some reader give me the name of this periodical?"

GEORGE WALLACE, 334 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Where can I find a translation of a jeu de esprit by one of the celebrated literary Frenchmen of the last century, entitled 'The Origin of Bookbinding'?"

"L. D. S.," [illegible] St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "During Buchanan's Administration there was published in Frank Leslie's Weekly a series of articles entitled 'The Sparkle Papers,' or 'Mrs. Sparkle's Journal.' The name of the author was not given. I am anxious to secure the use of these humorous papers, either by loan or purchase. Can any of the readers of Queries assist me?"

Some Macmillan Publications.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "Past and Present," verse by Hamilton Aïdé; "The Larger Faith. Some Aspects of the New Theology," by K. C. Anderson, Minister of Ward Chapel, Dundee; "The Anonimo: Notes on Pictures and Works of Art in Italy Made by an Anonymous Writer in the Sixteenth Century," translated by Paolo Mussi, edited by George C. Williamson; in the popular edition of the works of Matthew Arnold: "Last Essays on Church and Religion," "Friendship's Garland," and "Mixed Essays"; Sir Walter Besant's "London in the Time of the Stuarts," Richard Cobden's "Speeches on Free Trade," "How to Identify Old China," by Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson; "An Unshared Secret, and Other Stories," by Florence Montgomery.

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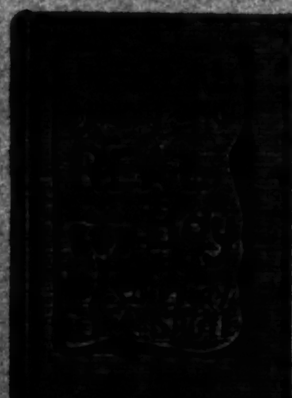

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

JOHN BACH McMASTER, Professor of American History at the University of Pennsylvania, is reading the proofs for the sixth volume of his "History of the People of the United States," which, beginning publication in 1883, reached its fifth volume three years ago. The forthcoming volume deals with the period between 1828 and 1845, and is said to be particularly rich in contemporaneous material, including long-forgotten pamphlets, campaign documents, and private letters.

Stephen Gwynn, author of "John Maxwell's Marriage," recently published by the Macmillan Company, has completed his "Landmarks of English Literature" and a volume of fishing sketches, which will appear next Spring. He is now at work upon a life of Thomas Moore for the English Men of Letters Series.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose life of Henry Ward Beecher, bearing the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is reported to be selling well, is preparing a volume of a different character. This will treat of "Priests and Prophets of Christianity."

The Rev. Frederick Lynch, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Lenox, Mass., has accepted a call to the Pilgrim Church of New York City. He is the author of a volume of sermons entitled "The Enlargement of Life," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing.

Prof. Goldwin Smith contributes the introduction to Emile Boutmy's "Psychology of the People in the United States," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation.

John Wright, in writing his book, "The Home Mechanic," has aimed to give that which shall enable a householder to do most of the common repairs required in his dwelling and to give him practical hints as to the actual doing of the work. Mr. Wright has provided 250 illustrations, many of which have figured dimensions, for the book. It will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. next month.

Burton Egbert Stevenson's "Holladay Case," recently issued by Henry Holt & Co., is his first effort in detective story writing. He is at present librarian of the Chillicothe (Ohio) Library. He was educated in this city in the public schools, then went to Princeton from 1890 until 1893. In his twenty-first year he began newspaper work, and in 1894 became editor of The Chillicothe Daily News. Four years later he became editor of The Chillicothe Daily Advertiser, and in 1899 librarian of the Public Library. Most of his books are tales of warfare and adventure. The best known are "At Odds with the Regent" and "A Soldier of Virginia."

Prof. James A. Harris, editor of the Virginia edition of Poe, is writing a biography of George Washington for G. P. Putnam's Sons' Heroes of the Nation Series. Prof. Harris believes that he is in a position to make some interesting revelations concerning the effect of the French and Indian war on Washington.

John A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd" and "Pines of Lory," has written a new story which will be published early in the Spring by The Life Publishing Company. It is entitled "The Villa Claudia." The author has laid his scenes in Tivoli, Rome's beautiful and famous suburb. His plot is said to be a mingling of the antique and modern with an element of mystery.

Charles Dana Gibson has started in Life a new series of cartoons which, it is said, bid fair to rival in popularity the Pipp series. They will deal with the fortunes of a newly rich American under the title "The Snob's Progress."

Henry G. Pearson is writing "The Life of John A. Andrew," the war Governor of Massachusetts, for Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Pearson bases the book upon both public and private records, having had access not only to many documents and letters in the State House but also to private and family memorials.

A. D. Blashfield, whose decorative drawings in black-and-white are well known, will have a series of puzzle pictures in Life during the coming year.

Prof. Simon Newcomb, whose interesting "Reminiscences of an Astronomer" was recently issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., lectured last week before the Society of Arts in Boston on "One Field of Twentieth Century Science," referring particularly to the vast accumulations of scientific facts that are being piled up, out of all proportion to the facilities for properly handling them.

C. Allan Gilbert has made a unique painting, which will be reproduced in five colors for the cover of *Life's* Christmas number. The issue also contains pictures by Gibson, Clay, Blashfield, Dan Beard, and C. J. Budd.

Although Helen Leah Reed had never resided in a social settlement when she wrote the fourth and last of her "Brenda" books, which Little, Brown & Co. publish, by a singular coincidence she was called to become a resident worker in a "Country Week" home for children just as she was finishing "Brenda's Bargain." Miss Reed found the conditions just as she had described them in that book, so that she did not find it necessary to make any changes. "Brenda's Bargain" is said to be the first social settlement story for young people ever written.

The Old Corner Bookstore, one of the historical literary landmarks of Boston, was threatened by fire the other day. The top of the building, part of which is occupied by a tailor, was pretty well burned, although the firemen quickly extinguished the flames. The people on the lower floor did not know the building was on fire until the engines were before the door. The damage to the structure is estimated at not more than $800.

R. H. Pearce is writing the history of The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the oldest society connected with the Church of England. Both the annual sermon and the annual feast date from the time of the Commonwealth. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first known sermon, delivered in 1655, will be celebrated in London in May, 1904. The history is based upon the official archives, which are said to be very complete.

Dr. W. J. Holland, author of "The Butterfly Book" and "The Moth Book" in Doubleday, Page & Co.'s New Nature Library, was born in the island of Jamaica. Before he became known as a naturalist he was a successful clergyman in Pittsburg and Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania. He is at present Director of the Carnegie Museum and a Trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg.

Jeremiah Curtin, the well-known translator of Henryk Sienkiewicz's works, has been visiting that Polish author at his home in Warsaw.

R. B. Young, author of "Sally of Missouri," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., has chosen these noncommittal initials because they conceal her sex. She was at one time manager of a medical magazine, and took up her masculine-appearing name because she found that business men dealt more readily with men than with women. Miss Young says she "felt more ready and more satisfied" when her letters began to read "Dear Sir."

Albert M. Friedenberg is shortly to bring out through the Bloch Publishing Company of this city a volume containing "Zionist Studies." The author has written several papers bearing on the utilitarian side of Zionism, in that they characterize the movement as making for the amelioration of Jewish conditions in countries of persecution.

Karl Mosley, who made the pictures for Joel Chandler Harris's "Wally Wanderoon and His Story-Telling Machine," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is a nephew of George H. Daniels, the passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He is only twenty-three years of age. He has received very little instruction, and his inspiration comes chiefly from Howard Pyle's woodcut line.

Margaret Cameron, author of "Comedies in Miniature," has been a Californian since nine years of age. She was born in Ottawa, Ill. She lived in Santa Barbara, later removed to San Francisco, and then to Oakland. For several years she was a piano teacher, and was sent as a delegate to the convention of Amateur Musicians, held in Chicago in 1892.

A monument is to be erected to Nathaniel Hawthorne on the site of the Little Red House in the Berkshires, where he wrote "The House of the Seven Gables" and "Tanglewood Tales." The house was burned down in June, 1890. It stood on the north shore of the lake christened by Mrs. Sigourney "The Stockbridge Bowl," within the territorial limits of Stockbridge, but near the village of Lenox. He received his mail and dated it from the latter place. In all his biographies, Lenox, not Berkshire, is spoken of as Hawthorne's home. He says of the house: "This is certainly the most wretched and inconvenient little hovel that I ever put my head in."

Osmund Airy's book on "Charles II.," which Longmans, Green & Co. are about to issue in London without pictures, was originally published in the Goupil Series of Illustrated Biographies.

Miss Carman has issued in a privately-printed form his Christmas poem entitled "The Word at St. Kavin's." The little volume has been printed at the Monadnock Press in New Hampshire, but is sold to subscribers only by the Scott-Thaw Company of this city. The edition is limited to 250 copies.

Jacob A. Riis.

The Macmillan Company are issuing a little brochure of sixteen pages entitled "Jacob A. Riis: A Sketch of His Life and Work." It has a frontispiece of the author, who is well known through his books on "The Making of an American," which is in its ninth edition; "Children of the Tenements," just published; "The Battle With the Slum," and "How the Other Half Lives." Mr. Riis is a native of Ribe, a town on the northeast coast of Denmark. He tells of his work and of his life in his "Making of an American." In the course of the sketch the writer says:

To-day he is one of the best known authors and also one of the most popular lecturers in the United States, but he is something more than that—he is a power for good. He has plunged into everything worth while that came his way, and by sheer force of his personality has made himself felt wherever there was good to be done. Absolutely his sole power or backing, absolutely his only point of appeal, at the beginning, lay in the fact that he was right, and that nearly everybody else was wrong or indifferent. He stuck to it until he won, and his life and his story of it contain the greatest moral lesson of recent years to every young man and woman in this land, whether of American or of foreign birth.

Jessie Willcox Smith.

Miss Jessie Willcox Smith's pictures for Betty Sage's "Rhymes of Real Children," issued by Fox, Duffield & Co., have recently been exhibited with success in Philadelphia and New York. Miss Smith is a pupil of Howard Pyle.

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